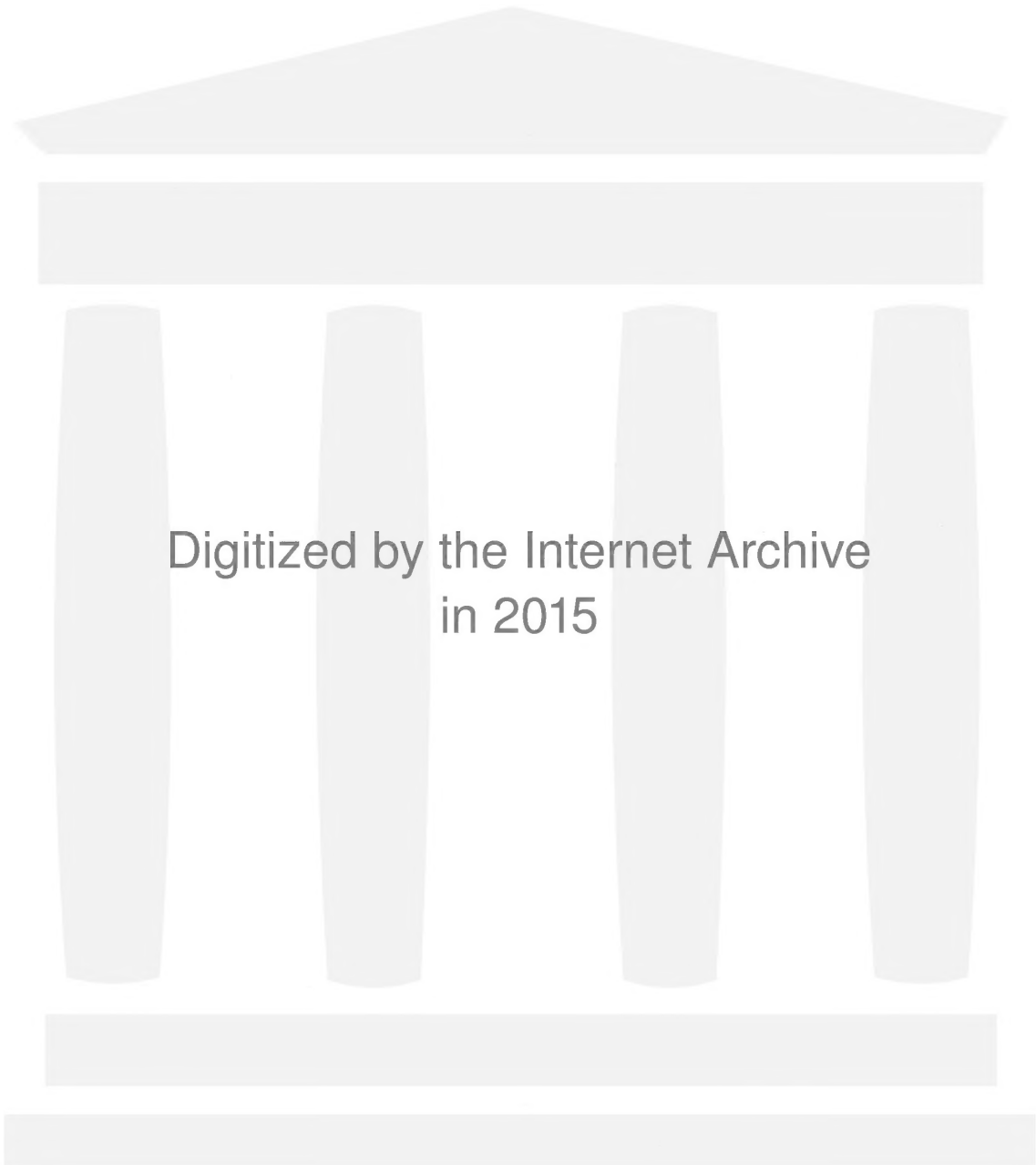

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THE OLD ALLYN HOUSE, AND RESIDENCE OF MR. S. H. HAYDEN, WINDSOR, CT.

TO THE MEMORY OF

# ASAHEL STILES,

OF SCANTIC PARISH, EAST WINDSOR, CONN.,

WHO SERVED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR AS DRUMMER IN ONE OF THE COMPANIES WHICH WENT FROM HIS NATIVE TOWN,

AND WHO, AFTER THE WAR, WAS ELECTED

**CAPTAIN**

OF THE SAME COMPANY;

AND WHOSE LIFE EVINCED A SINCERITY OF PURPOSE, AND A RIGID ADHERENCE TO CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND DUTY,

WHICH, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS,

WON FOR HIM, AMONG HIS NEIGHBORS,
THE EXPRESSIVE BUT RESPECTFUL APPELLATION OF

"CAPTAIN STRAIGHT,"

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED, BY

HIS GRANDSON.

1148924

THE

# HISTORY

OF

# ANCIENT WINDSOR,

## CONNECTICUT,

INCLUDING

## EAST WINDSOR, SOUTH WINDSOR, AND ELLINGTON,

PRIOR TO 1768,

THE DATE OF THEIR SEPARATION FROM THE OLD TOWN;

AND

## WINDSOR, BLOOMFIELD AND WINDSOR LOCKS,

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

ALSO THE

## Genealogies and Genealogical Notes

OF

THOSE FAMILIES WHICH SETTLED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ANCIENT WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, PRIOR TO 1800.

BY HENRY R. STILES, M. D.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW YORK:
CHARLES B. NORTON, 348 BROADWAY.
1859.

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# PREFACE.

While engaged, some years since, in tracing out the genealogy of my family, I became deeply interested in the history of the ancient town where they first settled. This interest gradually deepened into a conviction that its history ought to be written, ere it was too late. There were other heads and hands, as I thought, better fitted than mine to undertake this labor; but failing to enlist their services, I reluctantly undertook it myself. I was, at that time, in very poor health, and suffering from a serious affection of the eyes, which totally incapacitated me from any continuous effort at reading or writing. Thus prevented from the pursuit of my profession, I felt the necessity of something, which, by occupying my mind, should relieve me from both the constant contemplation of my physical sufferings, and from the still greater discomfort of idleness. Seeking the country for its genial influences upon my weakened frame, I spent my time amidst the pleasant scenery of Ancient Windsor, visiting among friends and relatives, and drinking in, from aged lips, rich stores of historic lore. Meanwhile, taking advantage of an occasional "favorable spell" of eyesight, I cautiously used it, in examining the old written records, and in *marking out* such portions as were necessary to be transcribed. These were afterward copied by my brother, WILLIAM L. STILES, in whose accuracy I have as much confidence as in my own; and to whom I here desire to express my gratitude for the deep interest which he has constantly manifested in everything pertaining to this work. The large stores of material thus collected were afterward collated and read to me; and so, gradually, reading when I could, thinking when I could not read, and trusting my thoughts to the ready pen of an amanuensis, the skeleton of the history was constructed. From time to time, as my eyesight improved, I visited the old records, each time bringing away with me new material. Many times my health and eyesight failed me, but visiting Windsor for the benefits of its air and sunshine, I never gave up the purpose of writing its history, if my life should be spared. Gradually, and to an

extent which, if I had imagined before I undertook it, would probably have deterred me from the labor—the work *grew* on my hands; but to the Great Physician I humbly record my gratitude, that with the increased burden has also come an increase of strength, and that to day I enjoy a degree of health which I once scarcely dared to hope for.

These circumstances, however, I would not mention here, were it not in the hope that they might serve to explain and to excuse, what perhaps might seem to others inexcusable faults of omission and commission.

The original plan of the work included the history of East and South Windsor and Ellington *to the present time.* Finding, however, that Dr. H. C. GILLETTE of South Windsor, had undertaken the history of those towns from the commencement of the Revolution to the present day, and had indeed commenced its publication in the *Hartford Times*, I relinquished that portion of my intended labor, and contented myself with giving the history of those towns only down to the year 1768, at which time they ceased to be a portion of Ancient Windsor. For the sake of completeness, however, I continued the *ecclesiastical history* of the east side towns, as well as the *genealogies* of the families therein, to the present date.

In the construction of my history, I have endeavored to make it a *treasury* of all that was valuable and interesting relative to Ancient Windsor. My constant aim has been to bring out the *original* documents; and to impress upon this history not the seal of my own authorship, but the broad seal of *undoubted authenticity.* I have preferred to imitate the pious zeal of Old Mortality, who wandered thro' "bonnie Scotland," not raising new monuments, but carefully removing from decaying tombstones, the thick moss, and reverently chiselling deeper the almost effaced inscriptions which preserved the blessed memory of the "covenanting fathers." Such, I conceive to be the work of the true historian; and wherever (as especially in the case of the chapter on Scantic Parish), I have found material garnered by other hands, I have availed myself of their labors, with the same freedom which I would myself allow in like circumstances, and with full acknowledgment therefor.

As before mentioned, this work has increased on my hands to an unexpected size, and, consequently, I have felt obliged to make it mainly a *contribution of original material* to the history of Windsor, and to cast out all such as being elsewhere printed, could be safely omitted here. This was especially the case in the biographical department. The lives of such men as Jonathan Edwards, John Fitch, Governor Roger Wolcott, and Chief Justice Ellsworth, would each, if as fully written out as we should wish, fill a volume of the size of this. And, with all the abundance of *original* matter pressing upon me, I determined to give it the preference, even at the expense of having my work censured as incomplete, by many who naturally expect to find lengthy biographies of Windsor's eminent sons. I preferred to leave them to other pens, and to content myself with rescuing from fast-

coming oblivion the characters and memory of humbler children of the same mother, the "rank and file," whose epitaphs have not previously been written, save, perchance, upon their gravestones.

This unexpected increase of material upon my hands, has also obliged me to omit much of what I had prepared, and intended to have printed. Among other items, I may mention a chapter on the Colonies of Ancient Windsor, and another on ministers, college graduates, etc., who originated from that town; besides lists of freemen, town officers, and state officers who originated there. The same cause has also obliged me to use small type and the most compact form of arrangement in the genealogies, as an undesirable expansion of the volume could only be avoided, to use a phrase more expressive than elegant, "by chucking 'em in *tight*." In the same cause also, must be found my excuse for the many repeated delays in the appearance of the volume, for which it is hoped my readers will feel amply compensated by the fact that they have over 900 pages instead of 600, as promised.

Another pleasant duty yet remains, viz., the rendering of acknowledgments to those who have assisted me in my labors. Where so many have lent a "helping shoulder," it may seem invidious to particularize individuals; yet I must refer to the Misses Stiles, whose hospitable roof has always been a pleasant home to me whenever I have visited Windsor, and to whom, especially to Miss Lucretia Stiles, this history is, in a thousand ways, indebted for its value and interest. To Mr. Jabez H. Hayden of Windsor Locks, Ct., whom Nature certainly designed for the historian of his native town, but whose multiplicity of business cares have prevented him from following out his inclination; to the president and officers of the Connecticut Historical Society, especially to its librarian, Fred. B. Perkins, Esq., and to Mr. Hoadley, State Librarian, for facilities and assistance extended to me in investigating the valuable manuscripts in their charge; to Mr. Sidney Stanley, for his extremely valuable contributions to our Ellington history; to J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., and the Hon. Gideon Welles, all of Hartford; to John W. Barber of New Haven; to Mr. S. H. Hayden of Windsor; to Dr. Ashbel Woodward of Franklin, Ct.; to Mr. Edward Hall and the Hon. Benjamin Pinney of Ellington, Ct.; to Mr. George H. Moore, librarian of the New York Historical Society; to Rev. Edward C. Marshall and Horace Dresser, Esq., and family, of New York city; and to the town clerks of all of the towns formerly comprised within Ancient Windsor, I tender my hearty thanks for many facilities and courtesies extended to me during my investigations.

I should be doing serious injustice to my own feelings, did I not, in this connection, express my deep sense of personal obligation to Mr. Joel Munsell, of the firm of Munsell & Rowland, the printers of this volume, for the hearty interest with which he has superintended its progress through the press. Being, like myself, a grandson of Ancient Windsor, the labor has been to him, as to me, a "labor of love," of which every page bears witness.

It may not be amiss in this place to speak, somewhat at length, of the manuscripts and records which we have consulted in the preparation of this history. The Records of Windsor are as follows:

1. *Record of Town Acts*, in four volumes. Volume 1st, size, 9 by 7¼ inches, parchment covered, 50 (double) pages, contains the records from May 6, 1650, to December 31, 1661. Several of the first pages of this volume have crumbled away from age.

*Volume 2d*, similar in size and covering to the above, 81 (double) pages, contains records from February 6, 1666, to October 26, 1700. Ten pages of this volume are devoted to lists of town rates, and pages 51–52 to a record of *town* ways.

A volume of 52 (double) pages, without cover, and altogether in a very dilapidated condition, contains records from December, 1700, to December 7, 1714; probably belongs to the preceding volume, and should be bound with it.

*Volume 3d*, of larger folio size, leather binding, 147 (double) pages, contains records from December, 1768, to December, 1830.

2. *A Record of Acts of Proprietors of Common and Undivided Lands in Windsor*, folio, parchment covered — very dry reading.

3. A little volume of same size as the earlier volumes of Town Acts, in parchment binding, entitled *A Book of Town Wayes*. This has been used and referred to in our chapter on the Plan and Distribution of Ancient Windsor. It is transcribed by Timothy Loomis, third town clerk, from the original by his predecessor, invaluable Matthew Grant.

4. A volume similar in size to the above, in parchment cover, filled mostly with ancient *Town Rates*, *Lists*, *etc.*, about 1672–1676.

5. *Land Records*, 1640 to the present day. The original *first* volume is still in existence, although rather worn and shabby in appearance, *and deserves a good strong binding*, as its covers are gone, and its leaves loose. The present copy, now in use, at the clerk's office, was copied by Timothy Loomis, in 1723,* as we learn from the following town vote:—April 8, 1723, "voted to pay Timothy Loomis, £20, 12s., to be paid out of the town rate for his transcribing the first book of town records of lands." It is clearly and accurately written in Mr. Loomis's elegant style of chirography, yet *the original* must always have a *prior* value in a legal and antiquarian point of view, which no copy can possess, and we hope that the selectmen of Windsor will order this volume to be carefully rebound. We may here observe, that although the Records of Windsor are mostly in an excellent state of preservation, yet some attempt should be made by the town authorities to have all the records, manuscripts, maps, etc., in the town clerk's office, carefully overhauled, examined, and filed in volumes, properly labeled and indexed. Many valuable and interesting documents, especially of the Revolutionary

* *Not* 1710–12, as stated on page 104.

period, are perishing for lack of a little care.* We can not too urgently recommend that all these records should be placed beyond all danger of destruction by fire, by the erection of a suitable fire proof building for their reception. The records, especially the land records of Ancient Windsor, possess a value which pertains to the records of few other towns of Connecticut, and Windsor owes it to the state, as well as to its own interests, to provide against the contingency of what would be *an irreparable loss.*

6. The *Old Church Record*, reprinted in this volume (Appendix No. 2), *verbatim et literatim, et punctuatim*, the *original* of which is in the safe keeping of the Connecticut Historical Society. Our reprint is from a very accurate transcript by our friend Mr. JABEZ H. HAYDEN of Windsor Locks, Ct.

7. *Henry Wolcott, Jr.'s, Shorthand MS. Volume*, thus described:

"Among the papers deposited in the Library of the Conn. Historical Society, some years since, was a stout little vellum-covered volume, of nearly 400 pages, closely written in a puzzling *shorthand*, with no clue to the subject nor the writer's name. It lay unnoticed until a little more than a year ago, when it attracted the attention of J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., who is as ingenious in such matters as he is persevering in his researches. He succeeded in deciphering it, and found it to consist of notes of sermons and lectures, delivered in Windsor and Hartford, between April, 1638, and May, 1641, in regular course. The writer's name is not given, but his birthday is noted on the first leaf of the volume, and this and other facts identify him as Henry Wolcott, Jr.; and it is a curious fact that the only record of his birth is found among these hieroglyphics, and the date has been unknown till now.

"These notes give the dates, texts and general outlines of the discourses of the Rev. Messrs. Warham and Huit, in Windsor, and of the Rev. Messrs. Hooker and Stone, in Hartford, during the sessions of the General and Particular Courts. Among the former is one delivered by Mr. Warham, Nov. 17, 1640, '*at the betrothing* of Benedict Alvord and Abraham Randall,' from the text, Eph. vi, 11, 'Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.' The preacher 'improved' the theme 'for teaching the betrothed lovers that marriage is a *war-faring* condition,' and 'for reproof to those who think nothing is needed for marriage but the consent of the parents.' In the face of these solemn admonitions, it appears from the Windsor records that both were duly married before the expiration of the year — the happy *Benedict* to Joan Newton, and the other to Mary Ware.

"Among the latter discourses, are Mr. Hooker's two *Election Sermons*, of May 31, 1638, and April 11, 1639. Of the first, from the text, Deut. i, 13; Mr. Trumbull gives an abstract, of deep interest, as showing the 'politics' which were preached by the ablest and best of the Puritan Fathers."

We may further notice that of seventy-five of the Rev. Mr. Warham's sermons and lectures preached in the year, from April, 1639, to April, 1640, *twenty-four* were from *Psalms*, xcii, 5, 6, 7; *nineteen* from I Corinthians, vi, 11, *fourteen* from Matthew, xxii, 37, 38; and *four* from the 6th, 7th and 8th verses of the same chapter, together with *five* occasional sermons from other texts. Of

* We certainly do not intend, by these remarks, or those on page 398, to reflect, in the least, upon the present excellent town clerk of Windsor. As far as *his* care and attention can extend, the records are well and safely kept; but the subject of which we speak is a *town matter*. It needs the attention of the selectmen, and *an appropriation* from the town to put these papers in a proper condition for safe keeping and reference.

*forty-six* sermons and lectures, preached by Rev. Mr. Huit, between August 18, 1638, and April 14, 1640, *twenty-one* were from 2d Timothy, II, 19, 21; *five* from Jeremiah, viii, 4; *five* from James ii, 14; *four* from I Corinthians, x, 12.

Of the numerous other records and manuscrips, consulted in the writing of this history, it is unnecessary to speak, as they have been elsewhere alluded to.

And now, in conclusion, I may truly say, with valiant Captain John Mason:* "I wish [this task] had fallen into some better hands, that might have performed it to the life. I shall only draw the curtain & open my little casement, that so others, of larger hearts & abilities may let in a bigger light; that so at least some small glimmering may be left to posterity what difficulties & obstructions their forefathers met with in first settling these desert parts of America."

Wishing, therefore, that my readers may find as much of profit and pleasure in perusing these pages, as I have found in writing them, I remain

Their Friend and Servant,

HENRY R. STILES, M. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., September, 1859.

---

* In his Introduction to his History of the Pequot War.

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## OLD AND NEW STYLE.

Before 1752, the year began March 25th (called Lady Day); although in Catholic countries, after 1582, it commenced January 1st. Hence, between January and March, it was common to double-date. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian year in the 18th century, was 11 days; after 1800, it was 12, which is to be added to any date in the Old Style to reduce it to the New.

# ERRATA.

Page 5, line 23, for *Medforth*, read *Medford.*
" 20, " 13, " *Elisworth*, read *Ellsworth.*
" 37, " 9, " *Norcton*, read *Norton.*
" 39, " 25, " *Edward*, read *Thomas;* for *David*, read *Edward.*
" 62, " 23, " *Daniel*, read *David.*
" 75, " 30, " *infringed*, read *impinged.*
" 202, " 4, " *Crane*, read *Crow.*
" 208, " 25, " *Tyler*, read *Fyler;* same on 28th line.
" 225, note, for *Ebenezer*, read *Elijah;* same on p. 323.
" 252, line 23, for *west*, read *east.*
" 262, line 30, for *Wadworth*, read *Wadsworth.*
" 311, " 12, " *Stodant*, read *Stoddard.*
" 328, " 1, " *Elward*, read *Edward,*
" 349, " 2, " *Fuxley*, read *Huxley.*
" 367, " 23, " *Hon. John M.*, read *Richard.*
" 375, Note 2 on this page belongs to following page.
" 376, do do
" 427, By an error of arrangement, three colored soldiers are entered under the head of the Prior family.
" 439, line 24, after *separatists* insert *alone.*
" 579, " 22, for *N. Y.*, read *Ohio.*
" 612, " 33, " *Jacob*, read *Job.*
" 674, " 19, " Geo. W. *Sward*, read *Seward.*
" 692, " 1676 (under autograph), read 1672.
" " " 16, from bottom, for *their*, read *three.*
" 759, " 6, for *Porter of Windsor*, read *Dr. Porter of East Windsor.*
" 764, " 19, after *Rockwells*, insert *in Colebrook, Ct.*
" 778, " 30, for *his letter*, read *Saltonstall's letter.*
" 791, " 43, " *Haylas*, read *Hylas;* p. 795, line 3, same.
" 798, " 3 and 4, for *Gurdy*, read *Gowdy.*
" 814, " 9, Mary Roberts, wife of John, jr. (1), was probably the wife of John (5), 23d line of same page.
" 817, " 17, for *Elknah*, read *Elkanah.*
" 818, " 1, " *Nathem*, read *Nathan.*

Ann (line 5), Mr. Ebenezer (line 6) and Ebenezer, jr. (line 7), should properly come under the head of *Wardwell;* and the name of Abigail Warham belongs at end of Warham record below. The date of Jane, 2d wife of Rev. Mr. Warham, should be April 23, 1645; Mrs. Abigail Branker was his 3d wife.

" 823, " 36, read *first female child that was born in Hartford.*
" 824, " 35, for *No.* 1, read *No.* 2.
" 826, " 11, " *where*, read *whose.*
" 829, " 10, " *Curmin*, read *Curwin.*
" 838, " 19, " *Chaptain*, read *Chapman.*
" 842, The heading of Appendix No. 1, should be *Sir Richard Saltonstall's letter*, etc.

*Frog Hall*, mentioned in note to p. 112, was a strip of land about a mile in length, north of Ketch Mills, lying partly in East Windsor, and partly in Ellington, and is, or was, a distinct school district. Soil, originally low, poor and swampy, which probably gave it its name.

# HISTORY OF ANCIENT WINDSOR.

## CHAPTER I.

FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONNECTICUT TO THE SETTLEMENT OF WINDSOR. 1614–1636.

THOU HAST BROUGHT A VINE OUT OF EGYPT; THOU HAST CAST OUT THE HEATHEN, AND PLANTED IT. THOU PREPAREDST ROOM BEFORE IT, AND DIDST CAUSE IT TO TAKE DEEP ROOT, AND IT FILLED THE LAND. THE HILLS WERE COVERED WITH THE SHADOW OF IT, AND THE BOUGHS THEREOF WERE LIKE THE GOODLY CEDARS. SHE SENT OUT HER BOUGHS UNTO THE SEA, AND HER BRANCHES UNTO THE RIVER.—*Psalm*, lxxx, 8–11.

The commencement of our history dates back, more than two centuries,

"Upon that rapid flood
Which rolls unceasing toward Eternity,
The flood of Time, * * * *
Two centuries back, when this fair State was wrapped
In forests like a boundless leafy robe.
* * * * * * *

When,

"hither, to yon all uncultur'd vales,
Where roam'd the Indian tribes in lordly state,
The patient Hollander's exploring sails
Furl'd the worn wing, and pour'd the living freight."

For to the Dutch undoubtedly belongs the honor of the first discovery and occupation of the Connecticut Valley. In 1614, when Nieuw Amsterdam was but a feeble settlement of a few months uncertain growth, Adriaen Block, Hendrik Corstiaensen,

and Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, all experienced captains in the Dutch merchant service, commenced an exploration of the Great River of the Manhattans. At the very outset of the voyage, however, Block's vessel was burned. But, nothing daunted, he speedily constructed, on the wild and rocky shores of Manhattan Island, a small yacht of 16 tons, which he named the *Onrust*, or *Restless*.[1] In this vessel he explored the East River, which he named *Helle Gat*, established the insular nature of Long Island, and passing along the northern shore of the sound, discovered the Housatonic River, and the Norwalk Islands. Eastward of these, he came to the mouth of a large stream flowing from the northwest, which he ascended as high as 41 deg. 48 min. (about half way between the present towns of Hartford and Windsor), where he found an Indian village or fort, belonging to the *Nawaas*.[2] Upon this stream, which he named the *Fresh River*, better known to us as the Connecticut,[3] he seems to have made no further explorations; but returning to the Sound, coasted along to Cape Cod, where he met his friend, Captain Corstiaensen. Mey, meanwhile, had been exploring the Atlantic Coast south of Manhattan Island.

The discoveries thus made opened to the adventurous merchants of Holland large and inviting channels of trade, in beaver skins and furs, especially with the Indians of the north, which they were by no means slow to see and improve. The Dutch West India Company was formed in 1621, and as the settlement of Nieuw Amsterdam, under its fostering care, gradually increased in size and permanence, so their commercial relations expanded and brightened. Their traders traversed the trackless forests, or paddled their light canoes along silent rivers, and visited the redman in his wigwam. The little fort at Manhattan was never free from stately Indian chiefs, whom the desire of barter, and the fame of fair dealings, had tempted thither; while an-

---

1 O'Callaghan, Hist. of New Netherland, 1, 73.

2 Probably an error of pronunciation and spelling.

3 In the Indian tongue *Quonektacut*—meaning as some say *the long river*; but according to others the *River of Pines*, in allusion to the pine forests which once stood on its banks.

nually, from the goodly harbor, went forth a gallant fleet of broad bottomed Dutch vessels, richly laden with furry treasures, to gladden the hearts of the honest burgers of Amsterdam and Hoorn.

Yet during all this time, and for many years after, there was little or no attempt at colonization. The rich and beautiful country to which they had gained access, was occupied only by a few straggling and scantily garrisoned log forts, which served as centers of trade; and their government was merely the agency of a wealthy mercantile corporation at home, whose objects and regulations were unfavorable to agricultural or independent industrial pursuits. As yet no plans of comfortable settlement or visions of future empire had troubled the Dutchman's busy brain. The meadows of the Connecticut Valley were lovely in his eyes, not as the home and inheritance of his race, but for the 10,000 beaver skins which were annually gathered from thence.[1] Meanwhile events were transpiring on another Continent, and in another nation, which were destined to wrest this territory from the Dutch, and to give it for a goodly heritage unto men of a different mould and nobler aims.

England, at this time, was overcast by the thick gathering cloud of civil and religious persecution. Church and State were becoming more and more exacting in their demands; all rights of conscience and faith were abnegated, and every heart was filled with forebodings of the future. "Every corner of the nation," says Macauley, "was subjected to a constant and minute inspection. Every little congregation of separatists was tracked out and broken up. Even the devotions of private families could not escape the vigilance of spies. And the tribunals afforded no protection to the subject against the civil and ecclesiastical tyranny of that period." It was then that America, long known to the English people for its valuable fur trade and fisheries, began to be regarded as an asylum, by those whose principles and persecutions had left them no alternative but exile. Hope whispered to their saddened hearts that, perhaps, in these

[1] Winthrop, I, 113.

savage western wilds, they might be permitted to enjoy those privileges which were denied them at home. The experiment was made. In 1620, the Rev. John Robinson's congregation, who, for eleven years, had found a home with the kind hearted Hollanders, embarked for America, and on the memorable 11th of December,[1] landed upon the bleak and rockbound coast of Plymouth. It is not our purpose to dwell upon the details of that scene which has become one of the grandest epochs of the world's history. Suffice it to say, that the experiment was a success. Starvation, cold, and all the novel dangers of a new settlement, failed to extinguish the life, or check the growth, of the Plymouth Colony. On this portion of the Western Continent were now planted two races of Europeans, with different natures and aims. The Dutchman, with his feudal institutions, and a soul absorbed in pelf. The Englishman, with his deep religious zeal, his love for popular liberty, and, it must be confessed, as great a love of trade as his Teutonic rival. The probability that, sooner or later, their claims must conflict, was warranted equally by their national antecedents, and their diversities of character. Yet it was not until 1627 that there was any actual communication between the two colonies.

Then the Dutch sent a pacific and commercial embassage to Plymouth. Their envoy, Captain De Rasiere, was courteously welcomed, and honorably attended with the noise of trumpets. The meeting was pleasant to both parties. The Dutchman was the countryman of those who had befriended them in the day of their affliction. "Our children after us," said the Pilgrims, "shall never forget the good and courteous entreaty, which we found in your country; and shall desire your prosperity forever." He in turn, seeing the sterility of their soil, invited them, as old friends, to remove to the fertile and pleasant lands on the Connecticut. But the Pilgrims, with a frankness which savored almost of discourtesy, questioned the right of the Dutch to the banks of the Hudson, and requested them to desist from trading at Narragansett; at the same time plainly suggesting the propriety of a treaty with England. Good feeling, however, pre-

[1] Old style.

vailed in their intercourse. It could hardly be otherwise with so many pleasant memories to bind them together. Yet when De Rasiere returned to New Amsterdam, it must have been with an uncomfortable apprehension of future trouble with their English neighbors. For, soon after his return, the authorities sent home to the Directors in the Fatherland for a reinforcement of forty soldiers. The Dutchman's heart was kind, and his voice was ever for peace. But the plain words and grasping attitude of the Plymouth colonists had sown seeds of dissension which could not fail to disturb his tranquillity. Nor were these fears entirely groundless. The success of the Plymouth Colony, as well as the continuance of religious persecution and intolerance in the mother country, gave a decided impetus to the progress of emigration to New England.

The Charter of Massachusetts Bay, granted in 1628, was confirmed in 1629, and the same year the first settlement under its provisions was made at Salem, by Gov. Endicott and 300 others. Charlestown was next settled by a portion of the Salem people, and the same year the patent and government of Massachusetts was transferred to New England. This was but the beginning. The next year not less than 17 ships arrived, bringing some 1500 or 1700 immigrants. Dorchester, Watertown, Roxbury, Medforth and Weymouth, were rapidly settled by the new comers. And the social necessities of these colonists, as well as their restless activity and numbers, forbade the supposition that they would long remain within these narrow limits, when they became acquainted with the better lands and resources of the interior.

Foremost among these colonies of 1630, both as regards the character of its members, and the date of its arrival, was the one which settled at Dorchester, and which afterwards removed to Windsor, Conn. It had been formed mostly from the western counties of England,[1] early in the spring of 1629, by the

[1] Trumbull says this "honorable company" was derived from the counties of Davonshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire.

exertions of the Rev. John White of Dorchester, whose zeal and labors fairly entitle him to the appellation of the "great patron of New England emigration."

"Great pains were taken," says the historian,[1] "to construct this company of such materials as should compose a well-ordered settlement, containing all the elements of our independent community. Two devoted ministers, Messrs. Maverick[2] and Warham,[3] were selected, not only with a view to the spiritual welfare of the plantation, but especially that their efforts might bring the Indians to the knowledge of the Gospel. Two members of the government, chosen by the freemen or stockholders of the company in London, assistants or directors, Messrs. Rosseter and Ludlow, men of character and education, were joined to the association, that their counsel and judgment might aid in preserving order, and founding the social structure upon the surest basis. Several gentlemen, past middle life, with adult families and good estates, were added. Henry Wolcott, Thomas Ford, George Dyer, William Gaylord, William Rockwell and William Phelps, were of this class. But a large

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[1] History of the Town of Dorchester, Mass., (edited) by a committee of Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society.

[2] John Maverick was a minister of the Established Church, and resided about forty miles from Exeter, England; he is first mentioned at the time of the assemblage in the New Hospital, Plymouth, England, to organize a Church. Cotton Mather includes him in the "First Classis" of ministers, viz: those who "were in the actual exercise of their ministry when they left England." He was "somewhat advanced of age," at that period. He took the freeman's oath May 18, 1631. A curious account of his drying some gun-powder in a pan over the fire, in the Dorchester meeting-house, which was used as a magazine also, and the wonderful escape of Maverick in the consequent explosion of a "small barrel," are described in Winthrop's Journal, i. *78. Mr. Maverick expected to remove to Connecticut, but died Feb. 3, 1636–7, aged "about sixty." "A godly man, a beloved pastor, a safe and truthful guide." Samuel Maverick, an Episcopalian, an early settler of Noddle's Island, and afterwards royal commissioner, was a son of Rev. John. For a full account of each, see *Sumner's Hist. of East Boston.* A. H. Q.

[3] Rev. John Warham had been an eminent minister in Exeter, England, and came to New England as the teacher of the Dorchester Church.

portion of active, well-trained young men, either just married, or without families, such as Israel Stoughton, Roger Clap, George Minot, George Hall, Richard Collicott, Nathaniel Duncan, and many others of their age, were the persons upon whom the more severe trials of a new settlement were expected to devolve. Three persons of some military experience — viz: Captain John Mason, Captain Richard Southcote and Quarter-Master John Smith — were selected as a suitable appendage, as forcible resistance from the Indians might render the skill and discipline which these gentlemen had acquired under De Vere, in the campaign of the Palatinate, on the Continent, an element of safety essential to the enterprise."

"These godly people," says Roger Clap, one of the number,[1] "resolved to live together, and therefore as they had made choice of those two Rev. Servants of God, Mr. John Warham and Mr. John Maverick to be their Ministers, so they kept a solemn Day of Fasting in the New Hospital in Plymouth, in England, spending it in Preaching and praying; where that worthy man of God, Mr. John White of Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, was present and preached unto us in the forepart of the day, and in the latter part of the day, as the people did solemnly make choice of, and call these godly ministers to be their Officers, so also the Rev. Mr. Warham and Mr. Maverick did accept thereof and expressed the same."

On the 20th of March, 1630, this company of 140 persons, embarked at Plymouth, in the Mary and John, a vessel of 400 tons burden, commanded by Captain Squeb. "So we came," says Clap, "by the hand of God, through the Deeps comfortably; having Preaching, or Expounding of the Word of God, every day for Ten Weeks together, by our Ministers." On the Lord's Day, May the 30th, 1630, their good ship came to anchor, on the New England Coast. Their original destination was the Charles River, but an unfortunate misunderstanding which arose between the captain and his passengers, resulted in the latter being summarily put ashore at Nantasket (now Hull),

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[1] Roger Clap's Memoirs, published by the Dorchester Antiq. and Hist. Society.

where they were obliged to shift for themselves as best they could.[1]

Ten of the male passengers, setting out in a boat in search of the promised land, reached Charlestown Neck, where they were kindly received by an old planter, who gave them a dinner of "fish without bread." Thus scantily refreshed they passed up the Charles River to what is now Watertown. Here they passed two or three days, when they returned to the main part of the company who had found a good pasture ground for their cattle at Mattapan now known as Dorchester Neck, or South Boston. Their settlement was named Dorchester in honor of the Rev. Mr. White of Dorchester, England, which had also been the home of several of their own number.

The long sea voyage had probably enfeebled many of them,[2] and as they still retained their original project of settling on the Charles River, they had made little or no provision for future want in the way of planting. Consequently, shortly after their arrival, they found themselves threatened with a scarcity of food. We will let Roger Clap tell the story in his own quaint and pathetic manner.

"Oh the hunger that many suffered, and saw no hope in the eye of reason to be supplied, only by clams, and muscles, and fish. We did quietly build boats, and some went a fishing; but bread was with many a scarce thing, and flesh of all kinds scarce. And in those days, in our straits, though I cannot say God sent us a raven to feed us as he did the prophet Elijah, yet this I can say to the praise of God's glory, that he sent not only poor ravenous Indians, which came with their baskets of corn on their backs to trade with us, which was a good supply unto many, but also sent ships from Holland and from Ireland with provision, and Indian corn from Virginia to supply the

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1 "The Mary and John was the first ship, of the fleet of 1630, that arrived in the bay. At that time there were surely no pilots for ships to be found, and the refusal of the captain to attempt the passage without pilot or chart does not seem unreasonable, though Clap has sent the captain's name to posterity as a "merciless man," who Trumbull says was afterwards obliged to pay damages for this conduct." (*Hist. of Dorchester, Mass.*)

This trouble was afterwards amicably settled by the mediation of Gov. Winthrop. See his Journal, I, 28.

2 See Winthrop.

wants of his dear servants in this wilderness, both for food and raiment. And when people's wants were great, not only in one town but in divers towns; such was the godly wisdom, care and prudence (not selfishness but self denial) of our Governor Winthrop and his assistants, that when a ship came laden with provisions, they did order that the whole cargo should be bought *for a general stock:* and so accordingly it was, and distribution was made to every town, and to every person in each town, as every man had need. Thus God was pleased to care for his people in times of straits, and to fill his servants with food and gladness. Then did all the servants of God bless His holy name, and love one another with pure hearts fervently."

For a further account of their doings at this place, a subject possessing peculiar interest to every inhabitant of Windsor, who traces his lineage back to these settlers of Dorchester, we refer to the history before mentioned.

In 1631, Wahquimacut, a Connecticut River sachem visited Boston and Plymouth, earnestly soliciting both colonies to make settlements on the river. While he extolled the exceeding fruitfulness of the country, and its advantages for trade; he proffered the cordial friendship of his people; and offered the English, in case of their settlement, a full supply of corn and an annual present of 80 beaver skins. The urgency of this invitation arose, as the English afterwards discovered, from a desire to avail himself of the skill and arms of the white men against the Pequots, who were at that time harassing and conquering the river tribes. Gov. Winthrop of the Massachusetts Colony, though he treated the sachem courteously, declined the proposal. Gov. Winslow of the Plymouth Colony, however, deemed the matter worthy of more consideration, and shortly after took occasion to make a journey to Connecticut, whence he returned very favorably impressed. About this time also some of the Plymouth People had been up the river to trade, and the matter appeared in so favorable a light to that colony, that in July, 1633, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Bradford visited Boston to confer with Governor Winthrop and the Council upon the subject. It was proposed that the two colonies should unite in the erection of a trading house on the river, for the establishment of a traffic in hemp and beaver skins. The rumored occupation of that

fine country by the Dutch was also urged as an additional reason for its immediate preoccupation by the English. But the enterprise of Plymouth met with a cold response from the cautious authorities of Massachusetts. Gov. Winthrop objected to the proposition, first, because of the number of warlike Indians on the river; secondly, because of the bar at its mouth; thirdly, because of the ice and the violence of the stream, which it was thought would render it unnavigable during a greater part of the year. Finally, he plead the poverty of the Massachusetts Colony as preventing them from joining the enterprise. To this last, the Plymouth Company replied, by generously offering to loan them sufficient capital — but it was of no avail; The Massachusetts gentlemen, "casting many fears of danger and loss," replied "they have no mind for it."[1] Finding the Massachusetts Colony thus disinclined to favor the undertaking, the Plymouth People determined to set about it themselves. A trading company was formed, and preparations made for erecting a trading-house.

In September following, also, one John Oldham, with three others of Dorchester, traveled through the wilderness to Connecticut. He was kindly received by the native chiefs, who gave him a valuable present of beaver skins. Specimens of Indian hemp which he carried back to Dorchester, were pronounced far superior to the English article.[2] He represented the distance from the Bay to Connecticut as being about 160 miles. The Dutch meanwhile had not been idle. Feeling the necessity

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[1] These are the words of Gov. Bradford of Plymouth. There appears truly to have been a want of ingenuousness in the action of the Massachusetts Colony. Their objections seem to us, as they probably seemed to their friends at Plymouth, "rather specious than solid." And their subsequent jealously of the Plymouth Colony — their eagerness to settle in the new country of the Connecticut after the former had made an entrance and beginning — together with the peremptory illiberal manner of dealing with them in regard to the settlement of Windsor, contrast strongly, and, we can not but think unfavorably, with their previous extreme caution and reluctance to embark in the enterprise.

[2] Oldham also carried back some fine specimens of black lead "whereof the Indians told him there was a whole rock."—*Winthrop's Journal*, I, 111.

of maintaining their claim to the Connecticut by actual occupation, Director Van Twiller, in 1632, had purchased from the Indians, lands at Saybrook, on which he had erected the arms of the States General. And on the 8th of June, 1633, the West India Company through their clerk Van Curler, bought from Sachem Wapyquart, a tract of meadow land, "extending about a [Dutch] mile down along the river, to the next little stream, and upwards beyond the kill, being a third of a [Dutch] mile broad."[1] On this purchase, the present site of the city of Hartford, Van Curler quickly erected a little fort, which he defended with two cannon, and called the *House of Good Hope*. Events were hurrying forward a collision, which could not long be avoided.

Early in October, the bark Blessing, from Massachusetts, voyaging to Long Island, visited New Amsterdam, where its captain showed to Van Twiller his commission, signifying that the King of England had granted to his loyal subjects the river and country of Connecticut. Whereupon the Dutch Governor wrote back a very "courteous and respectful" letter to the Eastern Colonies, stating that both by prior discovery, occupation, and the grant of the States, the country belonged to the Dutch West India Company; and requesting the Plymouth People to refrain from settling there until the matter could be determined by the proper persons, in order that they "as Christians, might dwell together in these heathenish parts."

But these courteous and pacific counsels had no weight with the Plymouth Trading Company, who, within a few days after, sent out "a large new bark," in charge of one William Holmes, a man of enterprising and resolute spirit, with an equally resolute crew.[2] Holmes had on board the frame of a house, with all the materials requisite for its immediate erection. He also carried with him Attawanott, and other Indian sachems, the original proprietors of the soil, who had been driven thence by the warlike Pequots, and of whom the Plymouth People afterwards purchased

[1] O'Callaghan, Hist. New Netherland, I, 151.

[2] This was "the latter part of October," but the Dutch authorities state it as the 16th of September. See O'Callaghan.

the land. Sailing steadily up the broad Connecticut, he suddenly found himself under the "two guns" of the newly erected Dutch fort at Hartford. The drum-beat that resounded from its walls, the cannoniers standing with lighted matches, under the banner of New Netherland, all gave note of warlike intent. Nor was he long left in doubt. The Dutch hailed him with an enquiry as to his intentions, followed by a peremptory order to stop. He curtly replied that he held his commission from the Governor of Plymouth; that his orders were to go up the river to trade, and go up he would. They threatened to fire upon him, but his English blood was up, and he proceeded on his way in cool defiance of their threats. The Dutch, for reasons best known to themselves, did not fire. Passing on a few miles, he arrived at the location which had been selected for a trading house, just below the mouth of the Tunxis (or Farmington) river, in the present town of Windsor. Here he erected his house — the first ever erected in Connecticut"[1] — and proceeded to fortify it with palisadoes, with the utmost dispatch.

As may be imagined, these high handed proceedings of their Yankee neighbors, produced quite a flutter among the honest traders of Nieuw Amsterdam. Gov. Van Twiller immediately wrote to the Netherlands for advice and troops, and directed Commissioner Jacobus Van Curler to serve a protest upon Captain Holmes, which was done forthwith with all due solemnity, October 25th, as follows:

"The Director and Council of Nieuw Netherland hereby

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[1] Gov. Wolcott's Mss. By this is probably meant the first *English* house. Barber (Hist. Collections of Conn.) says this house "stood about two miles Southeast of the First Congregational Church, on the river bank, about twenty rods from a point of land extending down the river, near the western shore. It was at this place Farmington or Windsor River entered the Connecticut. The mouth of the river is now sixty rods above. This was changed by Gov. Wolcott's cutting a canal for a ferry boat across the point of land above mentioned. This channel has become so much enlarged, that it is now the main channel of the river. The meadow lying in the vicinity of where the house stood is still called Plymouth Meadow", and the point near where Holmes landed is occupied by a fishing hut, and called by the boatmen on the river, Old Point Comfort.

give notice to William Holmes, lieutenant and trader, acting on behalf of the English Governor of Plymouth, at present in the service of that nation, that he depart forthwith, with all his people and houses, from the lands lying on the Fresh River, continually traded upon by our nation, and at present occupied by a fort, which lands have been purchased from the Indians and paid for. And in case of refusal, we hereby protest against all loss and interest which the Privileged West India Company may sustain.

Given at Fort Amsterdam, in Nieuw Netherland, this xxvth Octob., 1633."[1]

To this protest a written answer was requested but refused by Holmes. And not long after[2] the Plymouth trading house was besieged by a force of 70 Dutch soldiers, who, with banners displayed, seemed to menace its destruction. Finding, however, that Holmes was fully prepared to resist their attack, they demanded a parley, which was granted. Holmes reasserted his peaceable intentions; his just claim by purchase of the original proprietors, and his determination to maintain that claim. The parley finally ended by the peaceable withdrawal of the Dutch troops, and no further demonstrations were ever made against the Plymouth house. Yet he undoubtedly was obliged to keep a vigilant watch and ward, for with irate Dutchmen on the one hand, and the haughty Pequots, who were incensed at his bringing back the original proprietors of the soil, on the other, his position was no sinecure. As this was the last of the Dutch controversy, so far as Windsor was concerned, we shall take leave of it here. Its history pertains more to the early history of Hartford. Nor was it long. The Dutch arms at Saybrook were torn down and replaced with a fool's head, by the English, in 1634. The *House of Good Hope*, at Hartford, although it maintained a precarious existence for several years, was merely a house of *forlorn* hope; and under the aggrandizing claims of the Connecticut Colony, the Dutch possessions in these parts, within four years, dwindled to a tract of twenty-eight acres, more or less, and even those were held by sufferance of their

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[1] O'Callaghan, I, 154.

[2] December 22, 1634. By a letter from Plymouth it was certified that Holmes's House had been attacked. (*Winthrop*, I, 153.)

Yankee neighbors. In 1653, when England and Holland were at war, Captain John Underhill seized the House of Good Hope in the name of the Providence Plantations; and in 1655, an act of sequestration extinguished the last vestige of Dutch claim on the Connecticut River. Soon after, also, Manhattan yielded to the demands of Gov. Nicholls of Virginia, and Nieuw Amsterdam became New York.

The local controversy between the Dutch at Hartford and the Plymouth People at Windsor, seems to have been rather on general principles. Holmes's purchase extended only to the "great swamp next the bounds of Hartford [on the] South."[1] This would at most only slightly overlap the northern bounds of the Dutch lands at Hartford, the probability is that it did not.[2] Moreover the Dutch bought their lands of the Pequots who had become the owners thereof by (comparatively recent) conquest. Holmes, with more apparent justice, at all events with considerable policy, purchased his lands of the original owners whom he restored to their native soil.[3]

Yet in all this, we can not avoid a sympathy for the unlucky Dutchman. His honesty, forbearance and constant desire for peace, and his courteous dealing under all these aggravating circumstances, contrast favorably with the rough, over-bearing manner, and grasping desire for gain, which characterized the self-styled "dear servants of the Lord," the English colonists. Obliged by superior force to retire from a well-earned possession, the Dutchman left, among Indian friends and English enemies, a reputation untarnished by deceit, or intentional wrong doing.

If the right of possession depends upon the mere fact of

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[1] See Deed of Mr. Prince, in behalf of Plymouth Colony, to Windsor, May, 1637.

[2] The land purchased of Wapyquart by the Dutch in 1633, extended on the north "to a musket shot over the kill (or a little river) on which the House of Good Hope was built." And Gov. Bradford says of Holmes's party, "They did the Dutch no wrong, for they took not a foot of any land they bought, but went to the place above them," &c.

[3] Same.

prior discovery, then England, by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots in 1495 and 1497, clearly held the title to these western wilds. But if, as England, in the person of "Good Queen Bess," so boldly affirmed in 1580, *actual possession* confers the only valid title to uninhabited lands, we must concede that right to the Dutch. The settlements at Albany and Manhattan, in 1613 and 1614, asserted the right of the States General to the discovery made by Hudson, in the service of a Dutch merchant company, in 1609, long before any Englishmen had made their homes upon this part of the Western Continent. Dutch traders followed close in the wake of their countryman's vessel, as her *restless* keel, for the first time cleft the still waters of the Fresh River, and established with the natives of the interior, a large and profitable commerce. Nay, more, they had even complied with the great prerequisite of actual possession, established by England, and by purchase and occupation were rightful owners of the soil, full one year before their Saxon rivals. The early Dutch maps of their American possessions, include not only New York, but New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and a part of Massachusetts.

The discussion of abstract principles and rights involved in the different English charters and patents of New England — a subject in which there is certainly room for a full variety of opinion — belongs rather to the general historian than to the scope of this work. Yet we may remark, that, in our opinion, the Great Charter of New England, granted by King James, fully recognizes the claims of the Dutch, by its express reservation, "that any of the said premises herein before mentioned be not actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian prince or state." Yet England with strange inconsistency, found it convenient to set aside the just claim of the States General, and "fully consummated an act of spoliation, which in a period of profound peace, wrested this province from its rightful owners, by means violating all public justice, and impugning all public laws."[1]

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[1] Hon. Ben. F. Butler of New York.

In the early part of November, 1633, Hall and two companions from Massachusetts, visited Connecticut for the purpose of trade, but found the Indians suffering so severely from the small-pox, that they were unable to do any thing. They therefore returned to Massachusetts in January, 1634. This mortality seems to have been general throughout New England, and the Indians of Windsor were among its victims.[1] Bradford in his Journal gives the following account:[2]

"This spring, also, those Indians that lived about their trading house[3] there fell sick of the small-pox, and died most miserably; for a sorer disease can not befall them; they fear it more than the plague. * * * * * * The condition of this people was so lamentable, and they fell down so generally of this disease, as they were (in the end) not able to help one another; no, not to make a fire, nor to fetch a little water to drink, nor any to bury the dead; but would strive as long as they could, and when they could procure no other means to make fire, they would burn the wooden trays, the dishes they ate their meat in, and their very bows and arrows; and some would crawl out on all fours to get a little water, and sometimes die by the way, and not be able to get in again. But those of the English house (though at first they were afraid of the infection), yet seeing their woful and sad condition, and hearing their pitiful cries and lamentations, they had compassion of them, and daily fetched them wood and water, and made them fires, got them victuals whilst they lived, and buried them when they died. For very few of them escaped, notwithstanding they did what they could for them, to the hazard of themselves. The chief sachem[4] himself now died, and almost all his friends and kindred. But by the marvellous goodness and providence of God, not one of the English was so much as sick, or in the least measure tainted with this disease, though they daily did these offices for them for many weeks together. And this mercy which they shewed them was kindly taken, and thankfully acknowledged of all the Indians that knew or heard of the same; and their masters here did much commend and reward them for the same."

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[1] See Winthrop's Journal, I, 119–123.

[2] Page 325.

[3] The Plymouth trading house at Windsor.

[4] This was probably Attawanott or Nattawanut, who was brought home and restored to his possessions by Holmes. See the Chapter on Indian History and Purchases.

We have now arrived at a most interesting point in our history, namely, the emigration from Dorchester of the first settlers of Windsor. The causes of this movement are thus ably and briefly described by the historian of Dorchester.[1]

"The emigration to Connecticut of a large portion of the first settlers of Dorchester, forms an important crisis in the affairs of the plantation; it deprived it of nearly one-half of its population, including the ministers, Messrs. Maverick and Warham, and a large part of the intelligence and wealth which accompanied the first comers. This movement has been attributed to different causes, but it appears rather to have been produced by a concurrence of sundry incidents, than any one prominent motive. Cotton Mather, in reference to this subject, says: "Massachusetts soon became like a hive overstocked with bees, and many thought of swarming into new plantations." But the whole colony at this time contained but five or six thousand people. The Dorchester settlers were made acquainted with the rich bottom lands of the Connecticut by Hall and Oldham, in 1633, and the labor of clearing their own rocky fields daily brought to their minds the advantages possessed by the former position. A great quantity of valuable furs had reached the Bay from the River Indians, and many of the Dorchester People were engaged in the fur business. It was known that the Connecticut Patentees, Lord Brooke, Sir R. Saltonstall, John Hampden, and others, were preparing to take possession of their patent, and make a settlement at the lower part of the river.[2]

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[1] Hist. of Dorchester before referred to.

[2] In 1631, the Plymouth Council in England (chartered in 1620) "for the planting, ruling and governing of New England in America," gave a patent of Connecticut, including all the land from the sea, 120 miles into the Country, and from Narragansett River (in Rhode Island) on the East to the South Sea (Pacific) on the West, to Lords Say and Seal, Lord Brook, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and others. This patent was duly confirmed by the King, and the Patentees, at that time, contemplated removing to Connecticut as soon as settlements were so far advanced as to afford a comfortable accommodation. The indefinite nature of the grant, however, was always a source of misunderstanding and contest.

We can not but speculate as to the different course which the history of

This subject agitated the people of the Bay to such a degree that a public fast was appointed, September 18, 1634.[1] Roger Ludlow, one of the assistants and a leading inhabitant of Dorchester, strongly opposed the movement. In this state of affairs, Israel Stoughton, one of the first Deputies of Dorchester, had an altercation with Governor Winthrop, and published a pamphlet which occasioned his expulsion from the House,[2] and the Dorchester People petitioned in vain for a remission of his sentence. Roger Ludlow, of Dorchester, aimed at being Governor of Massachusetts Colony in 1635, and protested openly against the choice of Governor Haynes, and was in consequence left out of the Magistracy. It is not improbable that these wealthy and influential gentlemen sought a more congenial field for their political ambition, than the Bay Colony presented to them at that moment. It is certain that Mr. Ludlow suddenly changed his views on the subject, and was actively engaged in the project in 1635, which he had with zeal opposed in 1634. * * * * * These different considerations will suffice to account for the movement which was at first opposed by the Government, but in the spring of 1635 reluctantly assented to,"[3] on the condition that the new colonies should

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our state would have taken, had this company of lords and gentlemen of ample means and aristocratic tendencies been the first settlers on the Connecticut River.

[1] Gov. Bradford, with a quiet reference to the previous caution of the Massachusetts folks, says: "Some of their neighbors in the Bay, hearing of the fame of Connecticut River, *had a hankering mind after it* (as was before noted), and now understanding that the Indians were swept away with the late great mortality, *the fear* of whom was an obstacle unto them before, which being now taken away, they began now to prosecute it with great eagerness." P. 338.

The *animus* of the people of the Bay, in this matter, is unconsciously revealed by Winthrop, I, 140, who, in his account of the session of the general court at Newtown, Sept. 4, 1634, at which the subject was long and earnestly discussed, states the following as among the "principal reasons" assigned for removal to Connecticut: "The fruitfulness and commodiousness of Connecticut, and the danger of having it possessed by others, Dutch *or English*."

And "The strong bent of their spirits to remove thither."

[2] Winthrop, I, 155.

[3] Hutchinson, I, 41.

continue within the jurisdiction, and as a part of Massachusetts.

Early in June, the General Court granted "3 pieces [or cannon] to the plantations that shall remove to Connecticut, to fortify themselves." And in the last days of this month, a company of Dorchester men, the pioneer corps of the proposed emigration, set out for the Connecticut River, to select a location and make preparations for a settlement. Arriving on the river probably about the 28th of the month, they sat down temporarily near the trading-house which Holmes had erected two years before. After here experiencing the hospitality of the Plymouth People for a few days, they made an excursion to examine the lands above the falls — probably Long-meadow[1] — which not being quite to their liking, they came down the river again to their first camping ground, *Matianuck*,[2] now Windsor, intending, with evident disregard of the claims of their hospitable Plymouth friends, to settle there.

But here they found that, during their absence, other pioneers had arrived whose claims conflicted with their own. These new comers were a party of some 20 men, under the superintendence of Mr. Francis Stiles, who had been sent out in a vessel at the private expense of Sir Richard Saltonstall, to prepare grounds and erect houses for himself and certain other lords and gentlemen, the before-mentioned Patentees of Connecticut. Having arrived in the Bay, June 16,[3] Stiles remained there ten days, and then sailed for Windsor, the point designated in his instructions, which he reached about the 1st of July.[3] Here he landed his party, and was about commencing his preparations when unexpectedly interrupted by the return of the Dorchester party from their explorations up the river. Thereupon

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[1] *Masacsick*.—See Savage's notes to Winthrop, II, Appendix R, 393.

[2] Sometimes spelt *Mettaneug*, or *Mattaneaug*. Also *Cufchankamaug*, or *Ouschankamaug*.—*Ibid.*

[3] Winthrop's Journal, I, 161. And Saltonstall in his letter to Gov. Winthrop, Jr., says his Pinnace lay at Boston 10 days, which brings his time of departure from there, to the 26th. His voyage here to W. could not have taken longer than 5 or 6 days.

ensued a conflict of claims. The people of the Bay had long been jealous of the projected enterprise of the Patentees of Connecticut, and Roger Ludlow, who was a magistrate of Massachusetts, and a sort of leader of the Dorchester party, claiming that they were within the jurisdiction of that colony, refused to give way to the authority of the Patentees. Although Mr. Stiles, with much firmness, represented the just claims of his employers to the soil, and that, at the time of his arrival, the Dorchester People were unsettled, and seeking for a place further up the river — yet his workmen were driven off, and his claim disputed and denied, with much abuse. Thus thwarted, he landed his stores in the vicinity of the residence of the late Chief Justice Elisworth, and sending back his vessel to England, awaited further orders[1] This affair was a very serious pecuniary loss to Saltonstall; and Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., who arrived at Boston in the November following, as governor of the Plantations of the Connecticut Patentees, was commissioned to consult with the Massachusetts authorities, "and those who were to go to Connecticut, about the said design of the Lords, to this issue, that either the three towns gone thither should give place upon full satisfaction, or else sufficient room must be found there for the Lords and their companies."[2] The matter was not, however, then adjusted, for the next year Saltonstall addressed a letter to Winthrop,[3] authorizing him to settle the matter, at the same time cautioning him lest he should "breed some jealousies in the people, and so distaste them with our (the Patentees') Government." It was not settled, however, until 1645, when the Patentees, having abandoned their project of coming hither, sold out their patent, together with the fort, houses, &c., at Saybrook, to the Connecticut Colony. Saltonstall's personal claim at Dorchester seems to have been trans-

1 This vessel of Saltonstall's was cast away on the Isle Sable, on its return voyage. See Winthrop's Journal, 1, 171.

2 See Letter from Winthrop, Vane and Peters, to Ludlow, Newberry, Stoughton and others "engaged in settling on the Connecticut." Winthrop, 1, 397–8.

3 This *very* interesting letter will be found in the Appendix, No. 1.

ferred to Stiles,[1] who with his party settled there and became participants with the other settlers, in the general distribution of lands in 1640.[2]

There is no doubt that Stiles's party were, after the Plymouth Trading Company, the *first actual settlers* of Windsor. Fortunately, the researches of that indefatigable antiquarian, the Hon. James Savage, of Boston, among the manuscript treasures of Old England, enable us to present a full list of these first comers.[3] It is as follows:

"March 16, 1634–5, to New England, embarqued in the Christian de Lo[ndon], John White, master, bound thither, the men have taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Francis Stiles, | aged 35 yrs., | Jo. Cribb. | aged 30 yrs., |
| Thomas Bassett, | " 37 " | Geo. Chappel, | " 20 " |
| Thomas Stiles, | " 20 " | Robt. Robinson, | " 45 " |
| Thomas Barber, | " 21 " | Ed. Patteson, | " 33 " |
| Jo. Dyer, | " 28 " | Fr. Marshall, | " 30 " |
| Jo. Harris, | " 28 " | Rich. Hayles, | " 22 " |
| Jas. Horwood, | " 30 " | Tho. Halford, | " 20 " |
| Jo. Reeves, | " 19 " | Tho. Haukworth, | " 23 " |
| Thos. Foulfoot, | " 22 " | Jo. Stiles, | " 35 " |
| Jas. Busket, | " 28 " | Henry Stiles, | " 40 " |
| Thos. Cooper, | " 18 " | Jane Morden, | " 30 " |
| Ed. Preston, | " 13 " | John Stiles, | " 9 mts., |
| Joan Stiles, | " 35 " | Rachel Stiles, | " 28 yrs. |
| Henry Stiles, | " 3 " | | |

Of these, sixteen, whose names are printed in small capitals, are positively known to have settled in Windsor.[4] Three of

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[1] See genealogy of the Stiles family, in another portion of this work.

[2] Though for some time after designated as "the servants," meaning of Saltonstall.

[3] Published in Mass. Hist. Society's Collections, 3d series, VIII, 252. It is contained on p. 16 of a folio manuscript volume "at the Augmentation Office so [called], in Rolls Court, Westminster Hall," London. This record contains the names of persons permitted to embark at the port of London, after Christmas, 1634, to some period in the following year, kept generally in regular succession.

[4] John Stiles, his wife Rachel, his children Henry and John, his sister Jane, and brother Henry, were permanent settlers at Windsor, as also was Thomas Barber. Mr. Francis Stiles removed to Stratford in or about 1652. Thos. Barber, before mentioned, Thomas Stiles, Jo. Dyer, Jo. Reeves, Thomas Cooper and George Chappel, were his apprentices, in his trade of carpenter. Thomas

these were females, and tradition, which tells us that the foot of that fair maid, Mary Chilton, was the first to press the Plymouth Rock, has also preserved the name of RACHEL, wife of JOHN STILES, as the first English woman who stepped ashore in Windsor.[1]

By this time the tide of emigration towards the Connecticut had fully set in, and the Dorchester party were constantly receiving accessions to their number. The following letter to the Plymouth Trading Company, from their agent at Matianuck (or Windsor), presents a lively picture of the stir and agitations upon the hitherto solitary river.

"Sir: &c.

The Massachusetts men are coming almost daily, some by water and some by land, who are not yet determined where to settle, though some have a great mind to the place we are upon, and which was last bought. Many of them look at that which this river will not afford, except it be at this place which we have, namely to be a great town, and have commodious dwellings for many together. So as [to] what they will do I can not yet resolve you; for [in] this place there is none of them say any thing to me, but what I hear from their servants (by whom I perceive their minds). I shall do what I can to withstand them. I hope they will hear reason; as that we were here first, and entered with much difficulty and danger, both in regard of the Dutch and Indians, and bought the land (to your great charge, already disbursed), and have since held here a chargeable possession, and kept the Dutch from further incroaching, which would else long before this day have possessed all, and kept out all others, &c. I hope these and such like arguments will stop them. It was your will we should use their persons and messengers kindly, and so we have done, and do daily, to your great charge; for the first company had well nigh starved, had it not been for this house, for want of victuals; I being forced to supply 12 men for 9 days together; and those which came last, I entertained the best we could, helping both them (and the

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Stiles removed to Long Island, where he became one of the first settlers of Flushing. Jo. Reeves is afterwards found at Salem, Mass., and a genealogy of his descendants can be found in the *Medford Genealogies*. Thomas Cooper moved to Springfield, probably about 1644–6. Geo. Chappel moved to New London, about 1651. Thomas Bassett removed to Fairfield, about 1650. Edward Preston is found in the neighborhood of Hartford, as late as 1645; and Edward Pattison, as late as 1670.

[1] Family tradition. See Stiles genealogy.

others) with canoes, and guides. They got me to go with them to the Dutch, to see if I could procure some of them to have quiet settling near them; but they did peremptorily withstand them. But this later company did not once speak thereof, &c. Also I gave their goods house room according to their earnest request, and Mr. Pincheon's letter in their behalf (which I thought good to send you, here inclosed). And what trouble and charge I shall be further at I know not; for they are coming daily, and I expect these back again from below, whither they have gone to view the country. All which trouble and charge we undergo for their occasion, may give us just cause (in the judgment of all wise and understanding men) to hold and keep that we have settled upon. Thus with my duty remembered, &c.,

I rest,

Yours to be commanded,

Matianuck, July 6, 1635. JOHNNATHĀ BREWSTER.[1]

It was evident that the Dorchester party had found no place so lovely in their eyes, or so well adapted to their wants, as that of Matianuck which belonged to the Plymouth People. And "after thorough view of the place, they began to pitch themselves upon their land and near their [trading] house," with an intention of allotting to the Plymouth House, in the distribution of land, a share "as to a single family". This conduct towards those who had, at so much risk and trouble, purchased and occupied the land, and whose hospitality they had but a few days before, nay, even then were enjoying — was, to say the least, ungenerous. The Plymouth People very naturally resented it as an "attempt not only to intrude themselves into the rights and possessions of others, but in effect to thrust them out of all." Bradford's Journal has preserved several extracts from the many "letters and passages that went between" the two parties, on the subject, which fully exhibit the course and temper of the dispute.

The Dorchester Party refer to the land in dispute, as that "upon which God by his providence cast us, and as we conceive in a fair way of providence tendered it to us, as a meet place to receive our body [company] now upon removal."[2] In

[1] Eldest son of Elder Brewster of Plymouth, came in the Fortune, 1621, removed to Duxbury in 1622, where he became a prominent man. He afterwards removed to New London, Ct.

[2] Or now about to remove."

reply the Plymouth People say: "We shall not need to answer all the passages of your large letter, &c. But whereas you say 'God in his providence cast you, &c.,' we told you before, and (upon this occasion) must now tell you still, that our mind is otherwise, and that you cast rather a partial, if not a covetous eye, upon that which is your neighbor's, and not yours; and in so doing, your way could not be fair unto it. Look that you abuse not God's providence in such allegations."

The Dorchester People having argued that as it was "the Lord's waste, and for the present altogether void of inhabitants," who could use it "to the right ends for which land was created, Gen. 1, 28"—it was therefore free for themselves to own and improve; and that the "future intentions" of the Plymouth People should not be preferred to their own present necessities and "actions," received the following pertinent reply from their Plymouth neighbors: "That if it was the Lord's waste, it was themselves [the Plymouth People] that found it so, and not they; and [they] have since bought it of the right owners, and maintained a chargeable possession upon it all this while, as themselves [the Dorchester men] could not but know. And because of present engagements and other hindrances which lay at present upon them, must it therefore be lawful for them [the Dorchester party] to go and take it from them?" But while this matter was in dispute, the Dorchester emigrants were by no means idle. They had set their hands as well as their hearts upon the land of Matianuck; and all through the summer months, the forests echoed to the stroke of the settler's axe as he cut down the gigantic trees, and opened, here and there, a little spot of ground to the sunlight. And all summer long, more mindful of his dear wife and babes in the distant Bay, than of Plymouth land claims, he labored diligently to construct for them a home and a shelter against the coming winter.

In August the Plymouth Colony formally protested against the usurpation of the Dorchester settlers on the Connecticut; and the Dutch also, alarmed at the increase of English immigration on the river, sent to Holland for instructions. In September, the Massachusetts General Court appointed one William

Westwood "constable for the plantations in Connecticut," and shortly after, they granted a new supply of arms and ammunition to the new colonies, together with leave to appoint their own constables. Meanwhile, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., was preparing to erect a fort by order of the Patentees of Connecticut.[1]

In the last days of this "pleasantest of autumnal months" (Oct. 15), the main body of the emigration, about sixty men, women and children,[2] set forth from Dorchester on their long and toilsome journey to the Valley of the Connecticut. Their household furniture, bedding and winter provisions were sent around by water, and it is probable that some families also took this means of conveyance. "Never before had the forests of America witnessed such a scene as this." Driving the cattle before them; the compass their only guide through the bewil-

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[1] Winthrop, I, 173.

[2] Winthrop says (vol. I, p. 171): about 60 men, women and children, went by land to Connecticut, with their cows, heifers and swine, and after a tedious and difficult journey, arrived there safe. Contrary to the general opinion, we believe that this party of 1635, who drove their cattle before them, were principally *Dorchester* people. For they are particularly mentioned by the same author, as suffering much, and losing most of their cattle during the succeeding severe winter. And the Newtown people drove so many cattle the next summer on their route to Hartford that we can not suppose they had driven many to Conn. before. Haines, in his account of Dorchester, Mass., says that about 100 people removed to Conn. in 1635, *most of which were Dorchester People*, joined by a few from Newtown and Watertown. Trumbull says that Mr. Warham did not remove with his charge at this time, but came to Connecticut in Sept. 1636. But we find no mention of him during this time, in Massachusetts, though Mr. Hooker (of Hartford) took part in councils until the next summer. Nor can we understand why a new church should have been formed at Dorchester while Mr. Warham remained. Winthrop says a council was called, April 11, 1636, to form a new church, "a great part of the old one being gone to Connecticut." Its formation, however, from theological reasons, was deferred until August. In view of these circumstances, we feel warranted in our belief that the emigration of 1635, consisted mostly of Dorchester People, who settled at Windsor, and that their pastor came with them.

dering mazes of the unbroken forests, commencing and ending each day's march with songs of praise, and heartfelt utterances of prayer, which sounded strangely amid these solitudes — they journeyed on. That which is now a four or five hours' trip, was to them, encumbered as they were with women and children, and slow moving cattle, a journey of two weeks.[1] Before they reached the Connecticut, the hues of autumn had faded from the forests, and their leafless branches were swaying to and fro in the wintry storm. Winter, indeed, set in unusually early. By the 15th of November, the river was closed, and as yet the vessel containing their household goods and provisions had not arrived, nor were there any tidings of it. The rude shelter and accommodations which had been provided for themselves and their cattle, proved to be quite insufficient to protect them against the extreme inclemency of the season. They were able to get only a portion of their cattle across the river, the remainder were left to winter themselves as best they could, on the acorns and roots of the forest. At this time (Nov. 26) a party of thirteen, driven by hunger and distress, attempted to return to Massachusetts, through the woods. One of the number fell through the ice and was drowned; and the remainder would have perished "but that by God's providence, they lighted upon an Indian wigwam.[2] As it was they were ten days in reaching

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[1] In regard to the *course* of the first settlers, on their way to the Connecticut, Dr. McClure's MSS., in possession of Conn. Hist. Soc., preserve the following narrative:

"In a conversation with the late aged and respectable Captain Sabin, of Pomfret, Ct., he related to me the following discovery, viz: About 40 years ago he felled a large and ancient oak, about the north line of Pomfret, adjoining Woodstock. On cutting within some inches of the heart of the tree, it was seen to have been cut and chipped with some sharp tool like an axe. Rightly judging that at the time when it must have been done, the Indians, so far inland, were destitute and ignorant of the use of iron tools, he counted the number of the annular circular rings from the said marks to the bark of the tree, and found there were as many rings as the years which had intervened from the migration of the Dorchester party to that time. Hence the 'probability that they journeyed along the north border of Pomfret, and as they traveled by a compass, the conjecture is corroborated by that course being nearly in a direct line from Boston to the place of their settlement on the Connecticut river.'"

[2] Winthrop's Journal.

the Bay.[1] By the 1st of December, the condition of the infant colonies on the river was perilous in the extreme. Many were destitute of provisions; those who were not, were unable permanently to relieve their neighbors, and the only alternative was to reach their vessel, which was supposed to be fast in the ice below. A company of seventy,[2] of all ages and both sexes, now set out in search, intending doubtless to winter on board the vessel. Shelterless and scantily supplied with food, they toiled on, day after day, through snows and storm, hoping at every turn of the stream to discover the wished for relief. Who can picture the sufferings of that painful march, or their disappointment as they reached the sea, and looked, but looked in vain for succor. How applicable to their condition are these words of Webster: "We hear the whisperings of youthful impatience, and we see chilled and shivering childhood, houseless but for a mother's arms, couchless but for a mother's breast, till our blood almost freezes."

But God, in whom they trusted, was not unmindful of His suffering ones. His arm was stretched out to save. A small vessel, the Rebecca, of 60 tons, which had attempted to ascend the river to trade, before the winter set in, had become entangled in the ice, twenty miles from the river's mouth.[3] Fortunately a storm of rain came up, which though it drenched the sufferers, released the vessel which came to their relief; and Providence sending favorable winds, "they came" says Gov. Winthrop, "to Mass. in 5 days, which was a great mercy of God, for otherwise they had all perished with famine, as some did." The few who remained in Connecticut through this fearful winter, suffered much, as did their cattle also, from insufficiency of both food and shelter. They literally lived on acorns, malt and grains, with what food they could gain by hunting, and such as was given them by the Indians. Their losses were

[1] Winthrop's Journal.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Winthrop says, that while the Rebecca lay there in the ice, the Dutch sent a sloop to take possession of the mouth of the river, but the men got two pieces [cannon] on shore, and would not suffer them to land.

very heavy, that of the Dorchester People being as much as £2000 in cattle alone.[1]

Early in the month of March, 1635–6, Connecticut was set apart as a colony, under a commission granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, "to several persons to govern the people at Connecticut for the space of a year [then] next coming."[2] The commissioners named were Roger Ludlow and William Phelps, of Windsor; John Steele, William Westwood and Andrew Ward, of Hartford; and William Pyncheon, of Springfield; William Swaine and Henry Smith, of Wethersfield.

With the first dawn of spring (April 16, 1636), those brave hearts who had survived the toils and exposure of the previous winter, again undauntedly turned their footsteps towards Connecticut. They comprised the larger part of the Dorchester Church, with, as some say, their surviving pastor, Mr. Warham.[3] Their settlement at Matianuck, was named Dorchester, in honor of the plantation from which they had emigrated. About the same time also Mr. Pyncheon and others from Roxbury, Mass., settled at Agawam, now the city of Springfield. And in June following, came the venerable Hooker, with his companions from Cambridge, Mass., who settled at Suckiaug, now the beautiful city of Hartford, where a few settlers had "made a goodly beginning a little before."[4] Wethersfield had been precariously settled in 1634, by a few who "managed to live" through the trying scenes of 1635–6.[5]

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[1] Winthrop says that those cattle which "came late and could not be put over (i. e. across the river) fared well all winter, without hay."

[2] This was done after due consultation with John Winthrop, then lately "appointed governor by certain noble personages and men of quality [the Patentees, Saltonstall and others] interested in the said River, which are yet in England."

[3] See note on p. 25.

[4] There is evidence that Hooker and his party were preceded by a few who held some town meetings as early as 1635.

[5] In the absence of other positive evidence, the claim of Wethersfield as the *oldest* town in the State, is substantiated by a judicial decision to that effect in the Colony Court (see Col. Rec., I, 513) which can not be gainsaid.

Thus, almost simultaneously, in the rich soil and the choicest spots of the beautiful Connecticut Valley, were the seeds planted which were destined to take root, and germinate into a mighty commonwealth. And the history of that commonwealth, for more than two centuries, has borne witness to the strong and simple faith of its founders, so appropriately and significantly expressed in the motto of our state:

"QUI TRANSTULIT, SUSTINET."[1]

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[1] "He who transplanted, still sustains."

## CHAPTER II.

### 1636-1650.

WE HAVE HEARD WITH OUR EARS, O GOD! OUR FATHERS HAVE TOLD US WHAT WORK THOU DIDST IN THEIR DAYS, IN THE TIMES OF OLD. HOW THOU DIDST DRIVE OUT THE HEATHEN WITH THY HAND, AND PLANTEDST THEM; HOW THOU DIDST AFFLICT THE PEOPLE AND CAST THEM OUT. FOR THEY GOT NOT THE LAND IN POSSESSION BY THEIR OWN SWORD, NEITHER DID THEIR OWN ARM SAVE THEM: BUT THY RIGHT HAND, AND THINE ARM, AND THE LIGHT OF THY COUNTENANCE, BECAUSE THOU HADST A FAVOR UNTO THEM.—*Psalm*, xliv, 1–3.

The town records of Windsor, or Dorchester as it was first called, prior to 1650, having crumbled away under the remorseless tooth of Time, we have undoubtedly lost much which it would be both pleasant and profitable to know. Yet from the Colonial Documents,[1] and such fragmentary manuscripts as have escaped the ravages of time and neglect, we are enabled to trace, in outline at least, the growth and development of the infant town during the first fifteen eventful years of its existence.

The first item we have, is from a record of the first court held at Newtown (Hartford), April 26, 1636, by the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts for the colonies on the Connecticut. At this court complaint was made "that Henry Stiles [of Dorchester], or some of the ser[vants[2]] had traded a piece with the Indians for corn." Situated as they were in a new country, and surrounded by Indians, with whom their intercourse was neces-

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[1] The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 1635, to 16—, 3 vols. 8vo, edited by J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq.

[2] Probably meaning the servants of Saltonstall and the Patentees.

sarily guarded, this act was justly deemed a grave offence, and one that imperiled the general safety. It was therefore "ordered that [the] said Henry Stiles, shall between and the next court, regain [the] said piece from the said Indians in a fair and legal way, or else this court will take it into further consideration." An order was also promulgated, "that from henceforth none that are within the jurisdiction of this court, shall trade with the natives or Indians any piece, or pistol, or gun, or powder, or shot." At the next court held at Dorchester (Windsor), Henry Stiles, not having complied with the order of the previous court, was ordered to do so by the next one, and to appear personally and answer his neglect. It was also "ordered, that there shall be a sufficient watch maintained in every town," under the direction of the constable; and that "every soldier in each plantation" should have on hand, before the end of August following, 2 lbs of powder, and 20 bullets of lead, ready to show it to the constable, upon demand. Noncompliance was to be met with a fine of 10 shillings for each failure, "which is presently to be levied by the said constable, without resistance." It was further ordered at the next court held at Watertown (Wethersfield), that, "every plantation shall train once a month;" and if there were any "very unskillful" in such exercises, "the plantation may appoint the officer to train oftener the said unskillful." Every absence from training, without lawful excuse tendered within two days, was to be punished by a fine of two shillings. Any neglect to mend or keep their weapons in repair, was fined in the same amount, and if arms were "wholly wanting," the delinquent was to be bound over to answer for it at the next court.

In all these regulations we find evidence of the prudence and constant watchfulness which was necessarily imposed upon these settlers in a new country. They built their humble cabins amid the wilds of Matianuck, as the prophet Jeremiah and his friends rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, with their arms in their hands. "In no part of New England, were the Indians so numerous, in proportion to the territory, as in this valley, and traditions of the horrors of the Indian wars are linked with almost every village throughout its whole extent. For ninety years after

the first settlement, there was scarcely an hour in which the inhabitants, especially of the frontier towns, could travel in the forests, work in the fields, worship God in their churches, or lie down in their beds at night, without apprehension of attack from their stealthy and remorseless foe. The fact that the attacks of the Indian were preceded by no note of preparation, gave a sense of insecurity to the members of the family at home, or the heads of the family abroad, which made the real danger, great as it was, seem more formidable. The blow fell where and when it was least expected. When the Indian seemed most intent on his avocation of hunting and fishing, or in planning some distant expedition — then the farmer in the field would be surprised by an ambuscade, or on his return home find his house in ashes, his wife and children butchered or hurried away into captivity; or the quiet of his slumbers would be broken by the war-whoop, and the darkness of midnight illumined by the glare of the village on fire. Those were trials of which the present generation can know nothing."[1]

They were trials, however, to which the settlers of Windsor were fully exposed, and from which a merciful Providence, in a remarkable degree, preserved them. The Indians who resided in their neighborhood always exhibited a friendly feeling, and seem to have regarded the presence of the whites as a protection against the exactions and attacks of the Pequots and Mohawks, both of which tribes assumed the rights of conquest over these Valley Indians! Yet, the character of the Indian was always uncertain, and experience dictated the necessity of constant care and jealous watchfulness in all their dealings with them.

Added to the constant dread of Indian treachery, was no small amount of loss and trouble among their cattle, who had suffered so much from exposure during the previous winter.

Winthrop, under date of " 9 [Decem]ber, 1636," says, "Things went not well at Connecticut. Their cattle did, many of them cast their young, as they had done the year before."

At the court of February 21, 1636–7, the plantation of Dorches-

[1] Introduction to the Foote Genealogy, by Nathaniel Goodwin.

ter received its present name of Windsor,[1] and a committee appointed for the purpose, by a previous court, brought in a report that the bounds thereof should "extend towards the Falls, on the same side the plantation stands,[2] to a brook called Kettle Brook, and so over the Great River,[3] upon the same line that Newtown and Dorchester doth between them. And so it is ordered by the court." Also, "the bounds between Hartford and Windsor is agreed to be at the upper end of the great meadow of the said Hartford toward Windsor at the Pale [fence] that is now there set up by the said Hartford, which is abutting upon the Great River, upon a due east line, and into the county from the said Pale upon a due west line, as parallel to the said east line as far as they have now paled, and afterwards the bounds to go into the country upon the same west line. But it is to be so much shorter towards Windsor as the place where the Girte that comes along at the end of the said meadow, and falls into the said Great River is shorter than their pale; and over the said Great River the said plantation of Windsor is to come to the rivulets'[4] mouth, that falls into the said Great River of Connecticut, and there the said Hartford is to run due east into the country, which is ordered accordingly."

This spring the contentions and negotiations between the Plymouth Company and the Dorchester People, concerning the land at Matianuck, upon which the latter had so unceremoniously *squatted*, at their first coming, were brought to a close. It seems that in February, 1635–6, prior to the return of the emigrants to the Connecticut, whence they had been driven by the severity of the previous winter, Mr. Winslow of Plymouth, went up to the Bay, to adjust the matter in dispute.[5] He demanded that the Plymouth People should be allowed a reservation of one-sixteenth part of the land, and £100 as damages, "which those of Dorchester not consenting unto, they

[1] Undoubtedly, although we know not with what particular reasons in honor of Windsor, the royal abode of England's sovereigns.

[2] The west side of the River.

[3] Connecticut river.

[4] Podunk River.

[5] Winthrop's Journal.

break off [negotiations]; those of Plymouth expecting to have due recompense after[wards], by course of justice, if they went on." There seems to have been an evident intention, among some of the leaders of the Dorchester party, to maintain their position at any cost, and to force the Plymouth Company either to relinquish or sell out their claim to them. Yet we do not believe that these high-handed measures at coercion were sanctioned by the more thoughtful and conscientious among their number, for Winthrop distinctly says, that "divers resolved to quit the place, if they could not agree with those of Plymouth." Seeing this evident determination of their neighbors to force an issue, feeling that to offer forcible resistance would be useless, and "that to live in continual contention with their friends and neighbors would be uncomfortable, and too heavy a burden to bear. Therefore, for peace sake (though they conceived they suffered much in this thing)," the Plymouth People "thought it better to let them have it upon as good terms as they could get; and so they fell to treaty. The first thing that [because they had made so many and long disputes about it] they [the Plymouth People] would have them [of Dorchester] to grant was, that they [Plymouth] had right to it, or else they would never treat about it. The *which being acknowledged* and yielded unto by them, this was the conclusion they came unto in the end, after much ado:" 1st, that Plymouth should reserve a sixteenth of all the land they had purchased from the Indians, leaving the rest of the land excepting a small "moiety to those of Newtown" (or Hartford[1]) to the Dorchester settlers. This Plymouth Reservation "was to be taken in two places; one towards the [trading] house, the other towards Newtown's proportion [Hartford bds.]." 2d, The Plymouth Company were to receive equitable compensation for the land which they had purchased from the Indians.

Accordingly, on the 15th of May, 1637, Thomas Prince, in

[1] The reason for this is thus given in Bradford's Journal: "They of Newtown dealt more fairly, desiring only what they could conveniently spare, from a competency reserved for a plantation, for themselves, which made them [the Plymouth men] more careful to procure a moiety for them, in this agreement and distribution." An honorable testimony, truly.

behalf of the Colony of New Plymouth, formally transferred and sold to the inhabitants of Windsor, Conn., the lands owned by said Company, by a deed, of which this is a copy:

"An agreement made by Thomas Prince, for and in behalf of New Plymouth in America, and the inhabitants of Windsor, upon Connecticott, in the said America, the 15th day of May, 1637, as followeth, viz, Imprimis. In consideration of thirty-seven pounds ten shillings to be paid about three months hence, the said Thomas Prince doth sell unto the inhabitants of Windsor all the ground, meadow and upland, from a marked tree about a quarter of a mile above Mr. Stiles[1] [on the] North, [to] the great swamp next the bounds of Hartford [on the] South, for length. And in breadth into the country towards Poquonack as far as Sequasson and Nattawanut, two sachems hath or had (as proprieties) all which hath been purchased of the said Sequasson and Nattawanut, for a valuable consideration, the particulars whereof do appear by a note now produced by the said Thomas Prince, always excepted and reserved to the House of the said New Plymouth, 43 acres of meadow, and three quarters, and in upland on the other side of the swamp, next their meadow 40 acres, viz, 40 rods in breadth and in length 160 rods into the country for the present, and afterwards as other lots are laid out they are to have their proportion within their bounds aforesaid. There is likewise excepted 70 rods in breadth towards the bounds of the said Hartford in an indifferent place, to be agreed upon, and to go in length to the ends of the bounds, aforesaid. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid, have set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered. In presence of

| | |
|---|---|
| Josias Winslow. | Roger Ludlow. |
| Thos. Marshfield. | William Phelps. |
| The mark of Wm. Butler. | John Whitfield. |

The above deed or instrument is a true copy of the original being compared therewith Apl. 7, 1673 per us

John Talcott
John Allyn, Sec'y } Asst.[2]

To the copy of this deed on the town records of Windsor, is appended the following note by Matthew Grant, the Recorder:

"This Bargain as it is above exprest, and was written and

[1] Mr. (Francis) Stiles's place was on the ground occupied by the Chief-Justice Ellsworth house, now owned by the widow of his son, Martin Ellsworth, deceased.

[2] These signatures are affixed to the copy of the deed on the Colony Records, but omitted on that in the Windsor Records. The omission of Mr. Prince's signature is probably an error of transcription.

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assigned, I can certainly Testify does not mention or speak to every particular, of the bargain as it was issued with Mr. Prince, before it was put in writing. This should have been the frame of it. Dorchester men that came from the Mass. Bay up here to Connecticut to settle in the place now called Windsor; Plymouth men challenged propriety here, by a purchase of the land from the Indians, whereupon in the latter end of the '35 year, some of our Principal men meeting with some of the Plymouth men in Dorchester, labored to Drive a Bargain with them to buy out their [claim], which they challenged by purchase, & came to Terms, & then May '37 as it is above exprest, then our company being generally together (that intended to settle here) Mr. Prince being come up here, in the behalf of the Plymouth men, that were partners in their purchase, issued the bargain with us. We were to pay them £37 10*s* for their whole purchase, which Mr. Prince presented to us in writing, only they Reserved the 16 part off for themselves & their 16 part in meadow land came by measuring of ye meadow to 43 acres 3 quarters, which was bounded out to Mr. Prince, he being present, by myself appointed by our Company, in Plymouth meadow so called by that account. Their 16th part in upland they took up near the bounds of Hartford, 70 rods in breadth by the River & so to continue to the ends of the bounds. They were also to have one acre to build on, upon the Hill against their meadow.[1] Also Mr. P. said he had purchased the land on the East side of the [Conn.] River that lies between Scantic and Namerick, & that we should have in lieu of 40 rods in breadth of upland & to run in length 160 rods, from the swamp, to be 40 acres, & afterward to have their proportion within their bounds, according to a 40 acre man, in the commons.

This I Testify, MATTHEW GRANT.

And "thus," says Gov. Bradford, "was the controversy ended, *but the unkindness not so soon forgotten.*"[2]

These negotiations with the Plymouth People, however, were not the weightiest or most important matters which occupied the attention of the Windsor People. They, together with their neighbors of Hartford and Wethersfield, were now involved in

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[1] Probably *Stony Hill.*

[2] Savage observes that although Bradford "was a patentee, the reader will find, with pleasure, that his pen was guided by truth, as well as interest." The *ex parte* evidence of few men can be so fully relied upon, as that of the excellent Governor Bradford. In connection with this subject, honest Morton, the Plymouth chronicler, says that his people "deserved to have held it [the Connecticut country], and not by friends to have been thrust out, as in a sort, they afterwards were."

a contest, upon the event of which, their lives and welfare, and all that is most dear to the human heart, were staked. We refer to the breaking out of the Pequod War. Since the first approach of the white man to the valley of the Connecticut, that tribe, whose seat was on the Mystic River, seemed to have imbibed a bitter hostility toward the English. As early as 1634, they began the work of murder and pillage, and in 1636 they conceived a design of extirpating and driving the whites from New England. The murders of Stone, Noreton and Oldham, and the garrison at Saybrook Fort; the horrible cruelties inflicted on Butterfield, Tilly and others, had alarmed and exasperated the English Colonies; and the murderous attack on Wethersfield, on the 23d of April, 1637, aroused them to strike a blow, as sudden as it was successful and decisive. At the court convened on the 1st of May following, the deliberations were doubtless weighty and important. The first line of the record, of this Court, is sententious but energetic: "It is ordered that there shall be an offensive war against the Pequots." Mark well the words, "an offensive war." No longer would they stand on the *defensive*, they had now drawn the sword, and that sword could only "be sheathed in victory or death." And then follows in the same terse and energetic language, "There shall be 90 men levied out of the three plantations, Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor, in the following proportion: Hartford, 42; Windsor, 30; Wethersfield, 18." Hartford was to furnish fourteen, and Windsor six suits of armor. Each soldier was to carry one pound of powder, four pounds of shot, twenty bullets, and a light musket "if they can." They were also directed to take a barrel of powder from the Saybrook Fort, and Capt. John Mason was entrusted with the command.

Supplies were also levied on the three towns as follows: Windsor was to furnish sixty bushels of corn, fifty pieces of pork, thirty pounds of rice, and four cheeses. Hartford was to furnish, eighty-four bushels of corn, three firkins of suet, two firkins of butter, four bushels of oat-meal, two bushels of peas, five hundred pounds of fish, two bushels of salt. Wethersfield, one bushel of Indian beans, and thirty-six bushels of corn.

Each plantation was to have its corn ground, and one-half baked in biscuit. It was furthermore ordered that there should be furnished "one good hogshead of beer, for the captain, minister and sick men;" and "if there be only three or four gallons of strong water, two gallons of sack." Mr. Pyncheon's shallop was employed for the occasion. Thus equipped, the troops of the several towns, rendezvoused at Hartford May the 10th, where they found a "pink, a pinnace and a shallop" awaiting them. Here, also, they were joined by seventy Mohegan and River Indians, under Uncas. The staff of command was duly delivered to Captain Mason, by the venerable and reverend Dr. Hooker, of Hartford, whose colleague, the Rev. Mr. Stone, accompanied the expedition as chaplain. Dr. Thos. Pell, of the Saybrook Fort, was the surgeon. The soldiers were "encouraged by the Rev'd ministers," a night was spent in earnest prayer, and the next morning, followed by the tears and lingering gaze of the relatives and friends, whom they left behind — that little fleet of "pink, pinnace and shallop," with "many Indian canoes," dropped down the stream. Never before nor since, did the placid bosom of the Connecticut bear a more precious freight.

It is not our purpose to accompany them during this short but decisive campaign, the details of which are to be found in every history of New England.

Let us, however, return to those who were left at home within the Palizado of Windsor. What their feelings and forebodings were in the absence of their friends, we can learn from the following letter, written May 17th, two weeks after the departure of the expedition. It is addressed by Mr. Ludlow to Mr. Pyncheon, who, with a few others, had commenced a settlement at Agawam, now Springfield, Mass.[1] He says: "I have received your letter, wherein you express that you are well fortified, but few hands. I would desire you to be careful and watchful that you be not be betrayed by friendships. For my part, my spirits is ready to sink within me, when upon alarms, which are daily, I think of your condition, that if the case be never so dangerous, we can neither help you, nor you us. But

[1] See Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc'y.

I must confess both you and ourselves do stand merely by the power of our God; therefore he must and ought to have all the praise of it." Further on, in reply to Mr. Pyncheon's urgent request to have some assistance sent to him at Agawam, he says: "I can assure you it is our great grief we can not, for our plantations are so gleaned by that small fleet we sent out, that those that remain are not able to supply our watches, which are day and night, that our people are scarce able to stand upon their legs; and for planting, we are in a like condition with you; what we plant is before our doors, little anywhere else. Our fleet went away tomorrow will be seven-night."

But the decisive battle of May 26th had been fought — the Pequod power was broken, the victorious little army was on its homeward march, full of joy and of gratitude for success such as they had hardly dared to hope. Mason was "nobly entertained with many great guns" by Capt. Gardiner at the Saybrook Fort, and the welcome which awaited his gallant troops on their arrival home, was indescribably warm and enthusiastic. A day of special thanksgiving was proclaimed throughout the colonies, and everywhere the song of exultant victory was blended with prayer and praise to Him who ruleth on high. In all these rejoicings, we may well believe that the good people of Windsor had their full share. Captain Mason, the "very foremost man of them a'," was their townsman. So was brave Sergeant Alvord. So were Edward Barber and David Pattison, whose valiant right arm caused seven Indians to "bite the dust."[1] So were lucky Thomas Stiles and John Dyer, who were singularly fortunate in escaping with their lives, being each of them struck by arrows, which stuck in the knots of their neck-handkerchiefs, a twin-like coincidence, which is justly commemorated by Capt. Mason in his account of the battle, as among the "wonderful providences" of the day.[1] Nor was the

[1] See Niles's Indian Wars, and "A Brief History of the Pequot War: Especially of the memorable taking of the Fort at Mistick in Connecticut, in 1637, written by Major John Mason, a principal actor therein, as their chief Captain and Commander of Connecticut forces;" published at Boston in 1736, and republished in the Collections of the Mass. Hist. Soc'y, VIII, 2d series.

valiant Captain himself, without his "special providences" in that fearful fray, though with a modesty as characteristic as his bravery, he makes no mention of it. Yet we have it upon good authority, that in the thickest of the fight, an Indian drew "an arrow to its head" full upon the Captain, whose life was only saved by an opportune thrust of a comrade's sword, which cut the bowstring.[1] We may well imagine that wondering childhood crept closer to the knee of manhood, and that woman's fair cheek alternately paled and flushed as the marvelous deeds and hairbreadth escapes of the "Pequot fight" were rehearsed within the Palizado homes of Windsor. Nor were they without more tangible proofs. The Pequods were so thoroughly subdued, that they were hunted down like wild beasts, by small parties of those very River Indians, to whom, but a few days before, their name had been a terror; and for a long time their ghastly grinning heads were brought into Windsor and Hartford, and there exhibited as trophies.

It would be interesting to have a complete list of the thirty gallant soldiers, whom Windsor contributed to the Pequod ex-

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[1] Trumbull says that this was Sergt. Davis. But Capt. Mason himself mentions Davis as one of the party who attacked the other entrance of the fort, and were driven back by the flames of the burning wigwams. It seems certain, from accounts of the battle, as well as from tradition, that William Hayden of Hartford was the lucky man who saved the Captain's life. At the commencement of the attack, the Captain, Lt. Seely, and sixteen others, effected an entrance into the fort, and in the hand to hand fight which ensued, Wm. Hayden distinguished himself by his daring and prowess. Mason in his own narrative, while modestly omitting any reference to himself, especially mentions the gallantry of Hayden; and Wolcott, in a poetical account of the battle, written in 1721, thus intimates that Hayden came to the general's assistance at a very critical juncture.

"But fate that doth the rule of action know,
Did this unequal combat disallow,
For quite too much to force one man alone,
To beat an army, take a garrison,
Sent Hayden in, who with his sun-steeled blade
Joining the general, such a slaughter made,
That soon the Pequots ceased to oppose,
The matchless force of such resistless foes."

A sword now in possession of the Conn. Hist. Soc'y, at Hartford, is said to have been the one used by Wm. Hayden in this battle. Its line of descent from him, is at least, unimpeachable.

pedition. Unfortunately, however, we can only name fifteen who are certainly known to have belonged to this town.[1]

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. John Mason | Nathan Gillet |
| Sergt. Benedict Alvord | Thomas Gridley |
| Thomas Barber | Thomas Stiles |
| Thomas Buckland | Sgt. Thomas Staires |
| George Chappel | Richard Osborn |
| John Dyer | Thomas Parsons |
| James Eggleston | Edward Pattison |
| | William Thrall. |

They were absent three weeks and two days. Every soldier received 1s. 3d per day (reckoning six days in the week); Sergeants, 20d per day; Lieutenants, 20s per week. The Captain 40s per week. A large grant of land was also given to each soldier, and to this day, the memory of an ancestor in the *Pequot fight*, is an honorable heirloom in every Connecticut family.

The next month, thirty men were raised from the three river plantations, who, under command of Lieut. Seeley, were "to set down in the Pequot Country and River, in place convenient to maintain our right, that God by conquest hath given us." To this army of occupation, Windsor furnished ten men, also twenty bushels of Corn and thirty pounds of Butter.[2] By an order of the next court, June 26, 10 soldiers were added to this company, of which 5 were from Windsor. The town was also obliged to furnish the following additional supplies: "1 Ramgoat; 20lb of butter; ½ C of cheese; 1 gallon of strong water; 3 bushels of Malt." In the fall, also, Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Haines were deputed to visit the Bay, and enter into arrangements with the authorities there, for an offensive and defensive alliance against the enemy; and for a permanent settlement in the Pequot Country. But though the cloud of war had passed, still

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[1] This list is the result of much careful research, and may be depended upon as reliable, as far as it goes. By availing ourselves of the Yankee privilege of *guessing*, we could easily fill up our list, and probably with much correctness, but we prefer to state merely what we *know*, and no more.

[2] From Mason's account we infer that Sgts. Palmer and Staires, of Windsor, were engaged in this expedition.

a new danger threatened the Colonies. The necessary expenses and supplies of the late expedition, although promptly and cheerfully met, had left the country impoverished and burdened with debt. Every article of clothing and food was purchased only at the dearest rates; and the army had so drained the fields of laborers that their farms had been but partially tilled, and did not yield enough to supply their wants. The Court, foreseeing the great scarcity of provisions, contracted (February, 1638) with Mr. Pyncheon to furnish the Colonies with 500 bushels of Indian corn, or more if it could be procured. The inhabitants were also forbidden to bargain for it privately, and it was limited to certain prices, lest individual speculation should interfere with the public good. A vessel, belonging to Elias Parkman of Windsor, was also ordered to be sent to Narragansett, to buy corn of the natives there. The winter was very severe, and Winthrop says, that "the snow lay on the ground from the 4th of November to the 23d of March. It was sometimes four and five feet deep. Once it snowed for two hours together flakes as big as English shillings." It appears from the records of the next court, that Mr. Pyncheon, being apprehensive that he should not be able to procure enough corn, Captain Mason and Mr. Ludlow were authorized to "trade to supply their own necessities and the necessities of some others that are in want." In spite of these precautions, however, corn became so scarce that it rose to the extraordinary price of 12*s* per bushel. Thereupon, a committee was sent to the Indian village of Pocomtock (since Deerfield, Mass.), where they purchased so largely that "the Indians came down to Windsor and Hartford with fifty canoes at a time full of corn."

February 9, 1638, the court levied a war tax upon the towns, of which the Windsor proportion was £158:2*s*, to be paid "either in money, in wampum four a penny, or in good and merchantable beaver at 9*s* per pound." Shortly after (March 8) the court order "that there shall be 50 costletts (or coats of armor) provided in the plantation, viz, Hartford 21, Windsor 12, Wethersfield 10, Agawam 7, within 6 months" Also "it is ordered that Captain Mason shall be a public military officer of the plantations of Connecticut, and shall train the military men

thereof in each plantation, according to the days appointed; and shall have £40 per annum to be paid out of the treasury quarterly." All persons above the age of sixteen were ordered to bear arms, except excused by the court. Commissioners and church-officers, and those who had filled those offices, were exempted "from bearing arms, watchings and wardings." Magazines of powder and shot were established in every town; that of Windsor, consisting of one barrel of powder and 300 weight of lead. Every plantation neglecting to provide such a magazine, within three months was fined £2 (40*s*) and 10*s* every month until it was provided. Every military man was required to "have continually in his house in a readiness ½ a lb of good powder; 2 lbs of bullets suitable to his piece; one pound of match if his piece be a matchlock," under penalty of 5*s* for every default.

The following order of the court of April 5th, 1638, marks the first highway in Connecticut:

"Whereas there is a desire of our neighbors of Hartford, that there may be a public highway, for cart and horse, upon the upland between the said Hartford and Windsor, as may be convenient, it is therefore thought meet; that Henry Wolcott the younger, and Mr. Stephen Terry, and William Westwood, and Nathaniel Ward, shall consider of a fitting and convenient highway to be marked and set out, and bridges made over the swamps, and then it being confirmed by the court, the inhabitants of Hartford may with making a comely and decent stile for foote, and fence up the upper end of the meadow; this to be done by Monday, sevenights, upon penalty of 10*s* every default."

On May 3d, 1638, Lieut. William Holmes, by authority of a power of attorney, executed on the 20th of October previous, by the company of New Plymouth, sold to Mr. Matthew Allyn of Hartford, all the lands, houses, "servants, goods and chattels" of the said company, in the town of Windsor. And thus was extinguished the last vestige of Plymouth right and title upon the Connecticut River.[1]

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[1] Mr. Allyn, it would appear, afterwards attempted to evade some rates on this land, levied by the town of Windsor, ingeniously claiming exemption on the ground that having purchased from Plymouth, he was not amenable to taxation by the colony of Connecticut.

Whereas by an Order the 7th of December last, the difference between Mr. Allyn and Windsor concerning land purchased of Plymouth, was, by

June 1st. "There was a great Earthquake, about 3 of the Clock in the afternoon, and about a fortnight before, there was a great thunder, and a thunder bolt at Hartford went through a house, and melted a [bar] and hailstones as big as a man's thumb."[1]

January 14, 1638–9, will ever be memorable in the history of Connecticut as the date of the adoption of its first Constitution. Up to this time the necessary legislation of the three colonies had been transacted by the court, which first met at Hartford in 1636, and consisted of five magistrates, two from Windsor, two from Hartford and one from Wethersfield, holding their authority from Mass. The commission had, in strictness, no force, *proprio vigore*, after the settlers left the territory of Massachusetts, but it was useful as the basis of organization until a different form of government could be established. The commissioners were not usurpers; their authority was originally valid beyond cavil; they were rulers *de facto;* their powers exercised benignly and wisely and were submitted to with cheerfulness and promptness. They met from time to time, as occasion required, until May, 1637, when committees, afterwards called deputies, were elected by each town to assist the magistrates. From these two bodies grew our senate and house of representatives. In 1639, however, it being admitted that the people on the Connecticut were out of the jurisdiction of Mas-

consent, referred to Mr. Haynes, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Phelps, to end the same, and what is agreed on by them is to be yielded unto on both sides, according to which Order and reference we who are mentioned in the said Order have seriously weighed all such arguments as have been tendered unto us on both sides, and we can not see but Mr. Allyn ought to be subject, for the said land and purchase, to the laws and orders and jurisdiction of this Commonwealth, and by a necessary consequence, subject to that Plantation of Windsor, wherein the said land lies, and to all such reasonable and lawful orders as are agreed there for the public good of the same, and in equal proportion to bear his share in all rates there, so as while he and his successors live elsewhere then he or they are to pay only according to his proportion of land there, and profits and benefits thence arising, and such stock as is resident usually employed in & thereupon. And our judgment for the present is, that the said Mr. Allyn nor his successors should not be rated in any other place for that land and estate he hath there as aforesaid. It is intended that Mr. Allyn have notice given him, in convenient time, of all such orders as do or may concern him, and that the orders be such as lie within his compass and power to accomplish and perform in a reasonable way.

Dated the 4th of Ja. 1638, and subscribed by

Jo: Haynes  Ed. Hopkins
Ro: Ludlow  Will' Phelps.

—*Col. Rec.* I, 53.

[1] Extract from the shorthand MS. Journal of Henry Wolcott, Jr., of Windsor.

sachusetts, and the patentees of Connecticut having abandoned their proposed undertaking, the people of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford met at the last named place, and adopted a constitution for Connecticut ; the first written constitution, defining its own powers, which the world ever saw. This document, recognizing no authority, save God's, superior to that delegated by the People, was drawn up by a member of the Windsor Church, Mr. Roger Ludlow, assisted by the magistrates. It was modeled on the constitution of the Congregational Church, and from the date of its adoption to the present day, there has been no radical change in the forms or principles of the government of Connecticut.

"The men who formed this constitution deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance. They were not ignorant, or rash, or timid men. They were Ludlow, and Haynes, and Wolcott, and Hopkins, and Hooker, and others of kindred spirits ; men of clear minds and good hearts—men who, in their views of civil and religious liberty, were far in advance of their age, and who, under the guidance of a kind providence, introduced a form of government which, for two centuries, has secured to the people of this state, a measure of peace, of liberty, of order, and happiness not surpassed by any other people on earth. I say emphatically *for two centuries.* For the charter, obtained from Charles II, in 1662, did little more than assume and ratify the constitution of 1639. It left its great principles unaltered ; and Connecticut was still a republic in every thing but a name.

The constitution adopted in 1818 is altogether conformable, in its principles, to the compact entered into by our fathers ; differing from it chiefly in its adaptedness to a more numerous population, and to the interests of a more widely extended and complicated state of society."[1]

March 10, 1638–9. "It was reckoned from the beginning of the plantation hitherto that there have died of old and young 27, but not their names exprest ; but 2 that were members [of the church] and the Captain's wife. Of children 16, of servants 8; and that there had been born of children from the beginning to this time 40, but not their names."[2]

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[1] Dr. Hawes' Centennial Address at Hartford, 1835.

[2] Extract from the Old Church Book, compiled by old Matthew Grant. See Appendix No. 2.

In 1638–9, the annual flood, which succeeds the breaking up of the ice on the Connecticut River, seems to have been unusually heavy. Matthew Grant's Church Record states that he found it in the "old book," that "the great flood began on the 5th March [1638–9]. On the 11th of March it began to fall, but by reason of much rain on the 12th day, it rose very high. On the 14th, two youths drowned, being in a canoe on the flood, gathering up pales swimming on the flood, against Thomas Dewey's house, Matthew Ramend and Henry Lush.[1] On the 15th and 16th days it [the flood] had fallen near two feet, but on the 16th day was much rain and great wind out of the south east, which made it an exceeding great storm. It damaged houses, and broke down many trees, so that by the cause of which rain, all the 17th and 18th day the water rose very high, more than had ever before been known by the Indians. It drowned many houses very deep, and endamaged many cattle over the river, for all the ground there was drowned to one little ridge, where Samuel Grant now lives.[2] It carried away much timber and hay, and beat up pales out of the ground, and posts and rails, and carried them away, and whole trees and all. On the 18th day at night there was great fear of another storm of wind. It began, but it pleased the Lord, it ceased quickly, and by the morning one might perceive the water was begun to fall, and so it continued ; on the 22d day at night it was well fallen, and yet it was as high as the highest flood we had known before."

"August 17th, 1639. Mr. Huit and divers others came up from the Bay to Windsor to settle."[3]

The arrival of the Rev. Ephraim Huit, was an era in the history of the town. Hitherto the godly Mr. Warham, bereft by the death of Mr. Maverick in 1636, had been without any associate in his arduous pastoral labors, amid the harassing cares and trials of a new settlement. We can imagine, then, with what feelings of devout joy, he welcomed one who was to be a teacher to his little flock, and a co-laborer in breaking "the

[1] These names are somewhat indistinct in the original manuscript.

[2] This was in the present town of South Windsor, just in the rear (or west) of the Theological Institute.

[3] Matthew Grant's MS. Church Record.

bread of life" to them. Mr. Huit was then in the prime of life, possessing acknowledged abilities, and high attainments. He had been pastor of Wroxhall, in Warwickshire, England, and had been prosecuted the year before, for nonconformity, by the Bishop of Worcester, who intended "either to reform or punish him." This was probably the cause of his coming to America. He was accompanied by several excellent families, members of his own church, and was joined by many others in Massachusetts, while on his way to Connecticut, so that the arrival of his party formed a very considerable accession to the Windsor colony.

He preached to the church of Windsor, on the day after his arrival, from 1 Corinthians, 12th chapter, the last part of the 31st verse.[1]

Symptoms of disaffection and trouble among the Indians, began at this time to threaten the safety of the settlements. "The manifold insolences," says the court record of August 15th, "that have been offered of late by the Indians, put the Court in mind of that which hath been too long neglected, viz: the exetion of justice upon the former murderers of the English." Accordingly, a levy of 100 men was sent down to Middletown to apprehend "several guilty persons" who had been harbored by the chief Sohiage. In September following, the conquered Pequots at Pawtatuck (Mystic?) who had been given to Uncas and Miantonimoh, having violated their agreement by planting corn at that place, Major Mason was dispatched thither with 40 men, to confiscate and gather in the corn thus planted. He was accompanied by Uncas, with 100 warriors and 20 canoes. On his arrival at Pawtatuck he found the Indians somewhat disposed to show fight. It however finally resulted in nothing worse than a skirmish between his allies under Uncas, and the Pequots having burned the wigwams of the latter, the English returned to their homes in safety, bringing with them their vessel and some 50 canoes full of corn and booty. Windsor furnished thirteen men, twenty arms and two shallops to this expedition. They were absent nine days, and received each 2s per day.

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[1] Henry Wolcott's Shorthand MS.

The 10th of December 1639 was probably a "high day" at Windsor, for then and there Mr. Huit was solemnly ordained or "called to office." Mr. Warham preached on the occasion from Titus 1st chapter, 5–9 verses.[1]

In 1639–40, the first meeting-house of Windsor was built. It may seem strange that its erection was so long delayed, but it is to be remembered that our ancestors had much to do within the first five years of their residence here. The forest and the field were to be subdued, houses must be built for shelter, and fortifications for defense of themselves and families. These and many other things must first be accomplished, and that too in the face of dangers and obstacles most appalling. Indian war, with its horrors, its sense of insecurity, and its necessary drain upon the time, the means and the nerve of the colony; thin crops and scarcity of food; winter in its severest aspects; and lastly — but not least, the *Great Flood* of the previous year, sweeping away all the results of their labors with "one fell swoop." Is it then to be wondered at, that five years passed quickly away, before they found the necessary leisure and opportunity to build their sanctuary?

Where they had assembled for worship, during this time, we know not. Perhaps, like their brethren of Hartford, they found insufficient accommodation in some rude *log church*, perhaps in some humble private dwelling — or it may be, in the open air, under the wide shadows of some monarch elm.

Be this as it may, in February, 1639–40, they had commenced the building of a Meeting-House.

"Mr. Hull moved the Court in behalf of Thomas Ford of Windsor, that in regard the workmen are much taken up and employed in making a bridge and a meeting-house with them, and his work hindered of impaling in the ground which was granted him by the Court for a hog-park, that there may be granted him a year longer time for the fencing it in; which was upon the reasons aforesaid, condescended to."

This Meeting-house was located within the palizado, opposite the present residence of Dr. William S. Pierson. It was not finished for many years, owing perhaps to the fact that the town was feeble, and fully occupied with the more pressing

[1] Henry Wolcott, Jr.'s Shorthand MS.

necessities of daily life, and that many individuals contributed their proportion in the work of their own hands, and worked, of course, as they could find leisure. The town records, as will be seen, present many items which chronicle its *slow* progress toward completion.

The bridge which is mentioned in connection with the meeting-house, must have been over the Little River, connecting the upper and lower portions of the town. It was undoubtedly of a frail description, and early carried away by the freshets, as the earliest town records (1650) make no mention of it, but frequently refer to a ferry.

Apropos of this bridge, we may here relate an anecdote which *tradition* has preserved of its reputed master-workman, the Rev. Ephraim Huit. While engaged in its construction, he was honored with a visit from his friends, the Rev. Messrs. Stone and Hooker of Hartford. Being very much occupied with his work, he failed to pay them as much personal attention as usual. This they noticed, and after watching his labors for a while they turned to go, Dr. Stone pleasantly remarking to Dr. Hooker, "Ephraim is joined to [his] idols, let him alone."[1]

In June, 1640, the Indians having become somewhat free and bold in their manners, the Court passed the following order:

"Forasmuch as our lenity and gentleness towards Indians hath made them grow bold and insolent to enter into Englishmen's houses, and unadvisadly handle swords, and pieces, and other instruments, many times to the hazard of limbs or lives of English or Indians, and also to steal divers goods out of such houses where they resort; for the preventing of such mischiefs, it is ordered, that whatsoever Indians shall hereafter meddle with or handle any Englishmen's weapon of any sort, either in their houses or in the fields, they shall forfeit for every such default ½ a fathom of wampum, and if any hurt or injury shall thereupon follow, to any person's life or limb (though accidental) they shall pay life for life, limb for limb, wound for wound, and shall pay for the healing such wounds and other damages: and for anything that they steal to pay double and suffer such further punishment as the Magistrates shall adjudge."

Two years later, 1642, the conduct of the Indians gave rise to serious apprehension of trouble, and about the 20th of August,

[1] Hosea, iv, 17.

1642, Mr. Ludlow, then residing at Uncowa (Fairfield), was visited by a neighboring sachem, who disclosed to him a plot of Miantonomoh, sachem of the Narragansetts; Sohiage, sachem of Mattabesick, and Sequasson of Hartford, to rise and murder the English upon the Connecticut River, and throughout New England generally. The same plot was also disclosed to Mr. Eaton at New Haven, by a friendly Indian, and the matter was promptly brought before the general Court on the 26th of the same month. They immediately adopted precautionary measures. The Massachusetts General Court was duly warned of the impending danger. Orders were issued that the troops, ammunition and defences of each town should be overlooked and reported. Each town clerk was required to hand into the town deputy an exact list of all the "Train men from 16 to 60 years;" and each town was ordered to furnish, within fourteen days, two half-pikes, ten feet in length. Several pieces of ordnance, recently bought from Piscataqua, were immediately mounted on carriages. A daily guard was also kept under arms in each plantation. The Windsor guard numbered thirty. A force of forty men in each town, was ordered to come "complete in their arms to the meeting every Sabbath and lecture days." No Indians were permitted to enter into the houses, although magistrates might entertain "a sachem, if he come with not more than two men." The inhabitants were prohibited from purchasing venison from them, and smiths were forbidden to work, or make, or mend any weapons for them without license from the magistrates. In short, every precaution was adopted, which could preclude the possibility of any sudden attack.

In October, it was required that "90 coats be provided" by the plantations "within ten days, basted with cotton wool and made defensive against Indian arrows." Windsor furnished thirty of these arrow-proof suits. Truly in those earlier days, "the price of liberty, was eternal vigilance."

The year 1643 was not characterized by any very important event.

The next year, however, was saddened by the death of the Rev. Ephraim Huit. Of his life and ministry we know nothing, save that his piety, character and talents had greatly endeared

him to the church and people of Windsor. Over his grave they erected a monument bearing the following inscription, sufficiently indicative of their respect for his character, and sorrow at his loss:

Heere Lyeth Ephraim Hvit, sometimes Teacher to ye chvrch of Windsor, who dyed September 4th, 1644.

Who When hee Lived Wee drew ovr vitall Breath,
Who When hee Dyed his dying was ovr death,
Who was ye Stay of State, ye Chvrches Staff,
Alas the times Forbid an EPITAPH.

The stone which bears this inscription, still exists, in a good state of preservation, in the Old Burying Ground of Windsor, and is supposed to be the the oldest original monument in the state, if not in the Valley of the Connecticut. It consists of a slab of red sandstone, which is now inserted in one side of a monument, the other side of which bears a corresponding slab, with an inscription to the memory of the Rev. Jonathan Marsh.

Mr. Huit's only published work is entitled, "The whole Prophecy of Daniel Explained, by a paraphrase, analysis, and brief comment, wherein the several visions shewed to the prophet are clearly interpreted, and the application thereof vindicated against dissenting opinions." 4to, published at London, 1643. He left a widow, and daughters, Susanna, Mercy, Lydia and Mary, but no sons.[1]

1648, "This year" says Winthrop,[2] "a new way was found out to Connecticut, by Nashua, which avoided much of the hilly way."

In 1649, we find the first mention of any settlement in that portion of the town known as Poquonnoc.

Thomas Holcomb, John Bartlett, Edward, Francis and George Griswold, all of Windsor, had removed thither, and the Court "taking into consideration the many dangers that their families are in and exposed unto by reason of their remote living from neighbors, and nearness to the Indians, in case they should all

[1] His will is printed in the Col. Records of Conn., vol. I, p. 458.

[2] Vol. II, p. 253

leave their families together without any guard," freed "one soldier of the forementioned families from training upon every training day; each family aforesaid to share herein according to the number of soldiers that are in them, provided that man which tarries at home stands about the aforesaid houses upon his sentinel posture."

## CHAPTER III.

### The Civil Organization of Windsor, Illustrated by her Records.

The first act of the settlers of Connecticut, doubtless, was to provide for themselves a civil organization. They were no mere adventurers, but men of sober thought and strong intent, who believed that

> "*Law* is the faint reflection in Man's turbid mind
> Of the bright order first by Heaven designed."

Nothing more clearly exhibits their character in its best and truest light, than the system of laws and regulations which they laid as the corner stone of their social fabric, and which remains, after the lapse of two centuries, as substantial and clearly defined, as when first created. Their Civil Organization was purely democratic as regards those who, in the capacity of inhabitants, framed it. Inhabitants, in those days, were such, and only such, as by virtue of a good character, blameless life, and "honest conversation," and a vote of the town taken in public meeting, had been admitted to the privilege of residence and participation in town affairs.

Vicious and abandoned persons, idlers, vagabonds and paupers, were excluded from such privileges, and not even permitted to tarry in the town. So carefully did our forefathers guard themselves against the influx of bad members of society, that the General Court, in 1637, enacted that

"No young man that is not married, nor hath any servant,

and be no public officer, shall keep house by himself without consent of the town where he lives, first had, under pain of 20 shillings per week."[1]

"No master of a family shall give habitation or entertainment to any young man to sojourn in his family, but by the allowance of the inhabitants of the said town where he dwells, under the like penalty of 20 shillings per week."[2]

We accordingly find, scattered along through the town records of Windsor, such entries as these:

"Dec. 1, 1651. John Moses had allowance to sojourn with Simon Miller in his house."

Also, "Sept. 13, 1652. It is assented that Isaac Shelden and Samuel Rockwell shall keep house together in the house that is Isaac's, so they carry themselves soberly and do not entertain idle persons, to the evil expense of time by night or day."

Also, "that John Bennett[3] should be entertained by William Hayden in his family."

Also, 1656: "In town meeting it was consented that Nicholas Wilton should sojourn with John Owen, so he lived orderly with him." Again, "June 27, 1658—The townsmen took into consideration how to prevent inconvenience and damage that may come to the town if some order be not established about entertainment and admitting of persons to be inhabitant in the town. We therefore order that no person or persons whatsoever shall be admitted inhabitant in this town of Windsor, without the approbation of the town, or townsmen, that are, or shall be, from year to year, in being. Nor shall any man sett or sell any

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[1] This law continued in force until the general revision of the statutes in 1821, being then the oldest statute provision on our records not previously repealed, expressly or by implication. (Mss. of Thos. Day, LL. D.)

[2] This was embraced in the Code of 1650, survived the revision of 1673, but disappeared in that of 1702.—*Ibid.*

[3] This John Bennett was an old offender, and the order seems to refer to some previous one. Perhaps the town designated this place because of his proneness to get into mischief. William Hayden's house was at the extreme north end of town, although several families lived near him. In 1648, three complaints had been entered against John Bennett on the same General Court. One for breach of covenant with John Bissell. One for defaming John Griffen, charging him with giving false evidence in Court. The other complaint would indicate that there was even among those humble settlers of Windsor, an *aristocracy* of *worth*, if not of family, sufficient at least to forbid an unworthy fellow from defaming the reputation of "an old man's daughter," by reporting that she looked upon him with favor. "John Drake complains of John

house or land so as to bring in any to be inhabitant into the town without the approbation of the townsmen, or giving in such security as may be accepted to save the town from damage. Also, it is ordered by the townsmen, that whereas Edward King[1] doth reside in a place remote from the Town where there has sometimes been recourse of divers persons in a private way which we judge may prove prejudicial to divers persons if not timely prevented. It is therefore ordered that on or before the first of October next he shall give in sufficient security for his good carriage in his family and also for his careful attendance of the order of this jurisdiction, and of the order of this town, or else shall continue there no longer than that time, upon the penalty of 20 shillings per week.

"It is also ordered that Edward Ryle shall continue there no longer than the aforesaid time appointed, upon the same penalty."

"November 29th, 1667—The townsmen granted liberty to Samuel Pinney that he should entertain Judit Cromel a sojourner in his family for a twelve month, and [he] engageth to see that he carries well, and keeps good order, as an honest man should do, to the best of his endeavor, by counselling him."

"Dec. 10, 1659. The townsmen approved of that Thomas Gunn should entertain as a tabler, Capt. Thomas, in his family for this winter."

As late as "April, 1699, the widow Rix made application to the townsmen for liberty to keep at the widow Phelp's house or other place in the Town. She saith that she lived with Left. Joshua Wills for wages, but now that they are parted she wants another place. The townsmen do not see reason to grant her request, but have now warned her to remove out of this town to the town from whence she came, or to some other place, that she may prevent the townsmen proceeding against her according to law."

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Bennett for saying that he had enticed and drawn away the affections of his [D.'s] daughter." At the next sitting of the Court, John Bennett appeared and "expressing his repentance and promising better carriage in future, the Court is willing once more to pass by his corporal punishment," and he was bound over for his good behavior. Educated as these settlers were in a land where the grades of society were strongly marked, it is not strange that some distinctions should be retained even in the more unreserved intercourse of this new country. John Drake was not a man of sufficient distinction to entitle him to the appellation of Mr., yet his son Job, a shoemaker, won the heart and hand of the daughter of Mr. Henry Wolcott, one of the first Magistrates of Connecticut, and probably, after the pastor, the most distinguished man in Windsor.

[1] This Edward King was an *Irishman*. He afterwards lived on the East side of the River, near Podunk.

These extracts serve to show how carefully the law interposed its authority to preserve the purity of social life.[1]

Thus constituted, the Inhabitants themselves managed the affairs of the town and transacted its business. They established the Town Meeting—which has been aptly styled "a little primitive nursery of republican truth," and made it the duty of every man who was an inhabitant to attend it—subject to a fine for each failure without excuse. These town meetings were convened as often as business or convenience dictated. Sometimes by special appointment, "to publish some orders made at the General Court before," or "to read the Capital Laws;" sometimes "after lecture," or on "a day of training," when it was presumed that most of the inhabitants would be in attendance.

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[1] Although the strictness of these first regulations concerning inhabitants, especially those relating to "young unmarried men," were after a time somewhat softened, yet the settlers always maintained a vigilant eye upon the character and doing of each member of the community. Their deep sense of the individual duties devolving upon every citizen, found expression in the Oath of Fidelity, which was framed by the General Court in 1640, and which was to be administered by any two or three magistrates to all males, above sixteen years of age, who could present a certificate of good behavior.

"I, A B, being by the Providence of God an Inhabitant within the Jurisdiction of Conectecott, doe acknowledge myself to be subjecte to the Governmente thereof, and doe sweare by the great and dreadfull name of the everliving God, to be true and faithful unto the same, and doe submit boath my person and estate thereunto, according to all the holsome lawes and orders that eiher are, or hereafter shall be there made, and established by lawful authority: and that I will neither plott nor practice any evell against the same, nor consent to any that shall so doe, but will tymley discover the same to lawful authority established there; and that I will, as in duty bound, mayntayne the honor of the same and of the lawfull Magistrats thereof, promoting the public good of it, whilst I shall so continue an Inhabitant there; and whensoever I shall give my vote, or suffrage or proxy touching any matter which concerns this Commonwealth being cauled thereunto, will give it as in my conscience may conduce to the best good of the same, without respect of persons or favor of of any man. So help me God in our Lord Jesus Christe."

At the first session of the General Assembly under the charter, Oct. 9, 1662, it was ordered that those who desired to be admitted freemen should obtain a certificate from a majority of the Townsmen, certifying that they are persons "of civil, peacable and honest conversation, & that they have attained to the age of 21 years, and have £20 estate (besides their rent Poll), in the list of Estate," and such certificate should be presented to the court authorized to admit freemen. Provision was made at the same time, for the disfranchise-

The first officers created by the inhabitants, as the executives of their will, were townsmen, constables and surveyors.

The duties of *townsmen* were similar to those of our present selectmen, although more extensive, and laborious. They were exempted from "watching, warding and training," and were "chosen to order the affairs of the town," except cases of taxes, land grants, admission of new inhabitance, and making and repairing of highways. These matters were reserved for the town. It appears, indeed, that many acts which the townsmen were competent to perform, were referred to the people in town-meeting assembled; for we find the townsmen at one time issu-

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ment of such as were convicted of scandalous offenses. It has been asserted by some, that none but church members were admitted freemen in Connecticut, and that none were permitted to dissent from the faith and form of the established church order. A better acquaintance with the early history of the colony would do away with this erroneous impression.

During the administration of Cromwell, the Colonists had been suffered to manage their own affairs much in their own way; and when Charles II ascended the throne, he soon after sent out, through his Commissioners, to inquire into the administration of the Colonial Governments. At a session of the General Assembly, held at Hartford, April 20, 1668,

"His Majesties Honorable Commissr. propositions were presented and read to the court—as follows:

Prop. 1st. "That all householders inhabiting this colony take the oath of allegiance, and the administration of justice be in his Majesties name."

To this the Colony answered.

"This we return, that according to his Majesties pleasure expressed in our charter, our Governor formerly hath nominated and appointed meet persons to administer the oath of allegiance."

Prop. 2d. "That all men of competent estates and of civill conversation, though of different judgments, may be admitted to be freemen & have liberty to choose and be chosen officers, both military and civil."

To this, "our order for admission of freemen is consonant with that proposition."

Prop. 3d. "That all persons of civil lives may freely enjoy the liberty of their consciences and the worship of God in that way which they think best, provided that this liberty tend not to the disturbance of the publique, nor the hindrance of the mayntaynance of ministers regularly chosen in each respective parish or township."

To the 3d Prop. "we say we know not of any one that hath been troubled by us for not attending his conscience, provided he hath not disturbed the publique."

Surely this is sufficient to refute the calumnies which have been hurled at the "illiberality" of the founder of Connecticut.

ing orders which are afterwards acted upon in town-meeting. The town also held the power of *vetoing* such actions of the townsmen as they did not approve, as for example:

"March 15, 1650. Also this day the order concerning sheep was published, and the town did not approve of the penalty set by the townsmen."

The selectmen had authority also under the Code of 1650 (see chapter on the Schools of Windsor) to see that every child and apprentice in their town was taught to read and write, and was educated to some useful "trade or calling," and to take charge of any whose parents or guardians neglected thus to educate them. Their supervision even extended to the somewhat minute, and, to us, laughable office of examining the town's children in the catechism! We wonder how our present worthy selectmen would look engaged as official catechumens?

The office of *constable*, differed but little from that of the present day, except in its superior dignity. The very oath which he was obliged to take, betokens the important duties and solemn obligations with which he was vested.

I, A, of W, do swear by the great and dreadful name of the everlasting God, that for the year ensuing, and until a new be chosen, I will faithfully execute the office and place of a constable for and within the said plantation of W, and the limits thereof, and that I will endeavor to preserve the public peace of the said place, and Commonwealth, and will do my best endeavors to see all watches and wards executed, and to obey and execute all lawful commands or warrants that come from any Magistrate or Magistrates, or Court, so help me God, in the Lord Jesus Christ."

Among his other duties, the constable was captain of the watch, or chief of police, in the town where he resided.

He was indeed the *arm* of the law, and the embodiment of its majesty. For many years after the formation of the colony, the appointment of a constable by the court, was considered as a valid incorporation of a town, which became thenceforth liable to taxation, and entitled to representation.

Mr. Henry Wolcott, the first constable of Windsor, was appointed by the General Court in 1636, and John Porter became the next incumbent in 1639. The number was afterwards increased to two, and the power of appointment invested in the

town. The following extract from the records would imply that it was an office much sought after. "February 6, 1666. This day was a town-meeting warned by the constables, wherein some of the Commonwealth Laws were read, and new constables chosen against the court in March next, and they were, after *much contending*, John Strong and Benedictus Alvord for the year ensuing."

In 1639, the office of *town recorder*, or *clerk*, was first established by the court. He was to keep a record "of every man's house and land," of all bargains, mortgages, &c., and to present a transcript of the same, "fairly written," at every General Court, to be again recorded by the secretary of the colony. He was also to keep a record of births, marriages and deaths — notice of which was to be handed in to him within 3 days, on penalty of 5*s* fine. Dr. Bray Rosseter, a man of fine education and much distinction in Windsor, was the first occupant of the office, which he held until his removal to Guilford, in 1652.

*Surveyors.* Of these, two were chosen annually, whose special duty was to survey the lines of fences and common lands, and to attend to the construction and preservation of highways, &c. It was an office of much responsibility, and was for many years most ably filled by Matthew Grant, who was also the second town clerk. In a deposition (now on file in the State Library at Hartford) concerning some disputed lands in 1675, he says: "I have been employed in measuring of land and getting out of lots to men, which has been done by me from our first beginning here, come next September is 40 years." Few men indeed filled so large a place in the early history of Windsor, or filled it so well, as honest Matthew Grant. His name figures in almost every place of trust, and the early records of the town show that his duties were always *conscientiously* performed.

The *chimney viewer*, was a sort of primitive fire-marshal, whose duty was to carefully examine all the chimneys of the town at regular intervals, and to exact a heavy fine for any failure to clean them. Ladders were to be provided for every house, "or trees in place of ladders," and the frequent orders of the town upon this subject, show that great care was taken to prevent

any accident by fires. One of the earliest orders remaining upon the Windsor records is to this effect:

"February 24, 1650. It was ordered by the townsmen that whereas there is a former order that there shall be a good ladder provided for each house to prevent damage by fire, it is now further ordered that all that shall be found defective the first of April next, not having a sufficient ladder to reach to the top of their dwelling house, shall pay the penalty of 12*d* per week for all the time they shall be defective."

There were *fence viewers* also, who were to examine the fences and to see that they were "good and sufficient." They were to protect fences as well as the lands and crops which they enclosed, against the "felonious entrance" of unruly swine and cattle, or the equally felonious but more subtle "intent" of dishonest neighbors.[1] In "May, 1654, Mr. Newbury and Thomas Orton [were chosen] to view the fences on the south side of the river. Nicholas Denslow and Walter Fyler on the north side of the river."

Twin brother to the fence viewer was the *pounder*. Wo to the cattle of "high or low degree," who fell under the fence-viewer's condemnation, or were found innocently straying away from their proper sphere. All such were carefully and summarily *jugged*. The records of the town show that the *pound* was a very important public institution. In Matthew Grant's annual exhibit of town expenses, in 1661, is mentioned "for making 2 new pounds, £4;" and in 1675 "there must be pay ordered to make 2 new pounds, £6."

There were *waywardens* then as now, for we find many such

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[1] At a County Court, holden at Hartford, Sept. 2, 1669: Present—Mr. Samuel Wyllys, Mr. John Allyn, Mr. James Richards, Mr. Anthony Hawkins, Assistants.

Nicholas Palmer complains of John Fitch for removing of his land marks and setting them up again upon his the said Palmer's land, which was acknowledged and owned in court by said John Fitch. The court having heard and considered the complaint, do judge it to be an offence of an exceeding heinous nature, and that it ought to be duly borne witness against; and yet, in regard there is no law doth exactly determine what punishment shall be inflicted for such an offence, this court is willing to show what mercy they may in bearing witness against such evils, and therefore do adjudge John Fitch to be kept in prison 'till the first Monday in October, and then to be conveyed to Windsor, where the offence was committed, by their constable, and there to be publickly and severely whip'd, that others may hear, and fear to do any such wickedness.

records as this: "May 10, 1654, Goodman Moore and Samuel Gaylord were chosen to be surveyors of the highways for the year ensuing."

The office of *perambulator*, or *boundgoer*, was one in almost constant commission, owing to the frequent disputes between different towns relative to their boundary lines. And although it was no sinecure, yet it seems to have been held in high honor, if we may judge from the perquisites attached thereto. The item of "Liquor for boundsgoers" occurs year after year, among the town expenses, with almost unfailing regularity. In 1669 is charged, "Mr. Wolcott for liquors for boundsgoers," the *small* amount of 6*s* 3*d;* and the next year, "Mr. Wolcott for liquors going the bounds, 2*s* 6*d*." In 1675 "Nathaniel Bissell for three days himself to run lines and a quart of rum demanded, 10*s;*" also, "John Bissell himself and horse 4 days east side of river 10*s*, and for 2 gallons cider *he will* have 2*s*."

February 14th, 1654. "Thomas Ford and John Strong chosen to be constables the next year. Also to go bounds or perambulation when Hartford men call, Matthew Grant, Jacob Drake, and Simon Wolcott."

February 16th, 1665. "At a town-meeting the capital laws were read. Also, Jonathan Gillet and Abraham Randall were chosen constables. Also, Thomas Buckland and John Moses for way-wardens, and to go bounds with Hartford men, Thomas Stoughton, Nath. Loomas, Samuel Grant."

There were also *collectors*, or *bailiffs;* as, for example: Dec. 31, 1672. "Ebenezer Dibble was by town vote chosen for town Baylif for this year ensuing, to go forth when required by the townsmen to fetch in town rates of those that refuse or neglect to pay their rates when demanded, and the Baylif is allowed to take three pence upon a shilling for his pains."

The *brander of horses* was a dignitary of no small degree. First established by the General Court in 1665, in each town, he was not only to brand, but "shall make an entry of all horses so branded, with their natural and artificial marks, in a book kept by him for that purpose, who shall have 6*d* for each horse so branded and entered," and a penalty of £20! for every one who neglected so to do. The Windsor mark was the letter I.

There is still in Windsor, a book kept by Timothy Loomis, whilom town clerk, containing all the marks, &c., of every man's horses, put down with a particularity which evidences the importance attached to it.

The office of *lister* (assessor), was one of the earliest created, but the mode of making assessments has somewhat changed since the olden time. In those days instead of appraising the value of the property assessed, the lands were classed into several grades, each grade being entered in the list at a given price; so also of cattle, horses, swine, &c. An exception to this rule of listing occurred in 1675, when in raising the tax for the support of the rivulet ferry, it was thought more equitable to lay the tax on persons and such property as was to be the most benefited. The tax payers were divided into five classes. The first class was headed "Family, horse and four oxen." Of this class there were twelve. Of "Family, horse and two oxen," there were 54; of "Family and horse," 44; of "Only families," 17; "Single men," 38, of whom 15 owned horses.

April 12th 1654. There were four men chosen to take a view of the estate of the town for the year ensuing, according to the order of the Court.

Daniel Wilton; Mr. Allen, Commissioners; Daniel Clark, Matthew Grant.

June 8, 1657. At a town-meeting there were chosen three men to take a list of the town estate according to order of court.

Mr. Wolcott, Commissioner; Mr. Terry; Mr. Hayden.

In this connection we present our readers with a curious piece of poetry composed by Governor Roger Wolcott, who not unfrequently amused himself in his leisure hours in "stringing rhymes." It is entitled, "*The List of Mr. Roger Wolcott's Rateable Estate in former daies.*"[1]

Sparkish Listers, alias Misters
that do take the List
that you may here attend with feare
and be exceeding whist

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[1] This *morceau* of gubernatorial poesy and humor, was preserved in the diary or commonplace book kept by Timothy Loomis, whilom town clerk of Windsor, and is undoubtedly genuine.

Acres of meadow land I've foure
But know withall it is but poor
three quarters of one acre more
have I to add unto the score

I have a horse, but he's so thin
His bones appear most threu his skin
A winter milks, and new milk kine
I like wise have and two poor swine.

A yearling calf, a pretty creture.
handsom in carriage and in feature
another calfe I had last yeare
but where he's now I cannot heare.

Which fills my heart with siths and groans,
for feare the croos have picked his bones,
he was so poor before he died
they gather gauped for his hide
but now hee's gone both he and I
In sorrow both a Sympathy.

Pray take this for a perfect list
for I think there's nothing mist
that doth belong to my estate
for which I ought to bear a Rate.

Besides their town organization, the first settlers of Windsor had, in connection with their sister plantations, Hartford and Wethersfield, a *state* organization, dating from the very first month of their permanent settlement in 1636. Simple and almost patriarchal at first, enlarged by degrees as necessity or experience dictated, established and defined by the wise and admirable CONSTITUTION of 1639, and perfected by the CODE OF 1650, this organization has gradually developed itself into a State Government, which by its permanency and efficiency at the present day, does honor to the wisdom, the Christian integrity and the political sagacity of those who framed it. Moulded as it was by the exigencies of a new settlement, and reflecting as it did the peculiar sentiment and aims of its founders; no one can study the early judicial system of Connecticut, without being convinced that it was far ahead of the cotemporary legislation of its time, and that it was in every respect worthy of a people who *had learned to govern themselves.*

Plenty of courts they had; the General Court, the Particular Court, the Town Court, Colonial Magistrates, Arbitrators, and Committees; and among them all, Justice was amply satisfied.

The *General Court* was composed of the governor, the deputy-governor, the magistrates and deputies. These two last, answering to our senators and representatives of the present day, were annually elected from each town in the colony. This court made laws and prohibitions, gave counsel and administered censures, and occasionally attended, though extra-judicially, to questions of morals, manners and religion, as well as matters of general interest.

The *Particular Court* was constituted by the substitution of twelve jurors in place of the deputies of the General Court. It dealt judicially in civil actions, debts and trespasses of over 40 shillings in value; and with grave crimes and wrongs.

The *Town Court* was established as early as 1639, when the General Court empowered each town annually to "choose out three, five or seven of the chief inhabitants, whereof one be chosen moderator, who having taken an oath provided in that case, shall have a casting vote in case they be equal; which said persons shall meet once in every two months, and being met together, or the major part of them, whereof the moderator be one, they shall have power to hear, end, and determine all controversies, either trespasses or debts, not exceeding 40 shillings, *provided both parties live in the same town.*" The power of summoning parties before them for trial, was granted to "any two or the moderator." Appeal from their decision to a higher court was allowed, although guarded to prevent unnecessary litigation; "But if it fall out there be no good ground for the appeal, the court to confirm the judgment, and give good costs, and fine or punish the party appealing." It appears that the higher court were simply to confirm the first decision, unless they found cause to reverse it; hence the necessity of providing some means to hold in check persons who might be disposed willfully to annoy their neighbors with vexatious law-suits.

The following items in the Windsor Records, probably refer to these town courts:

"The Court kept this 25th June, 1669, was by Mr. Wolcott, assistant, Captain Neubery, Commissioner, and two of the townsmen, Deacon Moore and Matthew Grant."

Jan. 6 1650. William Bewell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Loomis Sen., defendant.

An action for trespass and damage 7 bushell of Indian Corn. In this action we finde for the plaintive, damage $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushells of Indian Corn and cost 2*s*: 6*d*.

William Thrall, plaintiff, against Eltwed Pomeroy, defendant. An action to the damage of £1 7*s* 0*d*. In this action we finde for the plaintiff, damage £1 7*s* 0*d*; Cost £0 3*s* 6*d*.

*Magistrates* were the assistants, or judges, of the Particular Court. They had power of enforcing laws and administering justice in the towns where they resided, as well as elsewhere; and also of arbitrating all controversies. Their functions were quite ample, and perhaps somewhat undefined. The oath of office was as follows:

"I, A W, being chosen a Magistrate within this Jurisdiction for the year ending, do swear by the great and dreadful name of the everliving God, to promote the public good and peace of the same, according to the best of my skill, and that I will maintain all the lawful privileges thereof according to my understanding, as also to assist in the execution of all such wholesome laws as are made or shall be made by lawful authority here established, and will further the execution of Justice for the time aforesaid, according to the righteous rule of God's word; so help me God, etc."

The list of Windsor Magistrates will be found in another part of the volume.

The duties of *arbitrators and committees*, offices which were very frequently in use in the early times, are sufficiently indicated by their names.

All these means and instrumentalities of justice were firmly based on the immutable principles of truth and liberty, and the rights of the people, both individually and collectively were amply guarded.

## The Code of 1650.

As early as April, 1646, the General Court, finding a necessity of a more complete system of laws than the one then in use, requested Mr. Roger Ludlow of Windsor, the principal draughtsman of the Constitution of 1639, and "emphatically the jurisprudent of his day," to "take some pains in drawing forth a body of laws for the government of this Commonwealth, and present them to the next General Court, and if he can provide a man for his occasions while he is employed in the said service,

he shall be paid at the country charge." And at the May session, 1650, was formally presented and adopted the first code of laws in the history of our state; of which it has been well said, that, "in view of the age in which it was formed, in view particularly of the circumstances of the Connecticut Colony, its newness, its family character, and its earnest and at times feverish estimate of the ends and claims of religion, no code was ever, upon the whole, more happily adapted to promote the interest, and sustain the growth of fresh emigrants, gathered in a new country to found a state."

By it, every *personal right* was amply guarantied, and every great interest of commerce, trade and agriculture, was protected with a wise and fostering care. Of these things however we do not now propose to speak. But we may be allowed perhaps to dwell awhile on some of its more *peculiar* provisions, which, as reflecting the habits and spirit of our forefathers, are not only amusing, but instructive and appropriate to the purpose of our history.

We find that *capital crimes* were much more numerous then than now. It was a capital offence to worship any other than the true God; to practice adultery, or the crime against nature, or rape; or to blaspheme; or to exercise witchcraft; or to steal men or women; or for children "unless brought up in unchristian negligence" to curse, or smite, or be stubborn and rebellious towards their parents. Horrible and barbarous! some readers may exclaim. And yet, when we consider that as late as the close of the last century, there were remaining on the statute books of Christian, enlightened England, 168 crimes, declared by act of parliament to be punishable by death, we must confess that the Code of 1650, was far ahead of its age; far more humane.

*Lying*, was in those days deemed a peculiarly heinous offence. As early as 1641, the General Court stigmatized it as a "foule and gross sin," and "Mr. Webster [of Hartford] and Mr. Phelps [of Windsor] are desired to consult with the Elders of both Plantations, to prepare instructions against the next court, for the punishment of the *sin of lying*, which begins to be practiced by many persons in this Commonwealth."

This committee brought into a subsequent court, a report that it should be lawful for the Particular Court to adjudge and censure any such party (convicted of lying) either by fine or bodily correction, as they shall judge the nature of the fault to require. In the Code of 1650, it is again severely denounced, and all persons above the age of 14 years, found guilty are made punishable with fines, stocks or stripes; and all children under that age who "offend in lying," are to be punished by their parents in the presence of an officer, "if any magistrate shall so appoint." In the records of the Particular Court, May 18, 1664, we find that

"John Bissell having made complaint of S——— D——— for reproachful speeches which she hath spoken against the wife of the said Bissell, the Court having considered the complaint do order that H——— D——— or his wife shall severely correct their daughter with a rod on the naked body in the presence of Mrs. Wolcott and Goode Bancroft this day, and in case it be not attended to this day, the constable is to see it done, the next opportunity, and the said S——— is to give in security for her good behavior till the court in September next."

Swearing, drunkness, and contempt of the civil authorities were severely dealt with, as the following records will show:

"Sept. 5, 1639. Thomas Gridley of Windsor was complained of for refusing to watch, strong suspicion of drunkness, contemptuous words against the orders of the Court, quarrelling, striking Mr. Stiles's man. He was censured to be whipt at Hartford, and bound for his good behavior" for which he entered a recognizance of £10. (Col. Record.)

"June 2, 1664. Mr. Nicholas Stevens for his cursing at Windsor before the Train band last Monday is to pay to the public treasury 10 shillings."

"May 12, 1668. Nicholas Wilton for wounding the wife of John Brooks, and Mary Wilton, the wife of Nicholas Wilton, for contemptuous and reproachful terms by her put upon one of the Assistants, are adjudged, she to be whipt 6 stripes upon the naked body, next training day at Windsor; and the said Nicholas is hereby disfranchised of his privilege of freedom in this Corporation, and is to pay for the Horse and Man that came with him to the Court this day, and for what damage he hath done to the said Brooks his wife, and sit in the stocks the same day his wife is to receive her punishment. The Constables of Windsor to see this attended."

"1668. John Porter having been accused by this court for defaming of some who have been in authority in this court, do

order that he make full acknowledgment of the same and manifest his repentance the next training day at Windsor, or else that he appear at the next county court to answer for his miscarriage therein."

In 1670, Owen Tudor "of Windsor was deposed from his office of Constable for swearing and drunkness."

Open contempt of God's holy word or ministers was rigorously dealt with. The first offence with public reproof and bonds for good behavior, the second by a £5 fine, and standing in the pillory upon a lecture day, bearing on the breast a paper duly labeled in capital letters, "AN OPEN AND OBSTINATE CONTEMNER OF GOD'S HOLY WORD."

Absence from church, was visited by a fine of 5 shillings.

*Forgery*, was punished by 3 days in the pillory, payment of double damages to the injured party, and disqualification as witness or juryman.

*Fornication*, by fine, whipping or *prohibition to marry.*

To nearly all these various punishments, was added that of disfranchisement of all civil qualifications in town and commonwealth, "until the Court manifest their satisfaction."

The censure of the General Court, the stocks, and the whipping post, were "*peculiar* institutions" of "the olden times," the latter two of which, thank God, are unknown to the moderns. Windsor, of course, possessed a pair of Stocks, from a very early day. In the annual exhibit of town payments in 1663, we find that worthy old carpenter William Buell charging "for a *pair of stocks* and mending some seats, 9*s*: 6*d*." In May, 1679, "Jacob Drake demands, for making a pair of Stocks;" and as late even as May 15, 1724, we find it recorded that "Friend Shivee sat in the pillory and his right ear cut off for making plates for bills." When the stocks were abolished in our town we do not know.[1]

The *whipping post*, as tradition says, stood upon the green (Broad street) where the present sign post stands, and was in

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[1] John W. Barber, author of the *Historical Collections of Connecticut* and other States, informs us that remains of the old stocks were visible on the Broad Street Green, when he was a boy, in 1806.

use certainly as late as 1714, when Timothy Loomis records that "John F. was whipt at ye sign post, T. G. Whipper."

From this extract we might infer that it then served the double office of sign post and whipping post. Whipping was generally performed upon a lecture or training day; and very often "at the cart's tail," a peculiarly aggravating feature of the punishment. For example, in the first case of bastardy tried in the colony, in 1639, the court ordered as follows:

"John Edmonds, Aaron Starke and Jno. Williams were censured for unclean practices, as follo.: Jno. Williams [Edmonds?] to be whipt at a Cart's [tail] upon a lecture day at Hartford. John Williams to stand upon the pillory from the ringing of the first bell to the end of the lecture, then to be whipt at a Cart's [tail] and to be whipt in a like manner at Windsor within 8 days following.

Aaron Starke to stand upon the pillory and be whipt as Williams, and to have the letter R, burnt upon his cheek, and in regard of the wrong done to Mary Holt, to pay her parents £10; and in defect of such to the Commonwealth, and when both are fit for that condition, to marry her.

It is the mind of the Court that Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Phelps see some public punishment inflicted upon the girl for concealing it so long."

Even as late as 1767, a Mulatto girl called Peggy, was convicted of stealing and ordered to be whipt 6 stripes on the naked body in some public place in Windsor.

*Branding* was a form of punishment, not uncommon, *Burglary*, or highway robbery, was blazoned with the letter B. A second offence was followed by a second branding, and severe whipping. If the offence was committed on the Lord's day, one of the culprit's ears was to be cut off. If repeated on the same day the other ear suffered likewise. If a third time, death followed.

Sept. 1644. "James Hallet, for his theft, is adjudged to restore fourfold for what shall be proved before Captain Mason and Mr. Wolcott, and to be branded in the hand, the next training-day at Windsor." (Col. Rec.)

Hallet was probably incorrigible, for he had previously been remanded by the court from the house of correction, and given in charge to his master Barclet, who was "to keep him to hard labor and course diet, during the pleasure of the court, provided

that [the said] Barclet is first to remove his daughter from his family before the said James enter therein."

Our chapter would hardly be complete without some notice of the *sumptuary* policy of our ancestors. And here we are well aware that we tread upon disputed ground. Upon this feature of their legislation, have been heaped obloquy, ridicule and contempt; and the so called Connecticut Blue Laws have been the butt and scoff of scores of writers of later generations, whose reverence for their forefathers was as slight as their knowledge of history. For, however foreign and repugnant to our ideas, those laws may be which restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, &c., it must be remembered that they were perfectly in accordance with the best and highest views of the political economy of that day. They existed in every civilized government of Old Europe, as well as in every American Colony, then and for more than a century after. They had their origin in the then prevalent belief that simple habits and frugality were essential to the healthy growth of sound civil liberty, and that private and social extravagance in any form tended to check that growth, and thereby embarrassed and destroyed the state. And even as late as 1778, in Connecticut and some other states, the prices of labor and its products, tavern charges, &c., were regulated by law, while in England, many such laws remained in force until 1824.

Following out, therefore, the line of policy in which they had been educated, and which the customs of the age sanctioned, our fathers, from time to time, enacted such laws as in our day would be universally resented as an unwarrantable interference with private affairs. In 1641, noticing an increasing, and, as they deemed it "an unseemly" increase of extravagance in dress, which they term an "excess of apparel," and desiring to nip the nascent evil in the bud, the General Court required the constables of each town to take notice of any person so offending within their several limits, and present them to the Particular Court.

Yet there are sufficient indications that even the much dreaded

"censure of the Court," could not entirely check the growing evil, and that some little "innocent finery" would from time to time *crop out*, in spite of spying constables.

The General Court in June, 1641, regulated the scale of laborers' prices, &c. They ordered that "able carpenters, plow wrights, wheelwrights, masons, joiners, smiths and coopers, should not take above 20*d* for a day's work, from the 10th of March to the 9th of October, nor above 18*d* a day for the rest of the year."

The working day was set at 9 hours per day in the summer time, "besides that which is spent in eating and sleeping," and 9 hours in winter. Mowers were only allowed 20*d* for a day's work. Artificers, handicraftsmen and chief laborers were not to take above 18*d* per day from 10th March to 9th of October, and 14*d* per day the remainder of the year. When work was done by the job, its price was to be valued, in the same proportion.

Sawyers could "not take above 4*s* 6*d* for slitt work or three inch plank, nor above 3*s* 6*d* for boards, per hundred." The price of boards was also regulated at 5*s* 6*d* per hundred.

The hire of 4 of the "better sort" of oxen and horses "with tackling," should not be valued at above 4*s* 10*d* per day, for 6 and 8 hours work (according to time of year), except they be employed in breaking upland ground, for which they were allowed 4*s* 15*d* for 6 hours.

In May 1647, the court passed the following curious order, which would in these days seem very harsh to the *tobacco growing* settlers of *Windsor*, and the *tobacco loving* Yankeee nation in general.

"Forasmuch as it is observed that many abuses are crept in and committed by frequent taking of Tobacco, *it is ordered by the authority of this Court*, that no person under the age of 21 years, nor any other that hath not already accustomed himself to the use thereof, shall take any tobacco until he have brought a certificate, under the hand of some who are approved for knowledge and skill in physic, that it is useful for him, and also that he hath received a license from the Court for the same. And for the regulating those who either by their former taking it, have to their own apprehensions made it necessary to them, or upon due advice are persuaded to the use

thereof, it is ordered, that no man within this Colony, after the publication hereof, shall take any tobacco publicly in the street, nor shall any take it in the fields or woods, unless when they are on their travel, or journey of at least 10 miles, or at the ordinary time of repast commonly called dinner, or if it be not then taken, yet not then above once in the day at most, and then not in company with any one. Nor shall any inhabitant in any of the towns within this jurisdiction, take any tobacco in any house in the same town where he liveth, with and in the company of any more than one who useth and drinketh the same weed, with him at that time; under the penalty of 6 pence for each offence against this order, in any of the particulars thereof, to be paid without gainsaying, upon conviction by the testimony of one witness that is without just exception before any one Magistrate."

The constables of each town were to make presentment of such offence to each particular Court. Puritanic and *blue* as this may seem, Connecticut was not alone in pronouncing against the weed. Queen Elizabeth of England enacted edicts against its use, James I, not only followed her example, but added the weight of his pen and personal influence; and Charles I, made another attempt to put it down. Russia made its use a capital offence; Popes have thundered against it and threatened excommunication, and in nearly every great power of Europe, it has been made a matter of penal legislation. But in spite of all, and over all — tobacco, filthy, poisonous, useless — is triumphant, and counts its votaries by tens of thousands.

About the same time, "for the preventing that great abuse which is creeping in by excess of wine and strong water," the court "order, that no one shall remain in any common victualling house in the same town where he liveth above half an hour at a time in drinking wine, beer or waters," nor should they be allowed to drink more than three pints at a time. Venders of the same were forbidden to deliver wine to any one "who came for it unless they bring a note under the hand of some one master of a family, and an allowed inhabitant of the town."

This law is in some respects identical with the famous *Maine law*, which some two centuries later, so widely agitated the public mind of America.

We have thus endeavored to present our readers with a clear

and summary sketch of the *government* under which Windsor and her sister plantations in the colony, had their beginning and their growth. It is an interesting subject to every student of American history; and especially so to those who reflect that these laws under which their fathers lived, were the work of Roger Ludlow, Wolcott, and others, men whose names, through long lines of descent, have been honorably associated with the town of WINDSOR.

## CHAPTER IV.

### The Religious Organization of Windsor.

"It is impossible to write a story of New England life and manners for a thoughtless, shallow-minded person. If we represent things as they are, their intensity, their depth, their unworldly gravity and earnestness, must inevitably repel lighter spirits, as the reverse pole of the magnet drives off sticks and straws. In no other country were the soul and the spiritual life ever such intense realities, and everything contemplated so much (to use a current New England phrase) 'in reference to eternity.'"—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe.*

The first Church of Christ in Windsor, "now the oldest Evangelical Church in America; and, except the Southwark Church, London, the oldest Orthodox Congregational Church in the world,"[1] possesses a history which is both interesting and instructive. The first 29 years of its existence in Windsor, were uneventful. As far as we can learn it fulfilled its mission, by an active course, abounding in good works. Happy in its minister, strong in its members, powerful and salutary in its influence, it could not have been otherwise than as "a light set upon a hill." And the fact that in those early days, the town was emphatically the church, and the church was the town; and that the records of the latter necessarily embrace the history of the former, renders its unnecessary, as well as impra-

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[1] I quote the words of my friend, Mr. Jabez H. Haydon, of Windsor Locks, Ct., whose able argument on this point, will be found at length in the Appendix, No. 3.

ticable, to treat the ecclesiastical history of Windsor, as distinct from its civil history.

But a few words concerning the nature of the organization which prevailed among the churches of New England at that day, may not be inappropriate. That our fathers were Puritans, was to them a reproach, but to us it is a "crown of honor." Their ecclesiastical polity was republican in principle, and congregational in form.[1] Dissenters, not from the faith of the established church, but from its liturgy and ceremonials; and recognizing no head but Christ, they claimed the right to form and govern themselves as a church, according to the rules laid down in his New Testament. Each church was supplied with a pastor, teacher, one or more ruling elders, and deacons.[2] These latter possessed the same functions as now, but the duties of the pastor and teacher, were held to be distinct. The *pastor* was to exhort, persuade and sympathize with his people, "and therein to administer a word of wisdom." The *teacher*, or *doctor in ecclesia*, as he was termed, was to teach, explain and defend the doctrines of Christianity, "and therein to administer a word of knowledge; and either of them to administer the seals of the covenant." From the former they expected pastoral visitations and friendly counsels; from the latter carefully studied sermons in elucidation and defence of the great truths of religion. A most judicious division, in our opinion, of the labors of the pastoral office, evincing a self respect for their own interests, and a consideration for the necessities of those who filled it. How much in contrast with the general custom of the present day, when one weak but willing man is burthened with the work of two, and however faithful he may be, can hardly escape being infringed upon either one or the other horn of complaint, viz: that his sermons lack study, or that he visits too little.

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[1] This is the commonly accepted view of this subject. Our own opinion (and it has been strengthened by every step which we have taken in our researches on the subject, as connected with our present history) is, that the early churches of New England, were *Presbyterian*, rather than Congregational, in form and organization. See Appendix, No. 4.

[2] Offices clearly indicated, it was thought, by these passages: Romans xii, 7; I Corinthians xii, 28; I Timothy v, 17, and Ephesians iv, 11.

The *ruling elder*, who was regularly and solemnly ordained, was "to assist in the government of the church, to watch over all its members, to prepare and bring forward all cases of discipline, to visit and pray with the sick, and in the absence of the pastor and teacher, to pray with the congregation and expound the scriptures." In short he was "to join with the pastor and teacher in those acts of spiritual rule, which are distinct from the ministry of the word, and the sacraments committed to them." Ruling elders, though not salaried, were commonly men of education and superior gifts. Mr. John Witchfield, Mr. John Branker "the schoolmaster," and Mr. William Hosford, were the first and probably the only ruling elders which the Windsor Church ever had.[1]

*Personal religion*, consisting of a degree of conformity of the heart and character to the precepts and requirements of the Bible, was the qualification for church membership. The examination of applicants for admission was conducted, at first, by the officers of the church privately. It afterwards became the custom to conduct them in the presence of the whole church. Still later, it was the practice to present a relation of personal experience, by the men orally, by the women in writing. This becoming, in a few years, a mere form, was dispensed with and a return was made to the original method of examination by the church officers, to whom is now commonly added a committee of the brethren.

Each church was united in a very solemn covenant, wherein "avouching the Lord Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Ghost to be their Sovereign Lord and Supreme God," the members dedicated themselves to Him, to one another, and to the life that is in Christ. And, it was a frequent and beautiful custom with the churches to *renew* their covenant, on which occasion each and all the members solemnly renewed their obligations to the

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[1] Henry Wolcott, Jr's. Shorthand MS., deciphered by J. H. Trumbull, Esq., shows that these gentlemen frequently delivered the "weekly lecture" before the Windsor Church. We have called them the *only* ruling elders of that church, in lack of other evidence, and because the office fell into very general disuse at an early date. See also Appendix.

Lord and to each other, in the same manner as when first admitted to the number of his visible people. This they often did by recommendation of the court, on days of public humiliation, and especially when threatened by wars, trials and calamities, for in *all* things our pious fathers recognized the hand of God.

Fasting was often observed by them. Public fasts enjoined by authority, particular fasts of individual churches, and private fasts were considered very eminent means of grace. *The Sabbath* was also to them "holy time," and kept with a strictness and pious fervor of which we know but little in these days. Its sacred hours were carefully improved in public worship, family instructions and prayer, in studying the Scriptures and in secret retirement and meditation. Around it the law threw its authority, and woe to the unlucky wight who forgot either in word, or look, or act the respect which was due to its sanctity.

*Catechetical instruction* was another very prominent feature in the religious policy of our ancestors, and was practiced in many ways. Sometimes the minister, or ruling elders or deacons, in their frequent parochial visits, would catechise the assembled family group. Frequently the *church* was catechised, either in special meeting for the purpose, or during the intermission of public worship on the sabbath. And it was an indispensable portion of *home* instruction, most rigidly adhered to by parents. The catechism most in use previous to 1700 was the one composed by the eminent Mr. William Perkins; after that time, however, the Westminister Assembly of Divines' Catechism took a hold upon the affections of New England, which, we are glad to say, it yet retains.

*Psalm singing*, both in public and private, was a very essential part of the divine worship of those days, and one which was much delighted in by those pious people. The version first used by them, was that by Sternhold and Hopkins, which was printed at the end of their Bibles; after which came the New England Psalm Book, made principally by Mr. Welde, Mr. Eliot and Mr. Mather. This version was printed at Cambridge in 1640, and was more distinguished for its exact conformity to the original Hebrew and Greek, than for its poetic merits. It was long in use — even by some congregations, until the

close of the American Revolution. The church of Plymouth retained Ainsworth's version until the latter part of the 17th century. It was common for the minister to expound a little upon the Psalm before singing. Some congregations sang the psalms in course. The practice of "lining" the hymn was introduced subsequently to 1680.

*Gospel discipline,* as tending to preserve the purity and proper humility of the church; and frequent *meetings for social conference and prayer,* as a means of keeping alive the warmth and efficiency of experimental religion, were highly esteemed by the Christians of New England.

In short, we can not but admire the high *ideal* of religion which they proposed for themselves. Theirs was not a *dead* religion, but a "life of faith with works." It was a life of principle, sustaining them through many trials, guiding them through this world, rendering their death beds scenes of holy triumph, and blessing their children, and "their children's children, even to the third and fourth generation."

This chapter would hardly be complete without some reference to a functionary — whose office, however important in the olden time — has become almost obsolete in the "fast days" in which we now live.

The *tythingman* was a parish officer, annually elected to preserve good order in the meeting-house, during divine service; as well as to make complaint of any disorderly conduct, travel or other violation of sabbath time and ordinances. In early days, the young folks and children were seated in the galleries of the meeting-house; and being removed from the watch of their parents, required the constant attention of the tythingman, whose patience and watchfulness were often sorely tried by their mischievous antics. In some churches also, he seems to have had the additional charge of keeping the "old folks" awake; in which case, a gentle rap with the end of a long pole or staff of office was generally sufficient to bring the "lapsing senses" of the offender to a "wide-awake" position. His eye and ear were also keen to detect the sound or appearance of any sabbath traveler on the high road, and such a one,

quickly found their onward course arrested "in the name of the commonwealth," unless they could prove that necessity was their excuse.

About the beginning of the present century, a General Armstrong (?) having been ordered to report himself promptly at Boston, was passing through Windsor on the sabbath, when suddenly his carriage came to a stand. Surprised and impatient, he called to his driver to know why he stopped; the reply was "a man here refuses to let us pass." Putting his head out of the carriage window, the general beheld the late Mr. Lemuel Welch, holding the horses firmly by the head, and very earnestly insisting that they should proceed no farther — that day at least. Angry at the supposed impertinence, the general ordered him to stand off, at the same time drawing and presenting his pistol at the intruder. But Mr. Welch was not so easily frightened. Maintaining his hold upon the horses he firmly retorted: "I've seen a bigger gun than that, sir; you can't go no farther. I've been in the Revolution and seen a bigger gun than that, sir. I'm tythingman in this town, and you *can't go no farther*." Finding the officer inexorable, the irate general concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and accordingly went back and laid the matter before Judge Oliver Ellsworth, who in his capacity of magistrate, and in view of the urgency of the case, gave him a pass, which secured him against any similar arrest within the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

The occurrence, however, had a marked effect upon the observance of the sabbath in this town. Mr. Welch called on the judge, next morning, for an explanation of the case. He felt much chagrined at the escape of his prisoner, and wished to know if it was expected that he was to "fish with a net that would catch the little fish, and let the big fish run through." He resigned his office in disgust, and his successors for several years neglected to perform their duties. Finally the leading men of the town, became justly alarmed at the increase of sabbath travel, and with the judge at their head, made strenuous efforts to restore the execution of the sabbath laws, but with only partial success. Some years later, among the conditions which entitled a man to the elective franchise was the

holding of civil office, and demagogues found this a convenient office to give those not otherwise qualified for admission; and twenty-five years ago, the office of tythingman was given to men, who, if they executed the laws, would have indicted themselves every sabbath.

Tythingman we believe are yet appointed, but it may with truth be said, that when the gallery pews in the meeting-house, ceased to be the play-ground for ill-governed boys on the sabbath, the office of tythingman had fulfilled its mission.

## CHAPTER V.

### Indian History.

"The chiefs of other times are departed. They have gone without their fame." Another race has arisen. "The people are like the waves of the ocean; like the leaves of woody Morven, they pass away in the rustling blast, and other leaves lift their green heads on high."—*Ossian.*

The origin and early history of a savage race is always so shrouded in mystery, that any attempt to investigate it must inevitably be attended with ill-success and disappointment. The restless, shifting habits of the "sons of the forest," as well as their lack of any written language or records, utterly precludes the acquisition of accurate information; and conjecture but adds to the difficulty by lending too ready an ear to tradition. On no subject connected with American history, perhaps, has so much ignorance and credulity been displayed, both by historians and the public, as in that relating to the Indian race. The results are, on the one hand, an unmerited amount of obloquy, condemnation, and contempt, which is heaped upon the name and the successors of the Indian; and, on the other, an undue exaggeration of public sympathy which invests the prosaic redman with all the poetic attributes of a savage demi-god. We must confess that we do not belong to either of these classes. We venture to express our opinion that the testimony of American history, is uniformly and unequivocally honorable to the sterling integrity of the Indian. We are not insensible to those

fine physical traits and endowments which have distinguished him as the philosopher's highest type of man in the savage state. We do not wonder that his superior qualities, of mind and heart, have caused him to be invested, by poet and novelist, with a romantic interest that scarcely belongs to him. Nor can we deny that a deep and mournful interest associates itself with the history of his race. The contest between the weakness of barbarism and the strength of civilization is, in itself, always painful; and the spectacle of a whole nation, quietly but surely, wasting before the rapid advance of another, is well calculated to enlist the sympathy and awaken the interest of every generous mind. Yet we are not disposed to indulge in any undue amount of lamentation over their unhappy fate. A closer acquaintance with the subject strips it of much of its romance; and compels us to hold them, at best, as a superior race of savages, whose destiny is one of those inscrutable providences of God, whereby he prepares the land for the coming of a new and more enlightened people.

It only remains for us to gather up, with pious care, the few memorials that are left us of the once happy race that possessed the land. Few indeed they are, and so rude, that, like the rough stone implements of the chase, which the farmer's plow occasionally reveals, they rather *hint* than assert the existence of that race. Their most imperishable record is the expressive nomenclature which they have impressed upon the mountains, streams and valleys of our land. And we are glad to see, that, throughout the length and breadth of our land, the beautiful Indian names are being carefully preserved and applied to localities, of whose characteristics they are the most poetical, because the most *natural*, synonymes.

The number of Indians in Connecticut, although undoubtedly overestimated by the earlier historians, was larger, in proportion to the extent of territory, than in any other part of New England. "The sea-coast, harbors, bays, numerous ponds and streams, with which the country abounded, the almost incredible plenty of fish and fowl which it afforded, were exceedingly adapted to their mode of living. The exceeding fertility of the meadows, upon several of its rivers, and in some other parts of it,

the excellence of its waters and the salubrity of the air, were all circumstances which naturally collected them in great numbers to this tract. Neither wars, nor sickness, had so depopulated this as they had some other parts of New England." Numerous as they were, there is little doubt that all the Connecticut clans, were only fragments of one great tribe, of which the chief branches were the Nehantics and Narragansetts. It was not uncommon for the son of a sachem, when he had arrived at manhood, to leave his home with a few followers, and establish a new family or clan, subordinate to his father's. Or perhaps, two brothers of the "blood royal" agreeing on a division of sovereignty and hunting lands, would form in time distinct tribes, closely linked by intermarriages, and maintaining a firm alliance in matters offensive and defensive. "The Nehantics of Lyme, for instance, were closely related to the Nehantics of Rhode Island; Sequassen, chief of the Farmington and Connecticut River countries, was a connection of the Narragansett sachems; and the Indians of Windsor, subjects of Sequassen, were closely united to the Wepawaugs of Milford. Thus various connections might be traced between the Narragansetts and the tribes of western Connecticut, while both united in holding the Pequots in abhorrence, and seldom bore any other relation to them than those of enemies or of unwilling subjects."

The Connecticut tribes, indeed, at the coming of the white man, presented the singular and pitiable spectacle of a whole nation, numerically large and capable, in a state of abject fear and submission to two powerful and savage enemies. Those inhabiting the eastern part of the colony (excepting the large and powerful clan of Narragansetts) were subject to the Pequots, or Mohegans, an inland tribe, who, by superior prowess, had established themselves in that fine country, along the coast from Nehantic on the west to Rhode Island on the east.

It was their exactions and cruelties that induced Wahquimcut and others of the River Sachems, in 1631, to seek the aid of the English. And their bitter hostility toward the white man, because they accepted that invitation, provoked the terrible retribution which overtook them at the Mystic fort in 1637, and which utterly blotted the Pequot race and power from the face of the earth.

The tribes west of the Connecticut river had been similarly conquered and made tributary to the lordly Mohawks or Iroquois. Two old Mohawks might be seen, every year or two, issuing their orders and collecting their tribute, with as much authority and haughtiness as a Roman dictator. Their presence inspired the western tribes of Connecticut with dread and fear. If they neglected to pay this tribute, forthwith the Mohawks would come down upon them, like wolves upon the fold. As soon as the Connecticut Indians discovered their approach, the alarm was raised from hill to hill, "a Mohawk! a Mohawk!" and with the terrible battle-cry of the enemy "we are come, we are come to suck your blood," ringing in their ears, they would fly without attempting the least resistance. If the fugitives could not escape to their forts, they would immediately flee to the English houses for shelter, and sometimes the Mohawks would follow them so closely as to enter with them, and kill them in the presence of the family. If however, there was time to shut the doors, they never entered by force, or on any occasion, offered violence to the English.[1]

Gladly then did the unfortunate River Indians, receive the white man as a neighbor and a protector; gladly did they witness the extinction of their dreaded foe, the Pequots, by his prowess; but, how little did they imagine that their own fate was sealed, that thenceforth they themselves would gradually disappear before the arts and civilization which he brought with him. Could they have obtained one glance into the dim and dusky glass of the future, their joy would have changed to mourning, and the sweetness of friendship would have turned to the worm-wood bitterness of hate.

The Indians, at the coming of the English settlers, were a nomadic race, subsisting chiefly on fish and the products of the chase, together with such little stores of corn, beans and squashes as they could raise in their rude way,[2] and nuts and

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[1] Trumbull.

[2] They attempted to cultivate little of anything else than Indian corn, and that only in the rudest manner. Their domestic implements were made principally of stone, and adapted chiefly to culinary purposes. Mr. Jabez H.

berries which they gathered. Their wigwams or habitations were rude, and their domestic manners and morals loose. They believed in two deities. One, the Good Spirit, was benevolent in disposition and gave them their corn, beans and squashes, but as they imagined that he did not trouble himself about the affairs of men, he received but little veneration from them. The other deity, was the author of all evil, and as they entertained a salutary fear of his power and malignant spirit, they honored him with the greatest respect, which was evinced in frequent dances, feasts, and, it is believed, sometimes by human sacrifices. The language which they spoke was the Mohegan, a language with some variations of dialect common to all the aboriginal tribes of New England.

We now come to the consideration of that part of our subject, which is more intimately connected with the purpose of our history, viz., the Indians of Windsor. With regard to these, tradition, rather than research, has been the basis of our previous knowledge. And in the investigation which we have made, historic truth has compelled us to differ widely from the commonly accepted opinion as to their numbers and influence. The most that has hitherto been known about them is contained in the following extract from Dr. Trumbull's History of Connecticut:

"Within the town of Windsor, only, there were ten distinct tribes, or sovereignties. About the year 1670, their bowmen were reckoned at two thousand. At that time, it was the general opinion, that there were nineteen Indians, in that town, to one Englishman. There was a great body of them in the centre

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Haydon of Windsor Locks, has a little of the corn raised by the Windsor Indians, which bears strong marks of its culture. It is a portion of a bushel or more, which was uncovered by the breaking away of the banks of the Connecticut River, a little above the mouth of the Tunxis or Farmington, some years since. It probably dates back prior to the settlement of Windsor. The kernels are many of them irregular, at least on one side — the kernels but partially filling the cob — such as farmers see when a chance stalk of corn grows up with some other crop. This corn had evidently been charred by accident or design, and buried below the ordinary depth of cultivation, which accounts for its preservation, and its having lain so long undisturbed.

of the town. They had a large fort a little north of the plat on which the first meeting-house was erected. On the east side of the river, on the upper branches of the Podunk, they were very numerous."

With all due respect for the venerable and generally accurate historian, we do not hesitate to pronounce the above statement, a mistake. That it is founded on "old men's tales" and "old women's fables," and that it is unsubstantiated by any evidence whatever — a very little criticism will show.

The statement, that in 1670 there were 19 Indians to one Englishman in the town, can be traced back pretty conclusively to the Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, from whom Dr. Trumbull probably obtained it. If, however, Mr. Hinsdale kept historical facts as loosely as he did his church records, his testimony is worth little. But we have weightier testimony than any traditionary lore. We have in the Old Church Record (unknown to either Trumbull or Hinsdale) a list of the number of births and deaths in Windsor from its settlement in 1635, down to 1677.[1] Supposing, as undoubtedly was the case, that the deaths in that period did not exceed the number of original settlers and those who subsequently immigrated into the town; then the number of whites living in Windsor in 1670, was between 6 and 700.[2] Multiplying this by 19 would give us from eleven to thirteen thousand Indians in Windsor alone, or as many as, according to the best estimates, the *whole colony* of Connecticut held at that time. The absurdity, therefore, of Trumbull's estimate is apparent. If it had been correct, there certainly is no reason why the Windsor Indians should have invited the English to the banks of the Connecticut to aid them in resisting the attacks of the Pequots, for they alone could have overpowered and conquered the latter in a single campaign.

That "there was a large body of Indians in the centre of the town," we also find no evidence except the assertion of Trumbull. As early as 1640, all the lands where the "large fort" stood was laid out into house lots and occupied as such. There

[1] See Appendix.

[2] Up to 1670 there had been 228 deaths, and (on an average of 24 births per year) 840 births — leaving 612 living souls.

is not the slightest allusion in any of the town or colony records to such a fort, or to the presence of any considerable body of Indians at this spot. We know that the English in 1637, even doubted the fidelity of the savages who accompanied them in the Pequot expedition, until it was tested in the engagement with the enemy; and common sense assures us that the Windsor People were never so imprudent as to allow the Indians as neighbors under the very walls of the palisado. In King Philip's war in 1675, it is well known that the Windsor Indians remained faithful, and were mostly situated on the eastern banks of the Connecticut. In short, all the evidence, both real and presumptive, which we have been able to collect, strongly disproves the existence of any very large number of Indians, either in the centre or within the limits of Ancient Windsor.

In our opinion, moulded on a careful examination of the subject, the facts are these. We believe that the Indians in this vicinity were once numerous. Arrow heads, stone axes, and parts of stone vessels are often met with, particularly near the river. Indian skeletons are often discovered in making excavations or by the breaking away of the river's bank. It will also be remembered that the "number of warlike Indians" was one of the chief dangers which deterred the Massachusetts Colony in 1633 from joining in the trading enterprise proposed by the Plymouth Colony. It is not improbable that *at that time* the Indians may have had a fort upon the spot mentioned by Trumbull.[1] The position is certainly favorable for such a purpose, as our fathers thought, for they too built their palisado there. But after Holmes had set up his trading house in Plymouth meadow, the Indians mostly settled in his immediate neighborhood, that they might better avail themselves of his assistance, against their mutual enemy the Pequots.[2] While here, they were at-

[1] Some years since, Ephraphas Mather, while making an excavation near his house (opposite and a little north of Mr. James Sill's) dug up an Indian skeleton, accompanied with various bits of wampum, and copper beads, evidently of Dutch or European manufacture. In digging a cellar to the same house, several other skeletons were found. This is near the spot where Trumbull locates the "large fort."

[2] This is evident from Bradford's Journal, and also from the deposition of Sequassen (Conn. River Sachem) before the court, in 1640, in which he says

tacked in the spring of 1634, by the small-pox, and "very few of them escaped." Their chief sachem, together with nearly all his kindred, were among the victims of this pestilence, which almost broke up the tribe. So thinned were their numbers, and so effectually was their power broken, that the Massachusetts People gained confidence to attempt the colonization of the country, which was commenced by the Dorchester People in the following year. At the time of their arrival then, it is more than probable that the whole number of Indians, men, women and children within the *present* limits of Windsor, did not exceed three hundred. That there were more living east of the river than on the west side, we are quite certain; but we much doubt whether all the Indians dwelling within the *original* bounds of *Ancient* Windsor, viz, between Simsbury Mountains and the hills east of Ellington, exceeded *one thousand.* The restless Pequot, and the pestilence, had prepared the way for the advancing wave of civilization, and before that wave the red sons of the forest disappeared as footprints on the sea shore are effaced by the rising tide.

A grand sachem, *Sequassen,* whose seat was at or near Hartford, held the sovereignty of the Windsor, Hartford, Wethersfield and Farmington tribes.[1] He seems to have been a brave and talented, but unprincipled, person, whose fame has been somewhat tarnished by his alleged conspiracy against the English in 1646. His only immediate connection with our Windsor history, which we know of, is his interest in the first land in Windsor sold by the Indians to the Plymouth Company in 1633. The latter had purchased the same "for a valuable consideration," from *Sequassen* and *Nattawanut,* who are described as "the rightful owners." Nattawanut was the actual sachem of the Matianuck or Windsor tribe. He fled to the English for protection from the Pequots, and was brought back

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that he was "neither at any time conquered by the Pequots, nor paid any tribute to them. And when he sometime lived at Matainuck (Windsor) and hard by his friends (the English) that lived here, that he and his men came out and fought with" the Pequots.

[1] De Forest, Hist. of Conn. Inds; Conn. Col. Records, and other authorities

by Captain Holmes, in 1633, who purchased of him the land on which he settled at Windsor. He is probably the sachem who died from small-pox the next spring, as his name does not again appear after that time. He was succeeded as early as 1636, by *Arramemet*, whose residence was on the high ground, at the upper end of Hartford Meadow, opposite to the mouth of the Podunk River. It seems that he afterwards removed to the immediate vicinity of the Plymouth House, where he could easier avail himself of assistance if attacked by the Pequots. After the transfer of the lands of the Plymouth Company, to the Windsor Settlers, in 1638, Lieut. Holmes, the agent of the former, refused permission to the Indians to plant on the small tract of land which was reserved to the Plymouth House. Whereupon "Arramemet and the Indians cohabiting with him," complained to the court about it, and the court, after a full hearing of the case, decided that the Indians might "plant the old ground, for this year only, and they are to set their wigwams in the old ground, and not without."[1]

Arramemet afterwards, 1670, resold or confirmed to the Windsor People, all the land which his predecessor Nattawanut had sold to the Plymouth Company, nearly forty years before, and which they had transferred to the Windsor People. This extended from Hartford to Poquonnoc, and probably marks the limit of the Matianuck tribe. Arramemet, although the successor, was not the son of Nattawanut. He was either a Podunk by birth, or intimately connected with that tribe by marriage, as he figures in several of their land sales on the east side of the river. In 1672, he resided at Podunk, where he deeded lands to his son-in-law *Nautahon* (alias *Joshua*), the son of the celebrated *Uncas*.[2]

North of the Tunxis or Farmington River, was another distinct tribe called the Poquonnocs. Their seat was upon the beautiful meadows of that portion of the town, which still bears

[1] Col. Records of Conn., II, 16.

[2] See Indian Purchases.

[2] Windsor Land Records. Chapin (Hist. of Glastenbury) erroneously calls Arramemet a son of Uncas.

their name. Amid the charming scenery of that pleasant valley of the Tunxis, dwelt the largest number of Indians collected at any place in Windsor, west of the Connecticut. Their first sachem known to the English, was *Sheat*, who died soon after the settlement, and was succeeded by his son *Coggerynossett*, and his nephew *Nassahegan.*[1] These twain seem to have held joint sovereignty, until the death of the former about 1680. After this date Nassahegan was the chief sachem of the Poquonnoc tribe.[2] He was a good friend to the English, for we learn from a deposition made by Coggerynosset before his death, that Nassahegan "was so taken in love with the coming" of the white man, that he gave them certain lands "for some small matter." His name, with the prefix of *captain*, is found among those Indians who went up with the English, to the relief of Springfield in 1675. The next year he seems to have somewhat fallen under suspicion, and was confined at Hartford.[3] Most of the lands of his tribe passed away from their possession before 1700. *Sepanquat* his son is only once mentioned as deeding a certain tract in Poquonnoc to Samuel Marshall in 1670, in consideration of a fine which he had incurred at the county court, and which the said Marshall had agreed to liquidate. Remnants of the Poquonnoc tribe lingered for many years around the homes of their fathers, and some have dwelt there even within the memory of people who are now living. A place in Poquonnoc meadow, bordering on the river, is still called The Old Indian Burying Ground.

The only one of the tribe who is in any way prominently connected with our history, was *Toto*, a grandson of Nassacowan. This friendly Indian, during King Philip's war in 1675, having learned the purpose of the savages to attack Springfield, disclosed the plot to the Windsor People on the very evening pre-

[1] Or Nassacowen — which we consider as a different spelling of the same name.

[2] It is probable that the Poquonnoc Indians were owners of Simsbury, as the deed of Simsbury in 1680, is given by Nassahegan, Toto and Seacett — and there are other evidences of their being closely allied with the Massaco and Farmington Indians.

[3] Col. Rec., II, 470.

ceding the attack. Messengers were promptly sent to Maj. Treat at Westfield, and Toto (so tradition says) was himself sent to bear the news to Springfield. Tradition further relates that he accomplished this perilous feat, running the whole distance there and back, in a single night. Be this as it may, his timely warning was all that saved the town of Springfield from utter destruction. The people of Farmington have erected a monument to the memory of the "ancient warriors" of the Tunxis Valley — surely it would not be inappropriate, if either at Windsor or Springfield, some marble column should preserve to posterity the name and the fame of faithful Toto.

Tradition tells us that the Indians who resided on the high grounds bordering on the Pine Meadow (now Windsor Locks), between Pine Meadow Brook and the foot of the Falls, numbered one hundred warriors. We learn from a deed of confirmation, signed in 1687 by the widow of Coggerynosset, sachem of Poquonnoc, that all the land north of that bought of the Plymouth Company (two and a half miles north of the meeting-house) to "Stony Brook opposite the great Island at the falls" was bought by the Windsor People of her father, *Tehano* (or *Nehano*), previous to the Pequot war, in 1637. It is not improbable that Tehano resided at Pine Meadow, but we think there were few, if any, Indians there long after the English settlement at Windsor.

Another tradition relates that the Indians, who resided in this vicinity, had a custom of burying the aged and decrepit members of their tribe before life was extinct. When old age had enfeebled the stern warrior, when he could no longer follow the chase, draw the bow, or wield the tomahawk in defence of his people, he requested his friends to accompany him to the place of his burial. An excavation was made in the earth on Sandy Hill, in which the old man stood erect, while his friends replaced the earth about him to the top of his shoulders. Then, placing the implements he had carried in war, and the chase, with a little provision, before him, they bade him a final adieu, and returned to their wigwams. Nor did they visit the spot again, until the wretched devotee had taken his last look on the dark woods which overshadowed him, and his ears had ceased to

catch the voice of the Great Spirit whispering among their branches.

This is all very well for a *tradition* — and such it undoubtedly was one hundred years ago — but we do not believe a word of it. It is entirely unsupported by any evidence whatsoever, and — although, as the reader is aware, we place no very high estimate upon the Indian character — we believe that by giving credence to this tale of the "olden time" we should do the Indians of Windsor a very serious injustice.

As we have previously remarked, the greatest number of Indians, within the bounds of Ancient Windsor, resided on the east side of the Connecticut River. These were the *Podunks*, situated at or near the mouth of the Podunk, a small stream entering the Connecticut, in the southwest corner of the present town of South Windsor. Here, just north of the stream where it crosses the road to Hartford, and on the west of the road, is still visible an elevation of some 25 feet, and about half an acre in extent, which was the site of their fort. On the same side of the road, south of the stream, and beyond the swamp, is an elevation, now occupied by the house of Mr. Eli Burnham, which was once the ancient burying ground of the Podunks.[1]

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[1] *Barber's Hist. Coll. of Conn.* says: "A few years since, a number of skeletons were discovered, by digging from one to four feet. These skeletons were found lying on one side, knees drawn up to the breast, arms folded, *with their heads to the south.* A covering of bark seems to have been laid over them, with some few remains of blankets; in one instance a small brass kettle and hatchet were found in good preservation; the remains of a gun-barrel and lock, a number of glass bottles, one of which was found nearly half filled with some sort of liquid. * * * There were also found a pair of shears, a pistol, lead pipes, wampum, small brass rings, glass beads, a female skeleton with a brass comb, the hair was in a state of preservation wherever it came in contact with the comb. After the Podunks had removed from these parts, in one instance they were known to have brought a dead child from towards Norwich and interred it in this burying place." There was also another burying place on the river bank, on either side of the mouth of a small brook or drain known as Moore's Drain. The pottery and articles found in the graves on the north side of this drain, were of superior workmanship to those in the graves on the south side, which possibly may be considered as indicative of some difference of rank in those there buried.

This was their summer residence, but their winter home was a mile and a half eastward, over the high land.[1] Their jurisdiction extended over the present towns of East and South Windsor, and East Hartford, where they had another fort. They bore the reputation of being a ferocious and warlike people. *Tontonimo*, their first sachem with whom the English had any acquaintance, commanded two hundred bowmen.[2] The *Scantics*, a small tribe residing in the present town of East Windsor, near the mouth of the Scantic River, were either a part of the Podunks, or so closely allied to them, that there is scarcely any distinction to be made between them.

It will be seen by reference to the deed of the land between Podunk and Scantic, that Tontonimo is called a sachem of the

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All these points will be more fully and ably described in Dr. H. C. Gillet's forthcoming *History of East and South Windsor*.

Barber also mentions a well on the bank of the Connecticut River, at Bissell's Ferry, near the mouth of the Scantic River, "supposed to have been made before any English settlements were attempted in Connecticut. The lower part of the well is walled by stones hewn in a circular manner, and the manner in which they are laid together is believed to be entirely different from that in which any Englishman would lay them." Barber's version is the one generally adopted by the inhabitants of the town — who consider the well as having a Dutch origin. As the well is now destroyed, having been gradually washed out and broken up by the river, we have not had an opportunity of examining it ourselves. We have conversed, however, with several careful investigators, in whose judgment we have entire confidence, and who have at various times examined it. These gentlemen concur in stating their conviction that there was nothing unusual in its formation. The stones which were represented as "hewn in a circular manner," were simply hollowed — slightly and roughly, as is often done in these days — for better adaptation to their places, and there was nothing in the appearance of the well which *necessarily* indicated an origin anterior to the date of the English settlements on the river.

[1] Barber, who also says, "the path between these two places still retains the name of the King's Path." This name I think, is not an Indian name, as is generally supposed, but is derived from Edward King, an Irishman, one of the first settlers in this vicinity, who owned land here.

[2] Trumbull's Hist. Conn. De Forest considers Wahquimcut, who first visited the English at Boston in 1631, with an invitation to settle in Connecticut, as a chief of the East Windsor tribes.

Mohegans. On our early records, this tribe is never called "the Podunk Indians." The first settlers undoubtedly called them Mohegans, which has led some writers to infer that the friendly Indians who accompanied Capt. Mason in the Pequot war, resided near New London. *Uncas*, their leader in his expedition, was indeed a Pequot or Mohegan, of the "blood royal."[1] Previous to the coming of the English, however, having quarreled with the Pequot monarch, *Sassacus*, he had found a home with the river tribes, among whom his high lineage, talents, and the dominant characteristics of his race, rendered him an important personage. He identified himself at an early day, with the interests of the white settlers, whom his sagacious mind foresaw, it would be safer to have as friends, than as enemies. And when the Pequot expedition was proposed, the wily savage eagerly seized the opportunity which it offered, to testify his allegiance to his new friends, and at the same time to avenge his own wrongs upon his kindred.

Nor from that hour, whatever may have been his faults, is there any reason to doubt his fidelity to the whites. He was probably for a longer or shorter time, a resident in this neighborhood; and at all events allied by marriage to the Matianuck and Podunk Indians[2]. We are therefore inclined to believe that the 70 Mohegan warriors who followed Uncas into the Pequot fight, were mostly, if not all, from the Podunk and Scantic clans. This opinion is strengthened by a sentence in a letter written by Mr. Ludlow of Windsor, during the absence of that expedition, wherein, speaking of the latest advices from the army, he says that the enemy had killed "one *Siacock* Indian that went with us."[3] The word Siacock we think was a synonyme for Scantic.

Be this as it may, however, Uncas and Tontonimo were not

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[1] Both in the paternal and maternal line. Trumbull thinks that the Mohegans were a part of the Pequot nation, so named from their location.

[2] Arramemet, chief of Matianuck in 1672, deeded lands on which he then resided at Podunk, to Nautahan, alias Joshua, his son-in-law, the son of Uncas.

[3] See Mass. Hist. Collections.

always on friendly terms. In 1656, "a Podunk Indian, named Weaseapano, murdered a sachem, who lived near Mattabeseck, now Middletown. Sequassen, the existing sachem of that tribe, complained of the outrage to the magistracy of Connecticut; and said that the Podunk Indians entertained the murderer and protected him from merited punishment. Sequassen, at the same time, engaged Uncas in his cause; who also complained that Tontonimo enticed away many of his men; and protected an Indian who had murdered a Mohegan. Upon these complaints the magistrates summoned the parties before them. Sequassen and Uncas, after observing that the murderer was a mean fellow, and that the man murdered was a great sachem, insisted that ten men, friends of Weaseapano, should be delivered up, to be put to death, as a satisfaction for the crime. Tontonimo insisted that the satisfaction demanded was excessive; particularly as the murdered sachem had killed Weaseapono's uncle. The governor endeavored to convince the complainants that the demand was excessive; observing, that the English, in cases of murder, punished only the principal, and such as were accessory to the crime.

Tontonimo then proposed to make satisfaction by the payment of wampum; but it was refused. They fell, however, in their demands to six men, instead of ten. This proposition was rejected by Tontonimo. The magistrates then urged him to deliver up the murderer. This he promised to do. But, while the subject was in agitation, he privately withdrew from the court, with the rest of the Podunk sachems; and retired to the fortress belonging to his nation. Both the magistrates and the complainants were offended by this behavior of Tontonimo. However, the magistrates appointed a committee to persuade the Indians to continue at peace with each other. At their solicitation, Uncas at length consented to accept the murderer, and promised to be satisfied, if he should be delivered up; but the Podunk Indians told the English they could not comply with the condition, because the friends of Weaseapano were numerous and powerful, and would not agree to the proposal. The governor then addressed them in form; urging them to continue in peace, and endeavoring to persuade the complain-

ants to accept the wampum. This they again refused and withdrew; after it had been agreed on all hands, that the English should not take any part in the controversy; and after the Indians had promised that they would not injure either the persons or possessions of the English, on either side of the river.

Soon after, Uncas assembled an army, for the purpose of avenging his wrongs. But being met near Hockanum River, by an equal number of the Podunks, and considering the issue of the battle as doubtful, he prudently retired, after having sent a message to Tontonimo, in which he declared, that if the Podunk sachem persisted in withdrawing the murderer from justice, he would send to the Mohawks, to come and destroy both him and his people.

Not long after, the crafty Mohegan accomplished his purpose in the following manner: He sent a trusty warrior, furnished with some Mohawk weapons, to Podunk, directing him to set fire in the night to a house near the fort, and then to leave the weapons on the ground in the vicinity, and immediately return. The warrior executed his commission. When the Podunks came in the morning to examine the ruins, they found the weapons; and knowing them to belong to the Mohawks, were so alarmed with the apprehension that Uncas was about to execute his threat, that they delivered up the murderers and sued for peace.[1]

The independent and fearless character of the Podunks, kept them constantly embroiled in war, not only with their weaker neighbors, but even with the powerful and dreaded Mohawks. Tradition says that a party of the latter once visited the tribe who resided at the mouth of the Scantic River. "As one of the

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[1] This is the story as told in Dr. Dwight's Travels, and is authenticated by the colonial records.

President Stiles, however, in his Itinerary, preserves the following version of the story; "About 1654, he [Uncas] had a quarrel with Arramemet, sachem of Mussaco or Simsbury, which brought on a war. Uncas sent one of his warriors to take and burn an out-wigwam in the night, kill and burn, and leave the marks of the Mohawks. His orders were executed. Arramemet, supposing the Mohawks had done the mischief, went in search of them to

Mohawk women was crossing the river on a log she was pushed off into the stream and drowned; upon this the Mohawks withdrew, determined upon revenge. In the meanwhile the Scantic Indians sent a runner to the Podunk Indians for assistance; after collecting their forces, a battle took place, in which the Mohawks were defeated and fled; they remained in the vicinity, and whenever they found a straggler from either tribe, they inflicted summary vengeance. As one of the settlers by the name of Bissell was at work at hay in the meadow, a Scantic Indian came running toward him and implored his protection. Directing him to lie down, Mr. Bissell rolled a cock of hay upon him, and he was in this manner effectually concealed. He had hardly done this, before the Mohawks came running furiously in pursuit, who wished to know of Mr. Bissell if he had seen the fugitive. He pointed in a particular direction, in which he gave them to understand he had seen him run, which they eagerly followed, and thus the life of the poor Scantic was saved.

The feud which had thus arisen, between the Podunks and the Mohawks, at length resulted in the utter defeat of the former. It seems that a young Indian and a squaw of the Podunks having been to gather whortleberries, it was so late before they had gathered a sufficient quantity, that they were afraid to cross the meadows after dark, on account of the Mohawks, who were prowling in the vicinity. They accordingly remained for the night at the house of Rev. Mr. Williams, of East Hartford, and early in the morning the young woman set out upon her return. Soon after, the report of a gun was heard by the inhabitants in the neighborhood, and they immedi-

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the north-west. Uncas gained time to equip his men, and afterwards subjugated Arramemet. *Podunk*, near Hartford, *was ever afterwards tributary to Uncas.*"

It is easy to see that this is a garbled account of the affair, and not so well entitled to credence as Dwight's. Pres. Stiles was somewhat credulous, and not always a safe guide in matters of tradition. Yet however mistaken in the name, it is quite possible that there may be a germ of truth in the last line, which we have italicized.

ately set out to ascertain the cause. They found the young squaw weltering in her blood, having been shot by two Mohawks. The Podunks were aroused, and having mustered some 16 or 18 warriors, went in pursuit. After being out several days, they came to a corn field, and began plucking the ears. A party of Mohawks, who were lying in ambuscade, rose upon them, and killed the whole party, with the exception of two who made their escape. This severe blow had the effect of breaking up the Podunks as a distinct tribe. They separated into two parties, one of which joined the Pequots towards New London.[1] The time of this occurrence can not be very accurately stated. A remnant of the tribe existed in East Windsor, in 1745, but had quite disappeared in 1760. Tradition says that Coggery, the last male survivor of the Podunks, lived in a swamp not far from the site of the church in the First Society, and while intoxicated murdered his squaw, and then stabbed himself to death.[2] Thus ignobly perished the last of the Tontonimo's tribe, the most fearless and warlike of the clans of Ancient Windsor.

It can not be supposed that the extinction of the Podunks, was any great cause of sorrow to the now rapidly increasing whites. Their ferocious temper, and unbroken spirit, firmly resisted all the friendly overtures of the latter, who never felt quite safe from some unexpected outbreak of savage violence.

In 1657, the pious Mr. Elliot, hearing of the Podunk Indians, desired that the tribe might be assembled, so as to afford him an opportunity to give them some religious instruction. They were at length induced to come together at Hartford, where Mr. Elliot preached to them in their own language, and endeavored to instruct them in the knowledge of a Saviour. Having closed his sermon, he asked them if they would accept Jesus Christ as a Saviour, as he had been offered to them. But the intractable warrior chieftain, turning from him with great scorn, utterly

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[1] Barber's Hist. Coll. of Conn., 78.

[2] Dr. McClure's MSS. in Conn. Hist. Soc'y — the church referred to was probably Rev. Mr. Edward's church, near the old burial ground in South Windsor.

refused; saying that the English had taken away their lands, and were now attempting to make them servants. [1]

In King Philip's War, several of their young warriors were suspected to have gone off and joined the enemy.[2]

We have been unable to satisfactorily ascertain the existence of any considerable tribe of Indians in the present town of Ellington. There is a tradition that, at the time of Samuel Pinney's settlement there, about 1717, there was a part of a tribe of Indians dwelling a few rods north of where the grist and saw mills now stand, and that they were sometimes troublesome. Our own opinion is, that it must have been a portion of some Windsor tribe, and that they occupied the ground rather as a hunting ground during particular seasons of the year, than as a permanent residence.

Tradition tells us that the Indians on the east side of the Connecticut River were intimate friends of the Tunxis (or Farmington) Indians. Whenever the latter made them a visit, they returned with them to the west side of the river at parting, bringing with them provisions for a feast, consisting of pounded corn, and if in the spring, maple sap, and such other simple luxuries as they possessed. And having arrived at the meadow hill, they feasted together, and smoked the pipe of peace.

This is probable, for it is very evident that all the Windsor tribes were intimately connected, not only with each other, but with all the other Connecticut clans. Any one who attempts from deeds, and the slender data which remain, to define with any degree of positive accuracy, the boundaries and distinctions of these tribes, will find himself in a labyrinthian maze of doubt and confusion. Mispelling, and the ancient orthography of names; indefiniteness of the boundaries mentioned, and the changes which time has wrought in them, are some of the difficulties which will assail him. Added to this, he will find, as

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[1] Trumbull.

[2] Dr. McClure in Mass. Hist. Soc'y Collections, vol. x, says that the tribe contained between 200 and 300 men, who went off in that war, and never returned.

will be seen in our next chapter, that our ancestors, when they purchased land from the natives, were in the habit of procuring the signatures, not only of the owners, but of all the relatives and friends; and sometimes it would seem, of all the Indians in the neighborhood, whether they had any interest in the property or not. This was done for the sake of greater security, and however politic in that day, is sometimes exceedingly annoying to the patient investigator of later days. These remarks may serve to explain the apparent discrepancies which sometimes appear in the discussion of these subjects; and the author trusts that they will sufficiently apologize for any mistakes which the critic may hereafter discover in these pages. Confident we are that those who are most acquainted with the subject and its inherent difficulties will be the most lenient in their criticism.

The subsequent history of the Windsor Indians is both melancholy and brief. They seem to have gradually removed to Farmington, Salisbury and Sharon, where in 1730 they became united with the remnants of the Simsbury, Farmington, Wethersfield and other Connecticut River tribes; and finally in 1763 were removed to Stockbridge, Mass. About the year 1786, by invitation of the Oneidas, they moved to Stockbridge, N. Y. Here, on a tract three miles long, by two miles in breadth, granted to them by the hospitable Oneidas, they, together with a number from the Mohegan and other tribes of Connecticut, formed a tribe called the *Brothertons*. Their first pastor was Sampson Occum, a native of Mohegan, who removed to New York State with them, and died there, in 1792.

In 1834, they commenced, together with the Stockbridge tribe, to emigrate to Calumet County, Wisconsin. By 1840, there were 300 of the Brothertons and 230 Stockbridge Indians in the county; and had commenced to build saw and grist mills. In 1839, the Brothertons obtained the rights of United States citizenship. In 1850 they numbered 400 out of a population of 1746 in Calumet County, where they now form a large, civilized and prosperous community.[1]

In 1774, there were but *six* Indians residing in Windsor, and in

[1] Wisconsin Hist. Soc'y Coll., I, 103.

1786 there was but one old squaw, *Betty Mammanash*, who was supported by the state, and who died the same year.

In East Windsor, there were but *six* Indians (probably Scantics) in 1774, and in 1806, there was one family, who were unable to trace their origin or tribe.[1] Within the whole limits of Ancient Windsor, but *one* Indian is known to have been converted or baptized. This was *Sarah*, whose life has been made the subject of a tract, published by the American Tract Society; an abridgement of which was also published in London. This individual resided at the north end of Shenipset Pond, in Ellington. The publication referred to is little better than entire falsehood. Although she was a full blooded Mohegan, possessing the natural self respect of the aborigine, and spoke the English language as well as old people generally; the author, apparently to give zest to the narrative, attributed to her the abject spirit and broken speech of the African race, which, in the opinion of those who knew her, was not only far from the truth, but also degrading and unjust to the individual herself.

As a matter of interest to our readers, we subjoin the translation of some of the Indian names which occur in the previous chapters, derived from the History of Glastenbury, Conn., by the late Rev. Alonzo B. Chapin. We are not versed in Indian philology, and therefore can not vouch for their entire accuracy, but we believe that they are the result of much laborious and conscientious research into the subject; and as far as we are competent to judge, are supported by good authorities.

UNCAS, signifies *the bold.* UNQUS-wonk, *bold*-ness, (Cot. 8); ONKQUE, cruel tyrant, (Cot. 21).

ARRAMAMET, signifies *dog's tongue.* Seems to be compounded of ARUM, the Indian word for dog (R. W. 96) and MEENAT, or WEENAT, a *tooth* (compare Ell. 10: R. W. 59). The change which this etymology supposes the word to undergo, is precisely the like that in the Indian word WUTTUMMAGEN, *a pipe*, from WUTTON, *mouth*, and EGUN or EAGUN, *thing*, *instrument*, etc.

NESSAHEGON, signifies *instrument of death*, from NISSIH,

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[1] Mass. Hist. Soc'y Coll., 1st Series, x.

*killing*, and EAGUN, *instrument* (R. W. 115, 122. See also Schoolcraft Miss. App. 200).

WEQUASH, *swan* (R. W. 86).

SEAKOT, *wild cat.*

SEQUASSON, *hardstone;* SEQUIN, SOWHEAG, *King of the South Country.*

TUNXIS SEPUS, signified the *Little Crane River*, from TAUNCK, *crane* (R. W. 8), SEPOSE, *little river* (R. W. 89).

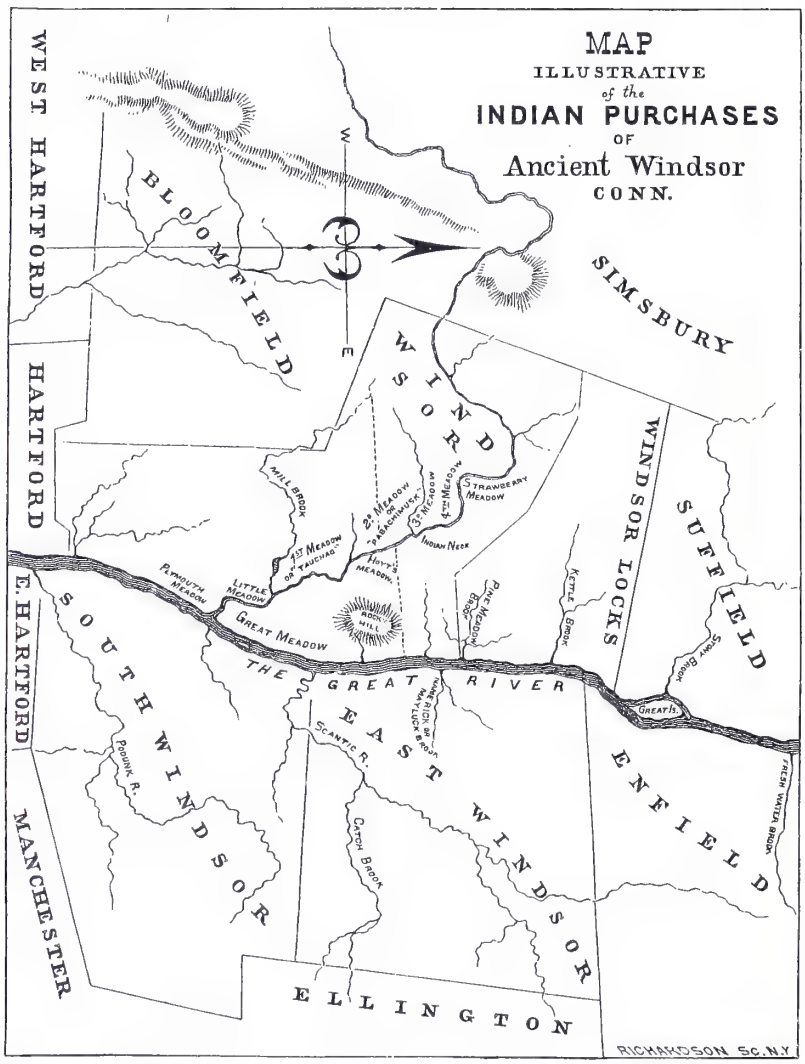
POQUONNOC, signified a *battle field.* Poquonnoc, Pequonnoc, Pughquonnuc, Pocatonnuc, derived from PAUQUA, *to kill or slaughter* (R. W. 118, 151). These words apparently denote a *slaughter place*, and probably *in battle.*

PODUNK, the *place of fire*, or *place of burning* from POTAW, *fire*, and UNCK, *place of* (R. W. 48), hence POTAUNCK, or PODUNK, or POTUNK (T. C. R. II. 347).

SCANTIC, seems to refer to the *low watery country* in that neighborhood, from SOKEN, to *pour out* (R. W. 34), and SOKENUM, *rain* (R. W. 81); evidently the same words from which some of the New England tribes had ASQUAN, *water.* SOKENTUCK, ASQUANTUCK, *place of water*, might very readily change to SCANTIC.

SHENIPSET, SNIPSIC, NIPSIC, from NIP, *water*, and SIC, *place of.*

HOCCANUM, *fishing ground.*


MAP
ILLUSTRATIVE
of the
INDIAN PURCHASES
OF
Ancient Windsor
CONN.
W
E
WEST HARTFORD
HARTFORD
E. HARTFORD
MANCHESTER
BLOOMFIELD
WINDSOR
SIMSBURY
WINDSOR LOCKS
SUFFIELD
ENFIELD
EAST WINDSOR
SOUTH WINDSOR
ELLINGTON
THE GREAT RIVER
MILL BROOK
1st MEADOW OR "TAUCHAG"
2nd MEADOW OR "PASCONUSK"
3rd MEADOW
4th MEADOW
5 STRAWBERRY MEADOW
INDIAN NECK
HOYT'S MEADOW
PLYMOUTH MEADOW
LITTLE MEADOW
GREAT MEADOW
ROCK MILL
PINE MEADOW
KETTLE BROOK
STONY BROOK
GREAT I.
SCANTIC R.
PODUNK R.
CATCH BROOK
FRESH WATER BROOK
RICHARDSON SC. N.Y.

No. 2 Map.

# CHAPTER VI.

## Indian Purchases

### *West of the Connecticut River.*

"Hither the neighboring Indian Kings resort,
And join with them in articles of peace,
And of their lands make firm conveyances;
And being now by deeds and leagues secure,
Their towns they build, their purchased lands manure."

*Roger Wolcott.*

*Notes on Indian Purchases* would perhaps be a more proper heading to this chapter. From reasons alluded to in the previous chapter, it is now almost impossible in many cases, to define the *exact* boundaries of the different purchases. The Indians, when selling their lands to the whites, were parting with that which had no great value in their own eyes, and of which they had a superabundance; consequently they did not haggle about a mile or so, more or less, and adopted the *natural* features of the country as the most *convenient* landmarks and boundaries. The ancient names of these various localities are now obscure, and often lost; and the appearance of the localities themselves has undergone some change during the lapse of years. Many of these purchases, also, *overlap* previous purchases, and land was often repurchased by our honest ancestors — in cases where some doubt seems to have existed as to the validity of a former title — or of the full terms of the contract having been properly fulfilled.

We have, therefore, rather than attempt any very close and accurate adjustment of these various purchases, preferred to set the matter before our readers in its simplest light, by pre-

senting the different deeds, either in full, or in abstract, just as we find them on the Land Records of Windsor; simply arranging them in the order of time, and connecting them by a slight framework of suggestions and notes. Thus we believe that, with the aid of the Map of Indian Purchases, the reader will be able, easily and satisfactorily, to trace out and comprehend the whole subject. In the construction of this map we have been greatly indebted to the researches and labors of our friend Mr. JABEZ H. HAYDEN, of Windsor Locks, Conn. Indeed, the outline, or skeleton, so to speak, of the chapter is his work; ours has been its arrangement and the elaboration of detail, in every step of which we have to acknowledge his aiding and guiding hand.

We have not thought it worth while to give the references to our extracts of deeds, &c. They are derived from the 1st and 2d Book of Land Records of Windsor. The first volume was carefully copied by order of the town in 1710–12. From the *original*, which is still in existence, altho' some what the "worse for wear" we have made our notes, supplying all lost words and passages from the better conditioned *copy*. The Indian signatures, having no uniformity, have no value as *autographs*, and are, therefore, not reproduced.

One fact is most conclusively proved by this array of documentary evidence, that the *whole of Ancient Windsor* was *honestly bought*, and *even rebought*, by our ancestors, of the native proprietors. A strict sense of justice actuated our fathers in all their dealings with the Indians, and so far as we can learn, no taint of dishonesty or overreaching rests upon the broad acres of Old Windsor.

## I.

When the Plymouth Company erected their trading house at Matianuck, in 1633, they purchased "for a valuable consideration," from Sequassen and Nattawanut, "the rightful owners," a tract of land west of the Connecticut River. This purchase, extending from the great swamp near the bounds of Hartford on the south, to about a quarter of a mile above Mr. Francis Stiles's (the Ellsworth Place) on the north; bounded

east by the Connecticut, and on the west extending "into the country as far as Sequasson and Nattawanut's proprieties," was the first land owned by the English within the present town of Windsor, and was transferred to the Dorchester settlers in 1637.

This whole tract was afterwards (July 14, 1670) repurchased by the town of Windsor, from Nattawanut's successors, Arramamett and Repequam. In this sale, which was probably a mere matter of confirmation, the lands are described as extending from Hartford to "Nassahegan's propriety already sold to the inhabitants of Windsor" (Poquonnoc), and from the Connecticut River running seven miles westward "into the wilderness." They were sold "with all the trees, woods, underwood, brooks, rivers, waters and ponds lying therein for a valuable parcel of Trucking cloth."[1]

The north line of this purchase is indicated on the accompanying map by a dotted line.

II.

The land described in the foregoing deed of confirmation as "Nassahegan's propriety already sold to the inhabitants of Windsor," was situated in the Poquonnoc District. It was bought some time in 1635, by William Phelps, Sen., who afterward, not being able to prove full payment of the same, honestly bought it over again. The transaction is thus detailed in a deed, dated March 31, 1665.

"These presents testify, whereas there was a parcel of land purchased formerly by Mr. William Phelps, Sen., living at Windsor, about 30 years since, of Sehat, an Indian, a Paquanick sachem, and I [Phelps] not being able to prove full payment of the said purchase, in consideration whereof I now engage to make up the full payment by paying to the said Sehat's kinsman, Nassahegan, sachem of Paquanick, 4 trucking coats, or what upon agreement shall satisfy them to the value thereof. The said Nassahegan engaging to make said parcel of land free as shall be expressed from any challenge or demands for future time of himself, his heirs, or successors, or any other Indian or Indians whatsoever. And Coggerynosset, Sehat's son and his sister, and the said Nassahegan's own sister shall subscribe to the said premises. The said parcel of land is thus bounded, as

[1] Windsor Land Records.

it takes in all the first meadow bounded by the rivulet, the Indian name being Tauchag; and half the 2d meadow according to the running of the river, the Indian name being Pabachimusk; the parcel of land bounds south by a little brook that falls into the river, about 40 rods from my now dwelling house, and to extend in length from the river westward upon a line three miles, all the breadth the said land from the south brook to the middle of the 2d meadow; which said agreement is made and assigned to by us whose names are underwritten this year of the Lord, 1665, March 31st. Owned already paid in two coats and 40*s* in wampum for a third coat, and six bushels of Indian corn, and fifteen shillings in wampum for the fourth coat; and fifteen shillings in wampum is at six a penny.

[Signed by]

| Witnesses. | Coggerynosset, |
|---|---|
| Samuel Phelps, | Asuthew, *Coggerynosset's sister.* |
| Matthew Grant, | Patackhouse, *Nassahegan's sister,* |
| John Bartlett, | Amannawer, " " |
| Timothy Buckland, | Nassahegan. |

In February, 1666, "whereas there are several men that have land within the limits of it [the purchase aforesaid] both meadow and upland, besides Mr. Phelps and his sons, it was therefore concluded that each man according to his proportion of land capable of plowing or mowing, should pay 12 pence per acre to Mr. Phelps." And each one paying to Mr. Phelps should afterwards have a clear title to their several shares of land. We much doubt whether that land could now be purchased for 12 *pence per acre.*

III.

The next slice of land acquired by our ancestors, extended from the north line of the Plymouth Purchase of 1633 to Stony Brook, and from the Connecticut River to the west side of the Simsbury Mountains. This large tract, as will be seen, covered the whole of the present town of *Windsor Locks*, the northern third of *Windsor*, and the southern part of *Suffield*. It was purchased before the Pequot war, by Messrs. George Hall, Humphrey Pinney, Thomas Ford and Thomas Lewis of Windsor, from sachem Tehano. In a deed of confirmation given May 19th, 1687, by his daughter, Quashabuck, widow of Coggerynosset, deceased, she testifies that "her father received full satisfaction therefor," and as she is his only child she makes over her right and title to Capt. Benjamin Newbury, Capt. Daniel Clark, Mr.

Simon Wolcott, Mr. Henry Wolcott and Return Strong. Oushqua, her son (by Coggerynosset), also confirms the same.[1]

IV.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Nassahegan, of Paquanick, sachem, have freely given and granted and do hereby alienate and assign unto John Mason of Windsor, all my right and interest in all my lands lying between Powquaniock and Massaqua [Massacoe, or Simsbury] westward and south and eastward as far as he has any right, only excepting a part of a meadow at Paquannick now in the occupation of the Indians, there to be enjoyed fully and freely without any future disturbance, by the said John Mason, or his assigns. Witness my hand this 13th of March, Anno Domini, 1642.

Signed and sealed in the presence and witness of } NASSAHEGAN.

WILLIAM PHELPS,
WILLIAM HILL.

This copied from the original by me, Matthew Grant, Register. February, 1665."

This deed evidently extinguished Nassahegan's title to all the land (except the reservation at Indian Neck above mentioned) in Windsor, south and west of the Tunxis, not included in the previous sale to Phelps.

Even the small "part of a meadow at Paquanick" mentioned in the foregoing deed, was soon absorbed by the insatiable white man, for we learn that in

V.

"April 21, 1659, George Griswold hath by purchase of certain Indians, by name Wattowan, Quockhom, Wannappoush the wife of Wattowan, otherwise called Towanno [Nehano or Tehano] a certain neck of land lying at Poquonock made over in a conveyance under the hands and marks of the Indians, now in the keeping of George Griswold; the land in quantity by the Indians estimation, is nine acres more or less, since by more

[1] This land is more fully described in the deed as "between Gunn's Brook down to Connecticut River, which brook falls into the river at a place called New Brook, at upper end of land formerly William Hayden's, deceased, and since to his son Daniel, and from the brook it runs north to the Stony Brook (which enters Connecticut River opposite the great Island on the falls), and bounds easterly on the Connecticut River, and thence runs west to the westward side of the mountains, and continues all along the same breadth as at east end."

exact measure is found 10 acres more or less, as it is bounded northwest by a small swamp in a straight line from river [to riv]er: every way else it bounds by the river. Which said parcel of land it shall be lawful for the said George Griswold, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever to have and to hold, possess and enjoy, as freely as we the said Indians above named, had both liberation and counsel from our friends of a long time,[1] and we now do engage ourselves and heirs to maintain and defend [all] right and claim that we have sold and made over unto George Griswold, confirming the said land to be good and right, and that we are the true owners of the said land, and stand bound, both we and our heirs, to make good our part of sale and delivery, and free the said land from all claims, demands, debts, dues of every nature or kind whatsoever that are or have been upon the said land, from the beginning of the world to this present day." &c.

"George Griswold hath reserved to himself, in the Indian neck of land, out of the general purchase that he made with the Indians, two acres and a half and ten rods as it is now bounded, besides an allowance for a way to go by the river side on the east end of it, bounded on the north by the land of James Enno, south by Edward Griswold, west and east by the river.' [2]

## VI.

Sept. 11, 1662, I, Nassahegan of Poquonock, do own myself indebted to George Griswold £3: 5*s*, which should have been paid him in the year 1659, in March, which I delaying to pay do now give for full payment to the foresaid George Griswold, all my land in the Indian Neck, which parcel of land by estimation is two acres, more or less, as it lies bounded east and west by the river, north by the land of Samuel Phelps,

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[1] The term "liberation and counsel" may perhaps be thus explained. Indians then, as now, were mischievous and would get drunk. Thus they not unfrequently got into trouble, and were either mulcted in fines, or imprisoned in the *lock up* at Hartford. There is sufficient evidence to our mind that the speculative whites sometimes *paid their fines*, or obtained their *release*, receiving, in return for the favor, the title to some coveted piece of land, which doubtless, at the moment, seemed of less importance to the captive red man, than his personal freedom. The deed of Sepanquet to Samuel Marshall (see Section VI, this chapter) is another case, in point.

[2] Perhaps this is the land referred to in the following town vote of Dec. 10, 1656:

"It was voted that if the corner of land that is in the Indians' possession be judged by the town meet to be purchased, that then their neighbors of Poquonock, jointly, shall purchase, and none other shall buy it from them, but these shall have it to themselves." Town Acts, 1, 32.

south [by] the land of Josiah Ellsworth, and also all the islands lying in the river from the land that is Aaron Cook's to the lower end of the Indian neck.

May 26, 1670: "Deed by Sepanquet son of Nassahegan, in consideration of a sum of money to be paid by Samuel Marshall in my behalf of me for a fine to the County of Hartford, and 8*s* more that I am to pay to Jacob Gibbs, an island upon Windsor Rivulet, at a place called by the Indians Matumpseck." This Island is supposed to be the one about opposite the point called Indian Neck.

April 19, 1659, Cowcherowind sold to George Griswold, 200 rods of marsh or mowing land under the east side of Massaco [Simsbury] Hills, bounded by a little brook which divideth the land of Samuel Phelps, west by the foot of the mountains, also the upland to the top of the same.

April 28, 1665, Nassahegan, sachem of Poquonnoc, sold to Jonathan Gillet, Sen., of Windsor, a piece of land, swamp or marsh, containing twelve acres, called by the Indians Matacomacok. This was situated without the west bounds of Windsor, southerly of the swamp belonging to John Moore and Edward Griswold.

## VII.

In April, 1666, James Enno and John Moses, purchased from Nassahegan, land on both sides of the Rivulet, from Windsor to Massaco. This land, which had descended to him from his uncle Sheat, extended toward Massaco, "as far as his right extends," namely, on the south side of the Rivulet to the foot of Massaco Mountain; and on the north side to the "mountain that answers the foresaid mountain;" and eastward to a new way [or road] passing out of Pipestave Swamp going to Westfield;" and southward from the Rivulet to the Mill Brook "as it runs into the Wilderness and so to the Mountains." This tract containing some 28,000 acres was confirmed to the purchasers, December, 1669, by Rippaquam and Seacet, with the exception of two islands in the Rivulet, one of which Nassahegan claimed was given to his son, and the other to his sister by his uncle Sheat, deceased. Enno and Moses, the same year, released this purchase to the town of Windsor, whose agents they were, and received £15: 14*s*: 2*d* (the amount expended by them) in lands situate under the Simsbury Mount-

ains above Salisbury Plain, near the river, and known as Tilton's Marsh.

VIII.

The Great Island, in the Connecticut River, on Enfield Falls, was sold to John Lewis of Windsor, June 26, 1678, "it now being out of our way to live upon it," by Seoket, Toto, Toutops alias Notabock, Waronyes, and William Roinick, the "true and proper heirs and owners," who claim the "right as descended from one generation to another." They acknowledge having received "full satisfaction, except £3, which was to be paid on or before June next, in Indian corn or shoes, at the current Windsor price." Nassahegan and Coggerynosset were afterwards present, and signed the agreement. The £3 was divided as follows: Totaps 30*s*, Nassahegan 10*s*, Coggerynosset's squaw 10*s*, Margery, her papoose 10*s*. It was transferred, Feb. 27, 1683, to Daniel Hayden. It is now called King's Island, is about a mile long by one quarter of a mile wide, and contains nearly 150 acres, more or less cultivated.

This island was first owned by the Rev. Ephraim Huit, who in his will, 1644, left it "to the Country."

*East of the Connecticut River.*

I.

"This is also a record of the purchase made of the Indians of the land on the east side of the Great River, between Scantock and Podunk.

Know all men by these presents, that we whose names are underwritten, viz: Cassoeum, Sachem of the Mohegeneake; Towtonnomen, Sachem of the aforesaid Mohegans; Pozen of Mohegan; Nepeaseseateke son of Towtonnomen; Nagonce, Scattaaps, Pockettercote, children of Sassowen; Wanochocke a Mohegeneake; Arramement of Matianuck; Toquash of Matianeke; Rewen, Arramemet's father, and his wife; Sheat of Paquaanocke; Cockeronoset of Paquaanocke, which are all the Indians that layeth claim to that ground called Nowashe, bounded with the river Scantok over against the now dwelling house of Mr. [Francis] Stiles, situate on the east side of the river called Quenticute [Connecticut], bounded on the south with the brook or rivulet called Potaecke [Podunk] over against the now dwelling house of Arramemet or thereabouts, near the upper end of Newtown [Hartford] meadow, we before mentioned do acknowledge that we have sold unto Dorchester plantation

who are now resident at Quenticutt, all our right and interest in the foresaid ground, for and in consideration of twenty cloth coats, and fifteen fathoms of sewan [wampum] of which there being paid in hand eight coats and six fathoms of sewan, the other twelve coats and nine fathoms of sewan to be paid at the coming up of our next Pinnace, we also the foresaid Indians do avouch that we have not formerly sold the said ground to any other, and we do also promise and bind ourselves by these presents to make good and maintain this our sale against any that shall make challenge or lay claim, either to the whole or any part thereof, viz: the ground between the two brooks or two rivulets before mentioned in breadth, and so eastward into the country one day's walk. Neither will we ourselves disturb or molest the said English inhabitants, or their successors forever, by sitting down, planting, or giving away to any other whatsoever, that shall any way molest the said English inhabitants before named.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals even the 15th day of this Instant, second month; commonly called April, Anno Domini, 1636, being the eleventh year of the Reign of King Charles. Hereunto annexed the names of eleven Indians which assigned hereunto."

In witness
JONATHAN BREWSTER,
EDWARD PATTISON,
WILLIAM BREWSTER.

SASSOWEN [or *Cassoeum*],
TOWTONNOMEN,
POZEN,
WANOCHOCKE,
ARRAMEMET,
CUEWINCE,
NAGONCE,
POCKETTERCOTE,
SHEAT,
TUCKQUEASE,
COCKERONOSET.

This copied out of the original by me
Matthew Grant, Register, Feb'y, 1665.

## II.

The following note, or affidavit, without date, occurs on the Land Records of Windsor:

"Coggerynosset [Poquonock] testifies that the land on the east side of the Great River between Scantick and Namareck [Mayluck Brook[1]] was Nassacowen's, and Nassacowen was so

[1] This ancient name, now obsolete, was derived (as tradition affirms) from a party of the early emigrants to the Connecticut, who came through the woods in the month of May, and following the course of the brook struck the river — hence its name *May-luck*.

taken in love with the coming of the English that he gave it to them for some small matter, but he knows of none but the meadow.

Witness COGGERYNOSSET.
MATTHEW GRANT,
JACOB DRAKE,
STEPHEN TAYLOR.

In September 26, 1687, Toto (of Windsor), grandson of Nassacowen, deceased, *confirms* to Captain Benjamin Newbury, Mr. Henry Wolcott, John Moore, Sen., Return Strong, Sen., Daniel Hayden and Abraham Phelps, agents of the town of Windsor, a tract of upland (or woodland), between Namarack Brook and Scantic River on east side river, which was sold to Windsor people by his grandfather, Nassacowen. "It [the said land] bounds north on John Stiles's (deceased) lot, by south side of small brook that falls into Namerack, and becomes a part of it; thence runs east by south side of said brook to the head of the brook; and thence easterly, varying a little to the south, till it runs over Scantick near where Goodman Bissell [built] a sawmill, and runs over the old road or highway that formerly went to Lead Mines, crossing Ketch Brook, and so to the mountains near Frog Hill,[1] and then butts or ends on the top of the 3rd bare mountain or hill, the northmost of three hills, and so runs along to the ridge of the mountain till it comes to the path that leads to Cedar Swamp, and thence south, near a half mile to another bare hill, which is the south-east end or corner; and then turns west bearing a little to the north, and so south to some ponds known as Porson Ponds; and from there near the head of Podunk Brook, and then crosses Lead Mine road at a place called Cart Hill, and from thence it comes to Connecticut River on the south of John Birge's lot."

We have been unable fully to trace out the ancient localities mentioned in this deed, but the reader, with the aid of the map of Indian Purchases, will find no difficulty in understanding the general boundaries of the purchase.

III.

In September (20), 1660, John Bissell, Jr., bought of Watshemino all his "planting land from Namelake [or Namerick] Brook, upward by the Great River, to the land of the said John Bissell, Jr., only the grass land excepted that Goodman

[1] There is now a place beyond Ellington, somewhere in Tolland county, called Frog *Hall* — probably the same as Frog Hill.

Hayden hath formerly to mow, 10 acres more or less, for 50 fathom of wampum."

In September 19, 1671, Nearowanocke (alias Will) a Nameroake [Namerick] Indian, sold "for a certain sum of money already received of Thomas and Nathaniel Bissell," a parcel of land, "lying without the bounds of Windsor, on the East side of the Great River, bounded on the south by Potunke River and land that was Tantonimo's; on the east by the hills beyond the pine plains [probably *Ellington*], on the west by the Scantock as it runs till it comes to bear due east from the mouth of Fresh Water River [Connecticut] till you come to the hills beyond the pine plains, which said line marks the north bounds," "reserving only the privilege[1] of hunting beaver in the river of the Scantock."

This extensive purchase, covering the greatest part of *Enfield;* two thirds of *East Windsor;* east of Scantic; and all of *Ellington*, was obtained by the Bissells for the town of Windsor, to whom it was afterwards transferred. The Bissells received 200 acres (in the present town of Ellington) for their share in the transaction.

March 23, 1692–3. Towtops, son of Wicherman of Windsor, for and in consideration of the sum of £5, by him received, sold to Nathaniel Bissell, 100 acres, on the east side of Connecticut River, at the foot of [Enfield] Falls, viz: in breadth next to the river, which bounds it on the west, 50 rods, and

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[1] We may mention in this connection, that similar reservations in many Indian deeds, have apparently given rise to the very prevalent opinion among the people of New England, that the Indians, of the present day, have still a claim or *right* to certain privileges within the domains once owned by their ancestors. Even the damage done to young wood-lands, &c., by strolling bands of Indians, are often submitted to in silence, from a general undefined impression that they have a sort of hereditary right to make free with such property. An amusing anecdote is told, which illustrates this point. One of the selectmen, of a certain town once included in Ancient Windsor, a man who boasts that the blood of the Mohegans courses in his veins, in giving directions respecting the improvement of the highway, ordered certain trees cut away. The owner of the land opposite denied the right of the selectmen to cut down the trees. Warm words ensued, when the

runs east one mile with the same breadth, and abutts east and north on Totap's land, and south on Daniel Hayden's land.

This purchase covered all the south part of the present village of Warehouse Point.

IV.

In 1659–60, Thomas Burnham and partners having bought lands, of Podunk, of Tontonimo, a committee was appointed by the Court, to lay out and divide said purchase to them. This Committee was also empowered to treat with the Podunks to sell to Burnham and Co., such other lands as they could spare, with the understanding that the Indians were to be allowed to gather in the winter grain which they had already sown on the ground. They reported to the next Court, April 11, 1660, that a part of the land in contract belonged, not to Tontonimo, but to the heirs of Foxen [or Pozen, ?].

The Court therefore decreed that Tontonimo's portion alone should be laid out to Burnham.

Subsequently (March 14) the Court ordered "that no persons in this colony, shall directly or indirectly buy or rent any of the lands at Podunk, that are laid out and possessed by the Indians there."

But, if the Indians should leave the place, Thomas Burnham was to be allowed (with their consent) the use of their lands

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selectman, feeling the dignity of his position, exclaimed "Mr. ———, I have a right to cut the trees just where I have a mind to."

The claim so broadly stated reminded the other of the tradition to which we have referred, and which he supposed legitimate law; and quick as thought he replied "I know it, I know it, *you*'ve a right to cut them for *baskets* and *brooms but* for no other purpose; and the other selectman has no right to cut them for that purpose."

It is needless to add that the Indian of the present day, has no legal right to commit any trespass upon the now alienated land of his forefathers, nor can he have any claim except by the favor of the present owners. Yet as we have said, there is a very prevalent impression to the contrary, an impression which the Indians themselves are by no means slow to improve to their own advantage, and under cover of which they steal from the forest with perfect impunity the materials for the manufacture of their basket, willow, and fancy wares.

in their absence, and whenever they returned he was to relinquish them again.

In May, 1666, Jacob Mygatt, Burnham's partner, sold his share of the lands at Podunk to William Pitkin and Bartholomew Barnard, who demanded from Burnham a division of the land and surrender of possession. To this he demurred, and the case was brought into court. The final issue, made May, 1668, was "that Pitkin and Barnard shall stand quietly possessed of the said land" against any claim of Thos. Burnham, but the latter was to reap the wheat, and have the peas upon the land, he paying rent for the peas 8*s* per acre.[1]

May 14, 1679, Thos. Burnham, Sen., of Podunk, received a deed from Shebosman and Noames, of two acres, "more or less, at Podunk, in Indian Meadow, on the south side of Podunk Brook, runs by the Indian Meadow only on the north side within two rods of Bartholomew Barnard's land, and the said Burnham hath already paid the sum of £6 and what Obadiah Wood paid for us also."

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[1] State Archives, Private Controversies, I, Doc. 29–47.

# CHAPTER VII.

## Distribution and Plan of Ancient Windsor.

"Cities and towns, the various haunts of men,
Require the pencil; they defy the pen.
* * * * Can we so describe
That you may fairly streets and buildings trace,
And all that gives distinction to a place?
This cannot be; yet moved by your request,
A part I paint — let fancy form the rest."

*Crabbe.*

The first Record of the division of lands in Windsor was undoubtedly a simple designation of lots, by figures. The General Court, however, in September, 1639, enacted that every town in the colony, should choose a town clerk or register, "who shall, before the General Court in April next, record every man's house and land already granted and measured out to him, with the bounds and quantity of the same," and "the like to be done for all land hereafter granted and measured to any, and all bargains or mortgages of land whatsoever shall be accounted of no value until they be recorded."[1] To this order, the first volume of Windsor Land Records owes its origin, and the earliest entry on its pages, is under date of October 10th, 1640. Under this and subsequent dates are entered and fully described the *home-lots* and other lands belonging to the various inhabitants. Indeed, it is almost certain that it comprises the names of *all*

[1] Col. Rec., I, 37,

*persons* having dwelling houses in the town at that time, and therefore forms our fullest and most reliable source of information as to the *first settlers* of Windsor.

In addition to the Land Records, we have availed ourselves of an ancient little volume in the town clerk's office, entitled *A Book of Records of Town Ways in Windsor.* This was compiled in August, 1654, by Matthew Grant, who prefaces it with these words: "Forasmuch as it hath been desired that I should enter upon record several *highways* that have been formerly laid out, to express what their several breadths were appointed to be, and so to continue for Public use." This little record, besides preserving several interesting items not contained in the Land Records, affords considerable explanatory and elucidative assistance in tracing out the plan of Ancient Windsor.

Tradition, also, has been listened to with a *cautious* ear, and in some instances has helped us to a clue, which subsequent investigation has corroborated. Such are the sources and aids of the present chapter; now let us consider a few of the hindrances and obstacles with which we have had to contend.

Aside from the great changes which time, and the march of improvement have wrought in the face of the country and the appearance of the town; we have to regret the loss of many local names, and once familiar expressions, which have gradually lost their significance, and have therefore become almost obsolete and unmeaning in the present day. *Salisbury Plain* and *Tilton's Marsh* may perhaps be cited as examples of many local names, once familiar as household words, now scarce to be discovered or identified by the most pains-taking antiquary.

A well known proverb intimates that it is not polite to "look a gift horse in the mouth," and it may perhaps be rather ungracious in us to find any fault with the old Land Records, to which we are so much (or solely) indebted for all that we know about the *locale* of Ancient Windsor. Yet we have felt, in many instances during our investigation, that there were some very bad *gaps* in those records, which we could not but wish had been filled up. Often have we felt as if — could we have invoked that most excellent and conscientious of all town clerks and surveyors, Matthew Grant, from his grave in the old cemetery —

that we would cheerfully pay him better "day's wages," for "running" a few lines *over again*, than ever he received for similar services in his lifetime. Had we been believers in spiritualism, we should have promptly put ourselves *en rapport* with his spirit, and questioned him earnestly about many items of needed information. But as it was, we were obliged to trust to our own unaided efforts; and in truth, if honest Matthew had as much trouble in "running lines" for the first settlers through the virginal forests and tangled undergrowth of old Windsor, as we had in "running" them over again, after the lapse of two centuries, through his crabbed handwriting on the crumbling pages of the old books — he must have had a hard life of it. We are now fully prepared to believe the tradition that old Matthew was wont to say, as he returned at sunset, wearied and jaded, from his day's labor at surveying, that he "wouldn't accept all the land he had bounded that day, as pay for his labor."[1]

But to return to our subject — the deficiencies in the records themselves. We find that some lands are bounded by those of persons who had previously removed from Windsor; which lands had subsequently reverted to the town. Or, we find that others have their lands bounded by neighbors whose lands are not recorded. Or, again, lands seem to have passed from a first owner to a subsequent one, *through* two or three *intermediate* owners, whose *names do not appear on record*, and are only accidentally found in some other connection.

Now these are great obstacles — but *not* insuperable — and before patient investigation, the mist of doubt is gradually dispelled, and "the crooked paths made straight." Mainly, then, through the perseverance of our coadjutor, Mr. Jabez H. Hayden, whose familiarity, from boyhood, with the topography as well as the local history of his native town, and its records, abundantly qualify him for this "labor of love" — we are able to present our readers with a map of Ancient Windsor. And although, from obvious reasons, we have not attempted to point out the *exact spot* whereon each house stood, yet we are

[1] He might "change his tune" somewhat in these days, if he could see those same lands *under tobacco*.

reasonably confident that we have correctly located each man's *home-lot.* It may be taken then, as a fair picture, *not of all we wish to know*, but of *all we do know* — of the "distribution and plan of Windsor," two hundred years ago.

*Presumptive* evidence leads us to the conclusion that the Dorchester party first settled on the *north* side of the Rivulet or Farmington River. Saltonstall's party under Mr. Francis Stiles, evidently made their beginning (from which they were shortly after driven off by the Massachusetts men) near the present Ellsworth place. And, aside from the prudential motives which would have induced the first comers to settle, as much as possible *near together;* it is natural to suppose that their settlement on the *north* side of the stream, would afford less cause of complaint on the part of the Plymouth Company, with whom they were at that time endeavoring to effect a compromise.

Matthew Grant, also, in describing the origin of the ancient palisado, which was erected at the beginning of the Pequot war, on the northern bank of the Rivulet, states that it was built by "*our* inhabitants on Sandy Bank" who "gathered themselves nearer together from their remote dwellings, to provide for their safety." *Sandy Bank*, as it was anciently named, is synonymous with the *Meadow Bank*, which overlooks the Connecticut River Meadows; and "their remote dwellings," extended northward along this bank, in the line of the present street. There is also, to our mind, a significance in the use of the word *our* (which we have italicised) as applied to the Dorchester settlers, in contradiction to the Plymouth Company. The dispute between the two parties was not adjusted until after the beginning of the Pequot war, and we find no evidence whatever of any settlement *south* of the Rivulet, by the Dorchester party, until after the close of the war. When that event brought safety to the English homes, they were not slow to improve the rich lands to which their Plymouth neighbors had reluctantly yielded their right.

And now, with map in hand, and the old records in our pockets for convenient reference, we are prepared to accompany the reader in his walks about Ancient Windsor. We stand upon the Palisado Green, the veritable *shrine* of Windsor history and

romance. Very pleasant it is, as we see it now, in the warm sunset light of a summer day, lined with noble trees, behind whose waving tracery neat and elegant dwellings assert the presence of happy homes. On this spot, more than two centuries ago, our fathers dwelt; here, protected by the rude log defence which their own hands had thrown up, they slept secure from savage foe; here stood the meeting house, wherein the gentle Warham and the earnest Huit preached and prayed; here, too, was the little village graveyard, close under the palisado wall, where — one by one — they put off life's toils and cares, and laid them down to an eternal rest.

"Their winter past,
Fair spring at last
Receives them on her flow'ry shore;
Where pleasure's rose
Immortal blows,
And sin and sorrow are no more!"

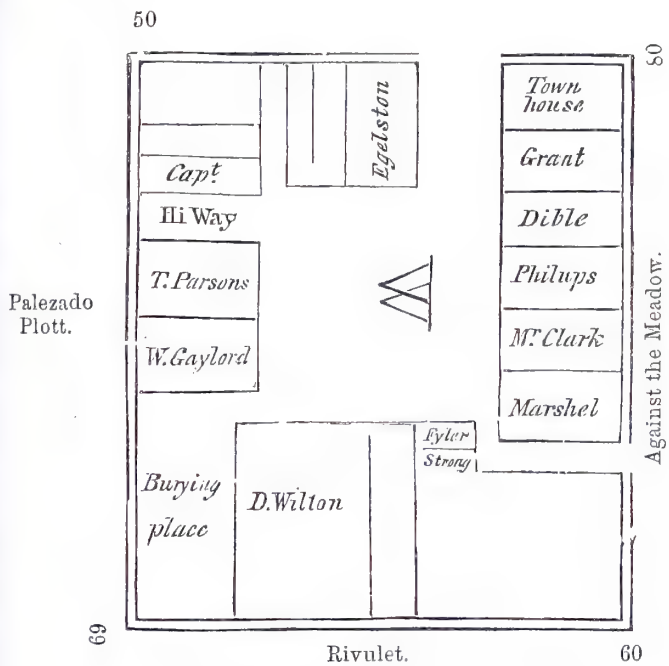
The history of this interesting locality is as follows:

Upon the breaking out of the Pequot war in 1637, the Windsor People, as a precaution against surprisal by the Indians, surrounded their dwellings at this spot, with a fortification or palisado. This consisted of strong high stakes or posts, set close together, and suitably strengthened on the inside, while on the outside a wide ditch was dug, the dirt from which was thrown up against the palisades, and the whole formed a tolerably strong defence against any slender resources which the uncivilized Indian could bring to bear against it. It was of course necessary to keep a constant guard within the enclosure, to prevent the enemy from climbing over, or setting fire to the palisades. It was the fatigue of supplying these watches, that so exhausted the men (as Mr. Ludlow sorrowfully wrote to Mr. Pynchon during the absence of the Pequot expedition), "that they could scarce stand upon their legs."

The whole length of this line of palisades was more than three fourths of a mile, enclosing an irregular parrallelogram of considerable extent. From the southwest corner of the burying ground, it extended along the brow of the hill overlooking the Farmington eastward to the Meadow hill. This south line was

60 rods long.[1] Its *west* line extended northward 69 rods, along the brow of the hill west of the burying ground. Its *east* line ran along the brow of the Meadow Hill, 80 rods northward; and its *north* line ran across from hill to hill near the present residence of Mrs. Giles Ellsworth, and was 50 rods in length.

When the first palisado was built, those who had their home-lots within its limits, resigned their title for the benefit of the whole community. Matthew Grant, for instance, says that he originally had six acres, but resigned it all up except where his buildings stood. This was the case with others. The following plan of the *palisado* was drawn in 1654, by Matthew Grant, who




*Plan of the Ancient Palisado Plot in Windsor.*

was at that time recorder. He thus discourses concerning it: "And seeing I am entered into the palisado, I will speak a little of the original of it; about 1637 years, when the English had war with the Pequot Indians, our inhabitants on Sandy

[1] Along the south side of the passage leading from the meeting-house to the burying ground, are now to be seen the remains of a ditch, believed to have been a part of the south line of the fortification.

Bank gathered themselves nearer together from their remote dwellings, to provide for their safety, set upon fortifying, and with palizado, which [land] some particular men resigned up out of their properties for that end, and [it] was laid out into small parcels, to build upon; some four rods in breadth, some five, six, seven, some eight — it was set out after this manner.[1]

These building places were at first laid out of one length, that was sixteen rods, but differ [in breadth] as afores[d]. Also on all sides within the outmost fence, there was left two rods in breadth for a common way, to go round within side the Palizado," to the rear of the building lots. This left an open space in the centre (marked W in the plan) nearly 20 rods wide and 30 rods long.

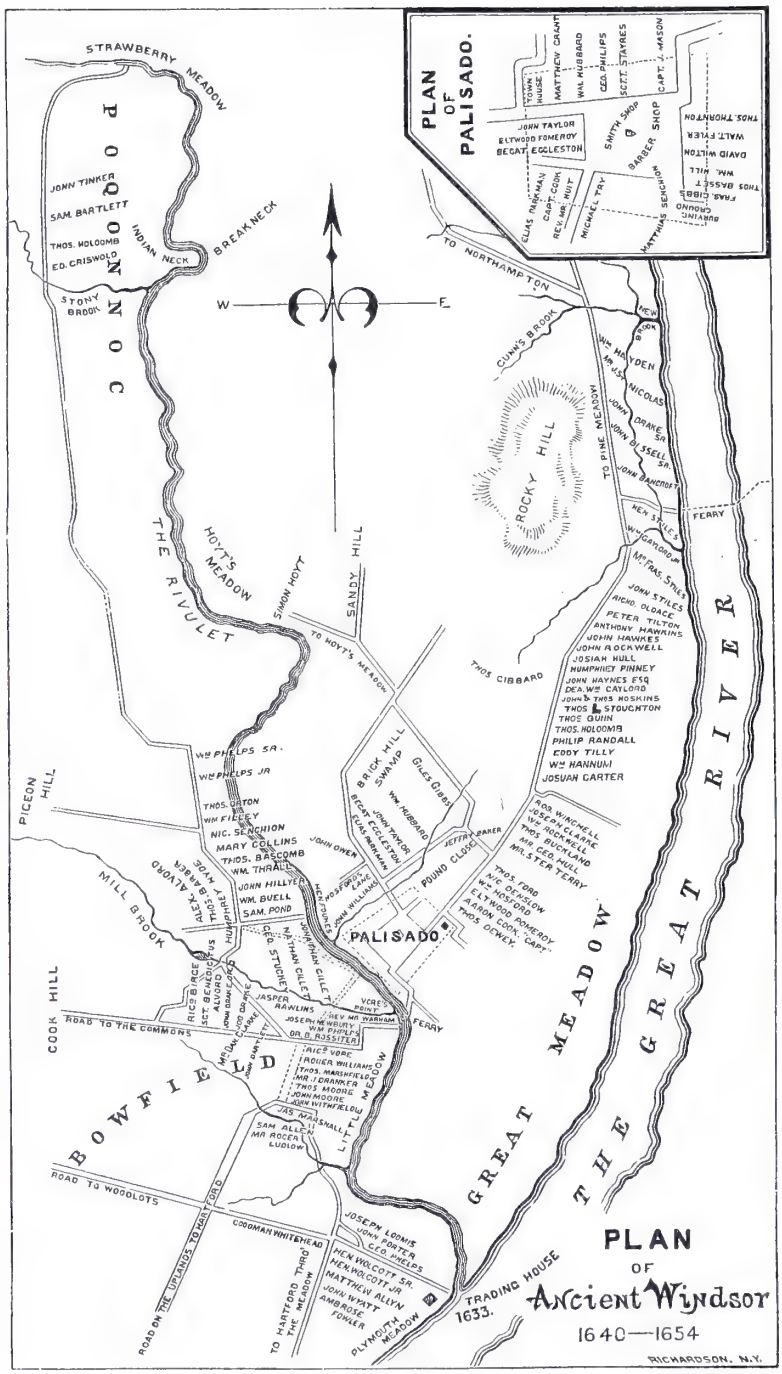
When peace was again restored, "divers men left their places [in the Palisado] and returned to their lots [outside] for their conveniences. Some that staid (by consent of the town) enlarged their gardens. Some had 2, some 3, some 4, plats to their own propriety, with the use of the two rods in breath round the outside, every one according to his breadth, only with this reserve concerning the two rods, that if in future time there be need of former fortification, to be repaired, that then each man should resign up the two afores[d] two rods for a way only for common use. *Note*, that in the west corner of the afores[d] plot there is reserved for a common Burying Ground, one particular parcel that is six rods in breadth, all the length on one side, and one end take it together, it is eight rod in breadth, and eighteen in length."

It will be recollected that this plan shows the division of lots and names of owners seventeen years after the Pequot war. We purpose to show its distribution and inhabitants *previous* to 1654.

Our plan of arrangement in the following chapter is as follows: 1st. The name of the first owner, so far as the records show, of each home lot. 2dly. The place of his nativity in England, and the date of his arrival in New England, as far as we can ascertain; together with the time of his arrival in Wind-

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1 Here in the record the foregoing plan is inserted.


PLAN OF PALISADO.
TOWN HOUSE
MATTHEW GRANT
WM. HUBBARD
GEO. PHILIPS
SCOTT. STAYNES
CAPT. J. MASON
JOHN TAYLOR
ELTWOOD POMEROY
BEGAT. EGGLESTON
SMITH SHOP
BARBER SHOP
THOS. THORNTON
WALT. FYLER
DAVID WILTON
WM. HILL
THOS. BASSET
FRAS. CIBBS
BURYING GROUND
ELIAS PARMAN
CAPT. COOK
REV. MR. HUIT
MICHAEL TAY
MATTHIAS SEYCHON
STRAWBERRY MEADOW
POQUONOCK
JOHN TINKER
SAM. BARTLETT
THOS. HOLCOMB
ED. CRISWOLD
INDIAN NECK
BREAKNECK
STONY BROOK
TO NORTHAMPTON
CUNN'S BROOK
WM. HAYDEN
MR. NICOLAS
JOHN ORAKE SR.
JOHN BISSELL SR.
JOHN BANCROFT
TO PINE MEADOW
ROCKY HILL
FERRY
HEN. STILES
W.M. GAYLORD JR.
MR. FRAS. STILES
JOHN STILES
RICHD. OLDACE
PETER TILTON
ANTHONY MANKINS
JOHN HAWKES
JOHN ROCKWELL
JOSIAH HULL
HUMPHREY PINNEY
JOHN HAYNES ESQ
DEA. WM. CAYLORD
JOHN & THOS. MOSKINS
THOS. STOUGHTON
THOS. QUIN
THOS. HOLCOMB
PHILIP RANDALL
EDDY TILLY
WM. HANNUM
JOSIAH CARTER
THOS CIBBARD
THE RIVULET
HOYT'S MEADOW
SIMON HOYT
SANDY HILL
TO HOYT'S MEADOW
BRICK HILL SWAMP
GILES CIBBS
WM. HUBBARD
BEGAT. EGGLESTON
JOHN TAYLOR
JOHN OWEN
JEFFRY BAKER
POUND CLOSE
THOS. GIBBARD
THOS. WINCHELL
JOSEPH CLARKE
WM. RICHALL
THOS. ROCKWELL
MRS. GEO. HULL
WILLSTER FERRY
THOS. FORD
WM. DEFORDON
ELI. WOODFORD
AARON COOK, CAPT.
THOS. OCWEY
PICEON HILL
MILL BROOK
WM. PHELPS SR.
WM. PHELPS JR
THOS. GUTTON
WM. FILLEY
NIC. SEYCHION
MARY COLLINS
THOS. BASCOMB
WM. THRALL
JOHN HILLYER
WM. BUELL
SAM. POND
MR. ALVORD
MR. HOPKINS
MR. BARNEY
MR. HOPKINS
MR. HOSE
MR. HUMPHRIES
MR. HOSE
MR. HOPKINS
MR. HOSE
MR. HOPKINS
MR. HOSE
MR. HOPKINS

sor. 3dly. Notes or memorandum relative to subsequent sales and purchasers of the same property.

Starting, then, from the Burying Ground in the south-west corner of the Palisado — we find the lots of

Francis Gibbs. Probably from Devonshire, where the name is common. Was a first comer at Dorchester.

Thomas Bassett. Came to Windsor with Mr. Stiles's party, 1635, afterwards removed to Fairfield.

William Hill. An early settler at Dorchester, where he had land granted Nov. 2, 1635. He probably did not come to Windsor with the first company.

Lieut. David Wilton. Probably came to Dorchester in 1633, thence to Windsor — from here he removed "from Windsor Church to go to Northampton to help to further a church there the beginning March 25, and now Feby. the 6, 1667 he was b[uried] here in Windsor, he died the day before" (*Old Church Record*). He bought out the lots of his neighbors, Hill, Gibbs and Bassett, prior to 1654, when his name appears as sole proprietor on Grant's Plan of the Palisado. He made a contract in 1651 with the town, to keep the burying ground properly cleared and fenced, &c. The present First Congregational Church, probably stands near the south line of his lot, a little east of the middle of it.

These lots cover the ground now occupied by the new part of the burying ground; the First Congregational Church; and the residence of Henry Sill, Esq. Next to them on the land now occupied by the road to the bridge, the residence of the Misses Stiles, &c., were the lots of

Sgt. Walter Fyler. Probably at Dorchester in 1630. His well is still in existence on the lot occupied by the Misses Stiles.

Thomas Thornton. Was at Dorchester probably as early as 1630 — was one of the keepers of cows for that town in 1635. Sold his lot to John Strong, who lived there in 1654. (*See Palizado Plan.*) This property is now owned by

Deacon Jasper Morgan. East of Strong's garden fence, a road turned down to the meadow. This is the same that now passes along by Dea. Jasper Morgan's house, and so to the meadow by Mr. Fenton's store. It was the old Rivulet Ferry Road, and we shall speak more fully of it in another place. North of this road, and at the southeast corner of the Palisado was the lot belonging to

Capt. John Mason. One of the original Dorchester Company, who came in the *Mary and John*, in 1630; among the first at Windsor, whence he removed to Saybrook in 1647, and to Norwich in 1659. He sold out to Captain Samuel Marshall, who dwelt there in 1654. His next neighbor was

Sg't. Thomas Stayres. Who afterwards sold to the Rev. Ephraim Huit, who probably lived and died upon this place. It then passed to Mr. Clarke, who occupied it in 1654.

George Phillips, one of the earliest settlers at Dorchester, occupied this place in 1654.

William Hubbard. Sold to Thomas Dibble, who lived there in 1654.

Matthew Grant. One of the original members of the Dorchester Church, came to Dorchester in the *Mary and John*, 1630 — came to Windsor in September, 1635. Stood in the northeast corner of the Palisado, next to

The Town House. This lot was first Nicholas Denslow's. He sold it to Capt. Samuel Marshall, who was a notable real estate dealer in those days, and he sold it in 1654 to the "inhabitants of Windsor for a town house."[1] It is described in the deed as his "dwelling house, barn, orchard and land about it one acre more or less," together with a wood lot of 20 acres, &c., which the said inhabitants were "forever, fully and freely to enjoy *for the benefit and entertainment of a minister* successively." Shortly after, however (Feby. 10, 1656–7), at a town meeting, it "was called into question the legalness of the record of the

[1] The deed which records this purchase was not made until 1656.

town house, whereupon it was voted that the Townsmen should cause the whole town to meet as conveniently as they would, giving sufficient warning of the particular occasion to each man engaged in the purchase, that so there might be a joint debate for future settling of it. Also in the mean time Matthew Grant [who occupied the adjacent lot] was appointed by vote to see to the preserving of the house and orchard, and when any fruit came to ripeness the Townsmen should have the disposing of it for the benefit of the town." (Town Acts, I, 33.)

"September 28 — The Town met to answer the appointment on the 8th of June before, but in the meeting little was done, but only the major part manifested themselves desirous to have the house sold, and every one to have his pay returned back to him, which he had laid out, if the sale of the house would reach to it."

The presumptive *evidence*, however, is, that the sale did not take place.

The same Town House was in existence in 1669–70, when it was refitted and occupied as a meeting-house by the dissenting party under the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge. Six years later, it was in a ruinous and dilapidated state, and the refusal of the town to repair it "upon a town cost," formed a serious "bone of contention" in the ecclesiastical dissentions which raged so fiercely at that period. It was occupied by the Woodbridge faction until the settlement of the controversy, in 1681; and was then "finished and made suitable" for the residence of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Mather, who became the pastor of the reconciled and united churches.

*Perhaps* on the same lot was another important structure, the *Town Barn*. In those days, when *rates* or taxes were paid in corn, pease, wheat, etc., etc., it was necessary to have a suitable place of deposit, to which the inhabitants could bring their tithes. It was probably among the earliest buildings erected in Windsor.

In January, 1659, "it was voted that the town barn should be put to sale, and that Mr. Allyn and Mr. Clark should do it

on behalf of the Town." In December, 1659, it was "agreed by the town that the town barn shall be repaired and thatched." Finally, December, 1660, the old barn "was sold to Samuel Marshall for £13:10*s*, and he is to give bill for the payment, either in wheat, pease, Indian corn, or pork at £3:10*s* the barrel."

"Also from the Palisado, runs a way northeasterly, called the common street, and is to be four rods wide."

Stepping across this "common road" we come first to the lot of

John Taylor.

Eltwood Pomeroy. Proprietor and first selectman at Dorchester in 1633.

After the Rev. Mr. Huit's death in 1644, his widow had a dwelling on Pomeroy's land. The Land Records preserve this item: "Whereas Eltwed Pomeroy formerly gave liberty to Mrs. Elizabeth Huit, in the time of her widowhood, in way of courtesy, to build her a house, by the help of her friends, adjoining to the end of his dwelling house, to use for her own during her life, which she enjoyed, and after her death the said Eltwed Pomeroy took it for his own, at a price agreed upon between him and those which she desired as her overseers and friends to order that little estate which she left for her children, which price he hath payed as they appointed him."

Begat Eggleston. Probably one of the first comers at Dorchester in 1630, freeman there in 1631 — who afterwards bought out his two neighbors, Taylor and Pomeroy, and appears as the sole owner of this land, in the Plan of 1654. In 1662, he mortgaged "my now dwelling house, barn, &c., home lot and orchard, situate near the meeting-house."

Separated from this by a little lane,

Elias Parkman. Grantee of lands at Dorchester, 1633, then an inhabitant of Windsor — again at Dorchester in 1637-8; removed afterwards to Boston.

Capt. Aaron Cook. Probably in Dorchester in 1630 — from Windsor he removed to Northampton — from thence to Hadley—who bought out Parkman and Huit, and occupied the whole in 1654.

Rev. Ephraim Huit. From Warwickshire, England — came to Windsor in 1639, died in 1644.

"There goeth out of the Palisado towards north-west a highway two rods wide; when past the house plots it is larger."

Next south of this road, on the west side of the Palisado, and on the property now occupied by Dr. William S. Pierson, was the home lot of

Michael Try, who sold it to Richard Saxton, and he to Thomas Parsons, who lived there in 1654. Next south of this, on the lots now occupied by Dr. Wilson and Mr. Anson Loomis, was

Matthias Senchion at Dorchester in 1634; one of the keepers of the cows in 1637 — he did not come to Windsor with the first company, who sold to Walter Gaylord, who lived there in 1654.

Having now traveled round the Palisado, we will pause before leaving it, to point out a few more localities of some interest.

The ancient *meeting-house* stood in about the center of the open central space, on the spot now marked by a *telegraph* pole, in front of the residence of Dr. Pierson. About seven rods in front of Michael Try's lot, as originally laid out, and facing the western side of the meeting-house, stood the *blacksmith shop.* This was three or four rods in the rear of Dr. Pierson's present house. We learn from the Town Acts (Bk. I, 4), that in 1650–1, March 17th, "The town did order by a vote that there shall be a plot of ground laid out within the palisado by Thomas Parson's house to build a house for the smith upon it."

The smith, who was thus favored, was probably one Thomas Mattock, who by a previous vote of the town had been granted an appropriation of £10 to "help him set up his trade in the

town, provided he continued his trade. If not, he was to refund it again." (Town Acts 1, 4.)

From some unexplained cause, however, Mattock seems not to have settled here in Windsor. Tahan Grant, son of our old friend Matthew, is the first blacksmith on record; he occupied the place "by Thomas Parsons'," granted by the town, and in 1662 purchased of Parsons's widow, Lydia, her dwelling house, with the land about it, three quarters of an acre in extent. This is the lot now owned by Dr. Pierson.

"Also, by gift of the town, a small parcel of land near about ¼ of an acre in the street that lies between that which he bought [*i. e.* in front of it] and the smith's shop. He has all the breadth against his own [property] and [it] runs according to the range betwixt him and Walter Gaylord, up to range with the foreside of the shop, and is 6 rods, 2 feet in breadth as it faces against the meeting house."

We understand by this, that he was permitted to extend his lot east into the Palisado Common about 7 rods, in a line with the east side of his smith shop, which faced the meeting house.

Next south of this lot of Grant's, there stood, though at a subsequent period, a *barber's* shop, kept by James Eno, who came to Windsor about 1646.

On the Land Records, under date of Nov. 28, 1663, is "recorded the grant of a stray of land of James Eno in the Palisado, to build him a shop upon, *to barber in*, and he has now built it." The land granted him was one rod in breadth next to that granted to Tahan Grant, and ran back a rod till it met Walter Gaylord's fence, which formed its west bound. It will be seen therefore that it was quite a small lot, bounded north by Grant, west by Gaylord, southerly and easterly by the Palisado Common. The shop stood at its east end, about 6 rods south of the road running west by Dr. Pierson's, its front in a line with the front of the smith's shop, and facing the meeting house. This would locate it in the rear of Dr. Wilson's present residence.

Thomas Dewey. First settled at Dorchester, went to Westfield with his children and left this land to his daughter, the wife of George Phelps. In 1670 Phelps made over the

property to the Rev. Mr. Nath'l Chauncey, who was at that time colleague pastor over the first Society in Windsor.

Aaron Cook. Gave the lot, to his son Aaron as a marriage portion.

In 1664, Aaron Cook of Hadley, made over his "dwelling house and land", on Sandy Bank near by Goodman Pomeroy, to John Maudsley (Mosely).

Eltwood Pomeroy. He also had a house in the Palisado.

William Hosford. At Dorchester in 1630, made freeman in 1634.

Nicholas Denslow. At Dorchester in 1630, made freeman in 1633.

Mr. Stephen Terry. At Dorchester in 1630, a man of some distinction.

Mr. George Hull. A first comer and among the first grantees at Dorchester; was a deputy, also a selectman in 1635. He came to Windsor in 1637.

Thomas Buckland. Made free in Massachusetts, in 1635; at Windsor as early as 1638.

William Rockwell. One of the original Dorchester Company, by the *Mary and John*, 1630, freeman the same year; signed the first grants of land in the plantation, and was first deacon with Mr. Gaylord of the Dorchester Church. Did not remove to Windsor with the first emigration.

Joseph Clarke. Early at Dorchester, Dr. Harris says in 1630.

Robert Winchell. Was at Dorchester in 1635, sold to Richard Samways (or Samos) who sold to Anthony Hawkins, who probably resided there after he had parted with his first location to Robert Watson.

Here we come to the *present* Bissell's Ferry Road.

Joshua Carter, from Dorchester. Arthur Williams afterward lived here.

William Hannum (now Hammond). An early settler at Dorchester, where he sold out in 1637, and came to Windsor, whence he removed to Northampton.

Eddy Tilly.

Phillip Randall (called *Goodman*). Was at Dorchester in 1633, freeman in 1634.

Thomas Gunn. An early settler at Dorchester — went to Westfield.

Thomas Stoughton. An early settler at Dorchester, freeman in 1631; was a constable there the same year, and fined for undertaking to marry a couple. Was probably among the very first who came to Windsor. Is called "Ancient," which signifies *Ensign.*

On this lot stood the old Stone Fort, pictured and described in a subsequent chapter.

John Hoskins, and his son Thomas. Came to Dorchester in 1630, made freeman in 1631. Appears to have been past the middle age of life on his arrival, and was called *Goodman.*

Dea. William Gaylord. Probably one of the passengers of the *Mary and John* in 1630, and one of the first deacons of the Dorchester Church. Signed with Dea. Wm. Rockwell, the first Dorchester land grants — had lands in 1633 — deputy and selectman in 1635–6 — removed to Windsor.

John Haynes, Esq. (1st Governor of the Colony). Undoubtedly resided at Hartford. This lot had a house on it, and is among the first entries in 1640. He also owned a large lot south of Rocky Hill.

Mr. Humphrey Pinney. From Somersetshire, England, probably one of the passengers in the *Mary and John* to Dorchester in 1630; freeman there in 1634; removed to Windsor in 1635. This lot is now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Roswell Miller.

Josiah Hull. Afterwards sold his place to Mr. Pinney.

John Rockwell. Was a cooper; sold in 1665–6 to Robert Watson.

Anthony Hawkins. Afterward sold to Robert Watson.

Peter Tilton, who sold to John Bennett.

John Bissell, Senior, first ferryman.

Richard Oldage. After his death, this lot was owned by his son-in-law.

John Stiles, Senior. (See Chap. I.)

Mr. Francis Stiles. (See Chap. I.) The present Chief Justice Ellsworth place, sold to Robert Saltonstall, and he to Master Davison, whose widow Joanna sold it to Josias Ellsworth in 1655.

William Gaylord, Jr.

Henry Stiles. From Bedfordshire, England, came to Windsor with his brother Mr. Francis Stiles in 1635 — was a bachelor, and accidentally killed in 1651 — his property went to his brother *John*.

The Ancient Bissell's Ferry Road. See chapter entitled *Ferries and Bridges*.

John Bancroft. Bought this place from John Osborn, who had it from James Eggleston, to whom it was originally set out as a home lot. Bancroft was the first to build upon it.

John Bissell, Senior.

John Drake, Senior.

Mr. John St. Nicholas. Was a member of Rev. Mr. Huit's congregation and dwelt near him in Warwickshire, England — he intended to come to New England with him — but from some cause, did not. He was a prominent parliamentarian, and represented the county of Warwick, in Parliament in 1653.[1] In 1652, Mr. Henry Clarke and Edward Griswold, "his lawful attorneys," sold the property with "housing," to John Drake, Senior, and Jacob Drake.

Thomas Gibbard, bought his land of Mr. Francis Stiles, and afterwards sold it to John Drake, Senior.

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[1] A deposition made in 1684, by George Griswold (then aged about 77)— State Archives, Private Controversies, II, 190–224. Also memoranda furnished by J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford.

William Hayden. Came to Dorchester in 1630, freeman in 1634, a first settler at Hartford, came to Windsor in 1643. The neighborhood is yet known as Haydentown. From Windsor he removed to Killingworth in 1664.

His house was the "outpost" of Old Windsor.[1] Above him, and beyond the place where Gunn's Brook crosses it, the road is divided into two, one "running northwesterly to Norwoct" through the plains to Northampton, the other through the upland "to Pine Meadow."

West of the main street, and extending from Hayden's home lot to John Stiles's place on the south, was an eminence known then and now as Rocky Hill.

This was, according to the old records, a common land, of about fifty-four acres. At its upper end was William Hayden's *stone-pit* or quarry, from which Mr. Huit's and most of the early Windsor grave-stones, and the foundation stones of the oldest houses in town were quarried.

On the west side of Rocky Hill, near where the road crossed it, was another stone quarry, called from its first owner Thrall's Quarry.

February 16th, 1651–2, "It was granted by the Townsmen, that William Thrall shall have liberty to dig for a Quarry of stone in the Common hill, and shall have it to his own property for seven years, and no man shall molest him by digging within a rod of his pit, his limits are within three rods square." (Town Acts, I, 8.)

On the same side of the road, bounded north by a highway going westward between Stephen Terry's and Jeffry Baker's home lots;[2] east by the common street; south by the north line of the Palisado, and east by a back street running parallel with the main street, was a parallelogram of land, which seems to have been called *Pound Close.* At the north end of this parcel was the home lot of

Jeffry Baker. Who sold to Michael Humphrey, trader, and in

[1] Henry Denslow bought a large tract of land at the higher end of Pine Meadow (Windsor Locks) in 1662–3. He was killed by the Indians, while at work there in 1676.

[2] This is the road now passing west between the residence of Mr. Joel Thrall and Mr. W. H. House.

1670, the same property was made over to the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, by deed of gift from certain men "as agents for the whole company," *i. e.*, probably the dissenting party or Second Church in Windsor.

The remainder of the *Pound Close* was afterward almost entirely bought up by Mr. Henry Clarke.

On the highway west of the *Pound Close* we find

Elias Parkman. Before mentioned in connection with his lot in the Palisado. He sold this land to John Denslow and Henry Curtis, the latter of whom afterwards lived there.

Begat Eggleston. Also before mentioned as an occupant in the Palisado.

John Taylor. Ditto.

William Hubbard. Before mentioned as an occupant in the Palisado.

Giles Gibbs. Probably from Devonshire, freeman at Dorchester in 1633, and grantee of Dorchester lands the same year, selectman in 1634.

Back of these lots lay *Brick Hill Swamp.*

On the south side of the road which turned westward out of the Palisado (the present road to Sandy Hill, by Dr. Pierson's residence) we find the lots of

John Williams.

Henry Fookes (Feakes or Fowkes). Whose widow married William Hosford, who afterwards dwelt there.

John Owen. A Welshman.

Simon Hoyt, was in Mass., as early as 1629, freeman in 1631, at Dorchester in 1633 — came to Windsor probably in 1639. Sold this place to William Thrall, 1646. North of this lay *Jeffry Baker Hollow.*

*Hosford's Lane* seems to have been a highway on the east side of John Owen's house lot, running from the road by Doctor Pierson's present place south to William Hosford's house, which stood on the brow of the meadow hill in the rear of John Owen's lot.

Retracing our steps to the southeast corner of the Palisado, we will cross the rivulet ferry and continue our walk through Windsor

*South of the Rivulet.*

From the ferry, the old road passed west, through the Little Meadow (Mr. Warham's meadow on the north, and the meadow of Benj. Newberry and Robert Howard on the south) till it came to a "meadow gate." This was just about the site of the present residence of Wid. Alvah Rowland. From this point it turned south to the south corner of Dr. Bray Rossiter's home lot, and then turned abruptly west. Thus, it will be seen, it was the original of the present road running from the causeway in front of the Alvah Rowland house, and up past the Factory to Broad Street.

The Rev. John Warham's home lot was that now known as the Alvah Rowland place, and first belonged to Joseph Newberry. From him, Mr. Warham bought "from the highway east, back 20 rods *to the Palisado on the hill*, with the frame and timber standing thereon." This frame probably occupied the very spot where the Alvah Rowland house now stands. Mr. Warham's first house stood a little further north.

South of Mr. Warham was the lot of

Joseph Newberry. From Devonshire, see Newberry Genealogy.

He subsequently sold to Anthony Dorchester, whom we afterwards (1649) find agreeing with Mr. Warham and Dr. Rossiter concerning the fencing of their lots.

Mr. William Phelps, Senior — who sold his lot with the buildings thereon in 1642, to Benjamin Newberry, who sold it to Anthony Dorchester, together with that part of Joseph Newberry's lot which Mr. Warham did not buy. Dorchester sold to Robert Howard, before 1652.

Dr. Bray (or Brian) Rossiter. The residences of Messrs. Warham, Newberry, Phelps and Rossiter probably stood nearly in a line together, on the road. They were, undoubtedly, the houses which were "drowned very deep" in the Great Flood of 1638–9.

Back of them on the eminence, between the Rowland place and the rail road track, there was a small *Palisado*, mentioned in a deed from Joseph Newberry to Mr. Warham. The same location is again alluded to in a deed in 1660, as the place where the Palisado "anciently stood."

So that the early inhabitants on the south side of the Rivulet were not wholly without a place of refuge, to which their minister and themselves might flee for safety.

From the road which passed west, on the south side of Dr. Rossiter's lot, another road turned south, in very nearly the line of the present rail road, upon which were the following persons:

Richard Vore. Was at Dorchester in 1630.

"Whereas, Richard Vore, upon Mr. John Warham's request, formerly gave him liberty to build a little house upon his land joining the north end of his [Vore's] then and now dwelling house for the use of his kinswoman, Mary Jones, to dwell in during her life, and at her death to give it to the said Richard, and the said Mary Jones being now deceased, this to testify that I, John Warham, do hereby alienate, assign and set over the said house I builded as aforesaid to Richard Vore of Windsor, in the County of Hartford in Connecticut, &c. &c. Dated Dec. 15th, 1666."

Vore also owned meadow land between the Rivulet and Mill Brook, where the latter empties into the former, called on the records Vore's Point.

Roger Williams. One of the earliest settlers at Dorchester — applied for freemanship, Oct., 1630 — came to Windsor probably in 1635 — from there he removed to Boston, sold to Capt. Benjamin Newberry, who afterwards lived there.

Thomas Marshfield. Born at Exeter, England — probably came to Dorchester in 1630.

Mr. John Branker. "The schoolmaster," early at Dorchester, where he was made freeman in 1632.

Thomas Moore. Early at Dorchester.

John Moore, came to Dorchester, in the *Mary and John* — was a deacon at Windsor.

John Witchfield, was at Dorchester, probably in 1630.

James Marshall,[1] and

Samuel Allen, both sold out to James Eggleston, who lived on the place.

From this point the road turned gradually to the southeast, till it came to the high ground known "from time immemorial"

[1] A James Marshall, in Exon, Devonshire, England, owned lands and had attorneys in Windsor. Query, was it the same?

as The Island, through whose whole length it passed southward, and so on through the meadows through Hartford. This was the first or *meadow road* to Hartford.

On the Island, between the road and Plymouth Meadow, we find first the lot of

Joseph Loomis. John Moses bought a part of Loomis's home lot on the west opposite side of the highway, and sold it in April, 1655, to Nathaniel Loomis.

John Porter.

George Phelps.[1]

Mr. Henry Wolcott, Senior. Somersetshire, England, came in the *Mary and John* to Dorchester, in 1630 — early at Windsor.

Mr. Henry Wolcott, Junior. See above.

Mr. Matthew Allyn. First settled at Hartford — bought his Windsor property of the Plymouth Company, in 1637.

John Wyatt. Sold to Owen Tudor in 1649.

Ambrose Fowler.

On the west side of the road, opposite to Henry Wolcott, Senior, was the home lot of

Goodman Whitehead. Whose widow sold it to Thomas Orton, and he to Simon Wolcott, who sold it in April, 1671, to George and Christopher Saunders, merchants, with dwelling, barn, &c. They also purchased the property of the elder Mr. Wolcott opposite.

North of Goodman Whitehead's a road went westward to the wood lots. North of this road, bounded east by the meadow road and west by the upland road to Hartford, and extending up to the land of Samuel Allen, was a large tract owned by

Mr. Roger Ludlow. From Dorsetshire, England, was one of the original Dorchester Company in 1630 — one of the very earliest at Windsor in 1635 — went to Fairfield in 1639 and thence to Virginia. His house was on the upland road, probably near the residence of the late Job Drake. This property was sold by Ludlow to Mr. William Whit-

[1] Henry Wolcott's shorthand Ms. records that on Oct. 11, 1640, while Mr. Huit was preaching to the good people of Windsor from Romans 12:17, "at this lecture, Geo. Phelps house was burnt so that it [the house] went over."

ing of Hartford, whose widow Susanna sold it to John Bissell, and he transferred it to one of his sons.

The *upland road* here mentioned, was constructed in April, 1638, by order of the court. It commenced from Mr. John Witchfield's corner, passed westward and southwest (around the corner now occupied by Mr. Thaddeus Mather, at the lower end of Broad Street) and then ran along to Hartford in the line of the present road.[1]

*Bowfield* was the ancient name applied to the country west of the present Broad Street, which is of comparatively modern origin, and was laid out along the back ends of the lots of the first settlers. Coming, then, to the road leading westward "to the commons," we find that at about the northwest corner of the present Broad Street, it sent off a branch road to the *Old Mill.* Northeast of this road, which is now in use, and between it and the Mill Brook, laid the land of

Jasper Rawlins (Rollins). Who afterwards moved to Roxbury, and sold out his place to George Alexander in 1646. He sold to William Filly in 1655.

Southwest of the Mill Road, running south to the "road to the commons," were the lots of

John Bartlett. Who afterwards went up into the Poquonnoc district.

Mr. Daniel Clarke, Secretary of the Colony from 1658 to 1663.

Job Drake.

John Drake, Jr.

Sgt. Benedictus Alvord.

Richard Birdge.

Following this Mill Road, we come next to the old mill, sometimes called the old Warham Mill. Mr. Warham was its first owner, probably by gift from the town, and calls it, in a deed to his wife in 1664, his "corn mill." According to tradi-

[1] See Col. Rec., I, 17, 51, 56, 125. Also 2d chapter of this work.

tion, this was the first grist mill in Connecticut, and was resorted to by the people of all the neighboring towns, even from Middletown. Be this as it may, it is evidently one of the oldest of Windsor *institutions*. It seems to have had a number of owners; at one time was divided between twenty-five proprietors, and has always been considered, even to the present day, as good stock. It is now owned by Col. James Loomis of Windsor.

From the mill, the road turns northward, following the general course of the Rivulet or Farmington River. On its east side and running back to the Rivulet, we find the lots of the following inhabitants:

Samuel Pond.

William Buell. A Welshman, and carpenter.

John Hillyer.

William Thrall. Sold to Nicholas Palmer in 1646, and removed to land which he that year purchased of Simon Hoyt, in Hoyt's Meadow (see Hoyt).

Thomas Bascomb. (Probably came to Dorchester with the first settlers, in the *Mary and John*, 1630.) Sold to John Moses.

Mary Collins. Sold to James Eno — this is now the old Eno Place, occupied by Samuel Eno.

Nicholas Senchion.

William Filly. Sold to Simon Mills, perhaps an exchange (see Hyde), and he to John Browton.

Thomas Orton. Had this home-lot from the town. It had originally been granted to Lawrence Ellison, who had not complied with the terms of two years settlement thereupon. From Orton it passed to Samuel Phelps.

William Phelps, Jr. (See below.)

William Phelps, Sr. One of the earliest settlers and grantees of land at Dorchester, applied for freemanship Oct., 1630. Selectman in 1633. Deputy in 1634—came to Windsor in 1636. This was about half a mile north of the present residence of Deacon Roger Phelps.

Above Phelps, near the abrupt turn in the road, was

Josias Ellsworth, who, after selling the Gillett place in 1658, built and lived here until he purchased the present Ellsworth place.

Above this on the east side of the Rivulet, we find Hoyt's Meadow. Here was located

Simon Hoyt. At Dorchester probably in 1630 — perhaps came to Windsor in 1639 — removed to Fairfield. Had land granted in 1640, and sold it in 1646, with his "dwelling house, barn, &c.," to William Thrall and Robert Wilson. In 1654, Wilson sold out his half to Thrall, who evidently continued to live there.

Edward, George and Francis Griswold, Thomas Holcomb and John Bartlett, were living at Poquonnoc as early as 1649.[1] Griswold and Holcomb settled there very early, as there is no evidence that they built anywhere else previously.

Edward Griswold. With his brothers, came to Windsor in 1639, with the Rev. Mr. Huit, from Warwickshire, England. He had a cider-press on this place. He removed to Killingworth about 1664.

Thomas Holcomb. Freeman at Dorchester in 1634, came to Windsor in 1635 — probably immediately after the sale of his house and land in August of that year.

John Bartlett. Sold to Samuel Phelps, and he to Edward Griswold in 1651, and he to George Griswold in 1656.

John Tinker. "Of Boston" in 1654, had land here which extended 160 rods west from the Rivulet, then turned south-east 226 rods and went over Stony Brook. These lands "and housing" he sold to Edward Griswold, Thomas Holcomb and Samuel Phelps. There was also included in this sale, "a certain marsh for grass, about 14 acres, lying near S. W. from the foresaid parcel, between two ponds." This has since retained the name

[1] Col. Rec., I, 196. Also reprinted in Chapter ii of this work.

of Tinker's Swamp, and is now owned by Mr. Daniel Buck, Jr.

The road to Poquonnoc above the old mill, at just about the place where the present road from the bridge, near the 1st Congregational Meeting-house, comes in, was anciently intersected at right angles by a highway running about southwest from the Rivulet. On this highway we find the residences of

Alexander Alvord. Early at Windsor, who sold to Josiah Ellsworth in 1654, and he sold to Cornelius Gillet in 1658. This is the present Oliver S. Gillet place.

Thomas Barber. Came with Mr. Francis Stiles in 1635.

South of the highway was the lot of

Humphrey Hyde. Sold to Simon Mills, he to William Filly, and he to Richard Saxton, who lived there.

His neighbors, on the opposite side of the Poquonnoc road were

George Stuckey. Nathan Gillet. Jonathan Gillet.

## ADDENDA.

While the foregoing chapter was passing through the press, we received the following items, from Mr. Jabez H. Hayden :

John Witchfield. In 1660 bought out David Wilton's house and lands in the Palisado. He probably removed there, as he sold his former place (south of the rivulet) to John Moore in 1661. In 1672, Witchfield made over all his housing and lands, as a marriage portion, to his "kinswoman, Elizabeth Dolman," who was about to be married to John son of Walter Fyler.

John Higly. (Son-in-law of Job Drake, Sr., and grandson of Deacon Moore) owned, in 1679, a house on the west side of Broad street, on the north side of the rivulet, by the ferry. Captain Newberry and George Griswold also had warehouses there.

Enoch Drake. (Son of Job) in 1681, had built a house and smith shop on the west side of Broad street, next south of John Higley, bounded east by the highway.

Since writing the above, we have come across the following item concerning the *Old Town House:*

"At a town meeting in Windsor, the 28th of December, 1692, it was voted that the town *would not* repair the town house. At the same meeting it was voted to give to Timothy Thrall, Sen'r, the town house."

# CHAPTER VIII.

## History of Windsor.

## 1650–1675.

### Extracts from the Town Acts.

1650, August 21. "It was ordered by the Town that whereas there is an order of the country that there shall be 10*s* paid by the country for every Wolf that shall be killed within the jurisdiction; now it is ordered that there shall be 5*s* added by the town for every Wolf that shall be killed within the bounds of the town, within this year next ensuing" (Bk. I, 1).

The following extract shows a rudeness of demeanor which we should think unbecoming in a sabbath congregation of the present day. Mr. Warham, and several of the magistrates, resided on the south side of Windsor River. The meeting-house was but a short distance from the ferry, and half the congregation would of course arrive there at the same time — all of whom could not go over together.

October 23rd. "It was ordered by the townsmen that upon the Lord's days, [of the] meetings, and all other days of public meetings, none shall go into the canoe before the magistrates and elders, when they or any of them go, [personally over] and that there shall not at any time go above 35 persons at a time into the great canoe, and not above six persons at a time in the little canoe, upon the penalty of 5*d* for every such transgression; and if any children or servants transgress this order, their parents or masters shall pay the penalty aforesaid, or if they refuse to do it the name of the person so offending shall be returned to the court." (Bk. I, 1.)

Robert Hayward was this year miller in Windsor, and was freed from jury duty while tending his mill (Col. Rec).

January, 1650–1. An agreement was made with John Brooks

to keep the ferry over the Rivulet for one year from the 25th of March ensuing. He was to carry all who call from sunrise to evening. No one should have power to take the boat from him. He was to have "s [—] pounds" per annum in wheat, peas and Indian corn, in equal proportions. "He is to take pay of strangers that pass through the town, but he is not to receive pay for such as come about any business in the town, which are of Hartford or Wethersfield." "Also the town are to make a place fit for him to dwell in before the 25th of Dec., to be 10 feet in breadth and 15 in length. Also he is to have his wages brought in by the 8th of January next. Also if it should so fall out that the [house] be not ready by the time aforesaid, the town shall provide a house to put his corn in, and he is to attend two several days which shall be appointed to receive his wages, but if all his wages should not be brought in those two days aforesaid, then the townsmen are to cause the rest to be brought in. Also he is to have a penny for every single person that he shall fetch over in the [boat] but if he shall fetch over more than one at a time, he is to have but a half penny a person, and 2 pence for a horse, and * * * if he fetch them over the river. * * * * but if he carry them up to Mr. Warham's[1] he is to have 3 pence for a horse [and] man, except such as shall be employed in [public] service shall pay nothing. (Bk. 1, 2, 3.)

May 5th. "At a meeting of the townsmen Mr. Clarke was appointed to sit in the great pew." (Bk. 1, 5.)

Mr. Clark had been appointed a magistrate the year previous — and according to the custom of the day was honored with a seat in the "great pew," which was wainscotted and expressly designed as a place of special dignity.

October 8. "After lecture it was voted, by the inhabitants then present, that Mr. Warham should have £100 for his labours for this year ensuing, and for after time as the town shall see

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[1] The ferry, as will be recollected, was at the old road near Mr. Fenton's present dwelling; but when the water was high, the meadow was overflowed, and the ferryman was obliged to carry his passengers over the submerged meadow, and land them at Mr. Warham's, which was the high ground now occupied by the Alvah Rowland place.

meet. Also Mrs. Hewit to have £20 the year ensuing." (Bk. I, 5.)

"Likewise the same, September 29th, 1652."

This annuity to the widow of their beloved teacher was continued from the time of his decease in 1644 to 1656 or thereabouts.

November 16th. "Samuel Eagelstone began to beat the drum to give warning to meetings on the Lord's days, twice in the morning seasonably, and once after dinner: and also on lecture days twice, and is so to continue for a twelve month following, and is to have 10*s* for his labours." (Bk. I, 6.)

1651–2, January 13th. "Articles of Agreement made between the Townsmen of Windsor the one party, and Thomas Parsons the other party, about keeping the passage over the Rivulet for one year, to begin on the 25th of March next ensuing, the date above written, and so continue until that time twelve months. His daily time, to begin to give his attendance, is by the rising of the sun, and to continue till the shutting up of the evening; and for any that shall have occasion to pass over in the evening after his day is ended, shall pay for one single person 1*d;* and if above one, 2 for a penny, and for a horse and man 2*d;* and for strangers that pass upon any occasion to pay a ha'penny a person, and for a horse and man 2*d;* and in flood time, when they go to the other side of the meadow, 3*d*, horse and man. Likewise Indians halfpence a piece. Only Hartford men are to pass free at all times, and on lecture days, and that come to lectures. He is to have a great Boat for horse, and a little canoe besides, delivered into his hands with chains for [them], and a lock for the great Boat; and he is to secure them, and deliver them up to the Town again when his year is out. And no man shall have liberty to take them for any use without his consent; also if any man have more than ordinary occasion in the morning before the sun rising, they calling, he shall help them over; also any that go about public occasions for country service, as Magistrates, Deputies, Jurors, to come free.

And in consideration of his labour, he is to have £18, for a year, paid in wheat, peas and Indian corn, besides what he gets by strangers. The corn in equal proportions, and to be brought into Thomas Parsons house: £9, on the 29th September next, and the other £9 in the beginning of March following. He is also to have a little house set up at the Town cost, 12 feet in length, and 8 feet in breadth — this is to be done by the 25th of March next, finished to his hand. In witness whereof we have inchangably set our hands."

William Phelps, Thomas [X] Parsons.
William Gaylord,
John Moore,
David Wilton,
John Strong. (Bk. I, 6 and 7.)

Mar. 24th. "There were three men chosen to take view of the Town, according to the order of Court for that purpose.

HENRY WOLCOTT, Commissioner.
JOHN BISSELL,
MATHEW GRANT."

1652, March 29th. "Accounts made with William Buell for work done on meeting house. The Elders' Pew, Deacons' Pew, Magistrates' Pew, and their Wives' Pew, formerly paid; and for the four rows of seats in the house, when the doors are up, we find that his work comes to £28 19*s* 0*d*.
And for the new work about altering the magistrates' wives' Pew, and others in that range, come to..... ..... 4 3 8

The whole sum is.....£33 02 08.
Of which he is paid £27:5:2. (Bk. 1, 8.)

1652, September 13th. "It is assented that John Hillier shall have for the digging of all graves, one with another, 1*s* 6*d* per grave, and is to attend it on all occasions." (Bk. 1, 11.)

Sept. 29th. An agreement was made between the Townsmen and Gregory Gibbs, who took the Rivulet ferry on nearly the same terms as Parsons had done the year previous.

Dec. 13. "It is ordered that swine shall not run at large on penalty of 6*d* and their damage paid." (Bk. 1, 13.)

1653. During the previous year hostilities had been commenced between the Dutch and English, and the well known conduct of the former gave rise to much apprehension that the Indians would be instigated to a general revolt. This of course spread a general alarm throughout New England, and the Commissioners of the United Colonies, in session at Boston, in May, having "considered what number of soldiers might be necessary, if God called the Colonies to war with the Dutch;" ordered that 500 men should be raised out of the four colonies; of which Connecticut was to furnish 66. Of these, 12 were from Windsor. A Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Chester, Mr. Clark, Mr. Phelps and David Wilton, with whom the constable was to advise in regard to pressing the men.

Sept. 8th. "The Court doth grant the soldiers of these four towns on the River [Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield and Middletown and Farmington], one day for a General Training together — and they have liberty to send to Captain Mason to desire his presence, and to give him a call to command in chief, and to appoint the day; provided that each town shall have

power to reserve a guard at home for the safety of the towns, as occasion shall serve." (Col. Rec.)

This order was undoubtedly the origin of that famous Connecticut *institution*, General Training Day.

November 8th. "William Gaylord, the Elder, and John Strong, are to appoint what calves shall be reared for bulls, on this side of the River, likewise for the other side." (Bk. 1, 15.)

1653–4, February 6th. "A meeting of the townsmen, there was a case presented by John Moore in behalf of others of his neighbors, with himself, against John Bissell, concerning herding of cattle. And whereas it has been proved that John Bissell hath had several of his young cattle kept among their cattle by their herdsman, it is judged to be equity for John Bissell to pay a suitable proportion with them, according to his cattle, which is evidenced to be thirteen young beeves and two the price of a cow, according to hire rates, 3*s*, 2*d*, 3 farthings, which amounts to £1, 1*s*." (Bk. 1, 18.)

1654, October. Windsor contributed 8 soldiers to the Narragansett expedition against Ninigret, ordered by the Commissioners of the United Colonies; also "a sergeant, two barrels of meat, one barrel of peas, and a boat.

1654–5, Feby. 5th. An agreement made with John Bartlett to keep the Rivulet Ferry on same terms as Gregory Gibbs had before kept it. He is to have "£18 in wheat, pease and Indian corn, in equal proportions, according to the ordinary price." (Bk. 1, 22.)

1655, May 28th. "Being the Day appointed for training, in the afternoon, and a pretty full meeting, and also most of the ancient men, there was a vote put for the choice of a Captain, and it was assented to that there should be a captain chosen, but with this proviso, that whosoever it fell to, he should perform the service of the place, without expecting any wages or maintainance from the town. In proposing about the choice, it fell to be Captain upon Lieutenant Cook, for he had 87 papers; and for all that were brought into nomination besides, were but 19 papers. In the choice of a Lieutenant, Mr. Newbury had 80 papers, and all the rest were but 13. In the choice of an Ensign, David Wilton had the choice, by 6 papers more than Daniel Clark." (Bk 1, 24.)

Sept. 15th. "Also appointed to have the great meadow cleared of Indian corn by the 26th of this month. And the east of the great river to be cleared by the 3d day of Oct. following."

November 26th. "The Townsmen met and appointed somewhere to set in the meeting-house."

1655–6, February 4th. "At a meeting of the Townsmen, it was taken into consideration, that which was referred to them by the vote of the town, to give such encouragement to the man that was

propounded for a currier, as has manifested inclinations to come to us, so that the town would procure him the house of Henry Curtis, with the lot. They do now agree that David Wilton shall send a letter with the first opportunity in the spring. And to encourage him, the town shall provide him a house convenient at the present [time], and procure him the house and lot of Henry Curtis, if it be to be sold. And to add something for a shop; or if that be not to be procured, they will bestow as much as it is worth, in a convenient place, and if he lives and dies with us, and affords us the use of his trade, he shall have it to him and his heirs; else to leave it to the Town." (Bk. 1, 27.)

"Also that Richard Oldage and Samuel Marshall shall be propounded to the General court to be appointed sealers of leather." (Bk. 1, 27.)

"Also an agreement made with William Edwards, Cooper, of Hartford. He is to take Simon Hillier, son of John Hillier, deceased, and keep him until he is 21 yrs. of age, which will be completed and ended on the 25th day of Dec., 1669; he is to learn him to write and read English, and cast accounts, and be at the cost, and use his best endeavors, to get his scurf head cured. Also to learn him the trade of a cooper, and at the end of his time to let him go free, and give him double apparel, a musket, sword and bandoliers, and 20*s*; and Mr. Wolcott and David Wilton are to sign indentures betwixt them at the time of the General Court at Hartford on March, next ensuing." (Bk. 1, 27.)

March 3. "It was a day of training, and it being propounded to the Company there assembled what they would give Mr. Warham for this year, that is, from September to September, next ensuing, it was jointly voted that they would give him fourscore and ten pounds." (Bk. 1, 28.)

March 10. "The Townsmen met, and it was judged by them that Mr. Phelps should keep James Hillier one twelvemonth after the end of next May ensuing, and then to let him go from him with a double apparel, yet with this casion [proviso]; If the Townsmen see any man willing and fit to take him to bring him to a trade, Mr. Phelps is to let him go at any time after next May; also Mr. Phelps saith he will not be bound to keep him if the disease of the thistles should break out again."

August 18th. "The major part of the townsmen met and according to the ordering of the [court], that the townsmen of Windsor from year to year, do take care for the preserving of the estate of John Hillier, deceased, for the benefit of his children, do now for the present agree that because the widow of the said John Hillier is towards joining herself in a second marriage that she shall not have power to dispose of any part for her own, until the court make a distribution." (Bk. 1, 31.)

September 1st. "Training day; the Townsmen appointed the 25th of this month to open the meadow."

"Also voted, by the company, that the guard that carried arms to meeting, should have ½ pound of powder for the two years now past, and so likewise those now presently appointed for the year to come, and so afterwards." (Bk. I, 31.)

"Also assented to, by divers persons present, and appointed that at the next opportunity to be propounded to the rest of the Townsmen, that Capt. Cook shall cause that seasonable warning shall be given to come to meeting on the Lord's days and lecture days, by Drum or trumpet, on the top of the meeting house, and should have 20*s* for the year ensuing." "Sept. 6th. It was confirmed." (Bk. I, 31.)

1656–7, Feb. 10. "It was voted to allow Mrs. Huit [an annuity] as formerly, only Nicholas Palmer, John Griswold, Jacob Gibbs, Anthony Hoskins, John Denslow, Jos. Hosford opposed it." (Bk. I, 32.)

October 26. "The Town met and agreed to have the burying place made commodious. David Wilton doth hereby engage himself and his [successors] forever to maintain whatsoever fence belongs to the burying place of Windsor, now joining to his land, and also to make and maintain a commodious gate for passage to it. Also, to clear it of all stubbs and boughs that grows upon it, between this and next Spring, and to sow it with English grass that it may be decent and comely, and he, and his heirs, is to have the benefit of the pasture forever." (Bk. I, 34.)

November 26. "At a town meeting warned, Mr. Warham's rate, Mr. Huit's and John Bartlett's [rate] for the ferry were published. Also a general vote passed for the entertainment of a new smith, and to give him £10 and lend him £20, to pay it again in work."

1657–8, March 11. A troop of thirty horse, the first in the colony, was organized by the General Court, and placed under the command of Capt. John Mason. On the list of troopers "presented and allowed" by the court, we find the following Windsor names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Daniel Clark, | John Williams, |
| Thomas Allen, | Nathaniel Loomis, |
| Samuel Marshall, | Thomas Loomis, |
| John Bissell, | Capt. Aaron Cook, |
| George Phelps, | Ens. David Wilton, |
| Stephen Terry, | Simon Wolcott, |
| William Hayden, | Thomas Strong, |
| John Hosford, | John Porter. |
| John Moses, | |

1658. "The Townsmen being met on Monday the 13th September, Lieut. Newberry is desired to get such sills for the meeting house as are wanting, and to bring them to the water side."[1] (Bk. I, 36.)

[1] The *rivulet* bank.

This year was one of great sickness and mortality in Connecticut, as well as in New England generally. Religious controversy, and the implacable animosity of the Indians, gave constant alarm to both rulers and people. The crops also were unusually light, and "it was a year of fear, perplexity and sorrow."

December 13. "At a meeting of the five men,[1] it was determined that provision should be made upon the top of the meeting house, from the Lanthorn to the ridge of the house, to walk conveniently, to sound a trumpet or drum to give warning to meetings." (Bk. I, 37.)

1658–9, January 8. "At a town meeting, was voted that Samuel Grant should try and seal measures for the town."

"Also, that Peter Brown that keeps the mill should take but single toll, or the sixteenth part of all grain for his grinding; only of Indian corn it was voted by the Major part that he should take toll and half, from this time until the 25th of March next ensuing, but no longer."

"Also, that John Bartlett is to continue the keeping of the ferry, and is not to put in any man without the Townsmen's approbation, and the Townsmen are to see to the providing of some stones and timber to build him a cellar at the ferry house; and he is to pay the cost of it out of this ferry rate, and when he leaves the keeping of the ferry, or does not give honest content in the place, but the Townsmen must seek another, then he is to leave the cellar, and the town must give him for it as it is worth." (Bk. I, 37.)

1659, March 27. "The trumpet was sounded again to give warning to meeting." (Bk. I, 38.)

June 1. "Also this day, terms agreed upon about the tolls at the mill; Mr. Warham is to have the sixteenth part, or two quarts upon a bushel, of all English and malt grinding, and for Indian corn a twelfth part, or three quarts upon a bushel grinding." (Bk. I, 39.)

Dec. 10. "Also, it is granted by the town that Capt. Cooke shall have half the ordinary pay, in the next town rate, for seven young wolves taken out of an old one."[2] (Bk. I, 40.)

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[1] The Townsmen previously appointed.

[2] Feb'y 16, 1659–60. Capt. Cook was again paid for "4 wolves." Judging from the frequency of similar items on the town records, the Captain, and his townsman Daniel Hayden, were the *Nimrods* of Windsor. They certainly made great havoc among the wolves of that neighborhood. Many years after the settlement of the country, these animals were very numerous and committed frequent depredations. As early as 1647, the General Court offered a bounty of 10*s*. for every wolf "killed within 10 miles of any planta-

The following shows the names and number of the householders of Windsor, and the manner of their "seating" in the meeting house. It is extracted from an old Book of Rates:

January 18, 1659–60. "A note [was] taken what dwelling houses are in the town, that the owners of them have paid for seats in the Meeting house, and how much and by whom. For those that have been placed in the two rows of long seats were first seated by five in a seat, and were to pay to Wm. Buel 3*s* a person, or 6*s* for a man and his wife; and that made up his pay when he had finished them with doors. Also, those that were placed in the short seats at the first, were to pay 3*s* a person, as they in the long seats; but when it was agreed that those seats should be raised higher for more convenient hearing, they were to pay Wm. Buel 6*s* a person more, so that for a man and his wife 7*s*. First I set down those that have paid, and were placed in the long seats where they paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Ford,..... | 6*s* | Jonathan Gillet,..... | 6*s* |
| Bray Rossiter,..... | 6*s* | Josias Hull,..... | 6*s* |
| John Porter, ..... | 6*s* | Thomas Hoskins, ..... | 6*s* |
| Stephen Terry, ..... | 6*s* | Anthony Hawkins,..... | 6*s* |
| Henry Wolcott,..... | 6*s* | Peter Tilton,..... | 6*s* |
| John Bissell,..... | 6*s* | Joshua Carter, ..... | 6*s* |
| Thomas Nowell,..... | 6*s* | Abraham Randall,..... | 4*s* 9*d* |
| Thomas Thornton..... | 6*s* | Matthias Johnson,..... | 4*s* |
| Arthur Williams,,..... | 6*s* | George Phillips,..... | 6*s* |
| Philip Randall,..... | 6*s* | George Phelps, ..... | 6*s* |
| Thomas Buckland,..... | 6*s* | Samuel Allen, ..... | 6*s* |
| Thomas Gunn,..... .... | 6*s* | Mr. [Francis] Stiles,.... | 3*s* |
| Begat Eggleston, ..... | 6*s* | John Drake, Senr.,. ... | 6*s* |
| Thomas Holcomb,..... | 6*s* | Eltwed Pomeroy, ..... | 4*s* 8*d* |
| Robert Winchell, ..... | 6*s* | Humphrey Pinney, ..... | 6*s* |
| Walter Fyler,..... | 6*s* | John Moore,..... | 6*s* |

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tion in this Commonwealth," which bounty was to be paid by the town in which the animal was killed, or by the nearest town. The earliest town act of Windsor, which is preserved in 1650, adds 5*s* to this 10*s* offered by the Court. This sum was afterwards increased, until 1667, when the whole bounty amounted to 25*s*. The Indians, likewise, were especially encouraged to kill wolves, for each of which they were to be paid 20*s* in wampum, at the rate of 6 pieces for a penny. Wolves were generally caught with baited hooks, or in pits dug for the purpose. In 1656, the Court decreed that "what person soever, either Indian or English, shall take any wolf out of any pit made by any other man to catch wolves in, whereby they would defraud the right owner of their due from the town or the country, every such offender shall pay to the owner of the pit 10*s*, or be whipped on their naked bodies not exceeding 6 stripes."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roger Williams, | 6*s* | John Stiles, Senr., | 6*s* |
| Matthew Grant, | 6*s* | William Buel, | 6*s* |
| Aaron Cooke, | 6*s* | Samuel Pond, | 5*s* |
| David Wilton, | 6*s* | Nat. Giliet, | 6*s* |
| Thomas Dewey, | 6*s* | Thomas Parsons, | 5*s* |
| William Hubbard, | 6*s* | Jeffry Baker, | 6*s* |
| Richard Vore, | 6*s* | John Rockwell, by his mother, | 3*s* |
| Thomas Bascomb, | 6*s* | Richard Oldage, | 3*s* |
| Nico Palmer, | 6*s* | John Young, | 3*s* |
| Wm. Thrall, | 6*s* | Owen Tudor, | 6*s* |
| John Rockwell, | 6*s* | Simon Hoyt, | 6*s* |
| John Hakes, | 6*s* | | |

£15 8*s* 5*d*

Those that were placed in the short seats, what they have paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Hayden, | 7*s* | Job Drake, | 4*s* 6*d* |
| Daniel Clarke, | 7*s* | Joseph Loomis, | 6*s* |
| Henry Newbury, | 4*s* 6*d* | William Philips, | 7*s* |
| Henry Stiles, | 3*s* | Stephen Taylor, | 6*s* |
| William Gaylord, jr., | 6*s* 6*d* | Samuel Gaylord | 7*s* |
| Simon Wolcott, by Thomas Orton, | 6*s* | Benedict Alvord, | 6*s* |
| John Hosford, by his mother, | 3*s* 6*d* | Jacob Drake, | 7*s* |
| Geo. Crist. Wolcott, | 5*s* | Robert Hayward, | 7*s* |
| Rob. Wilson, | 7*s* | Simon Mills, | 4*s* 6*d* |
| Miles Merwin, | 7*s* | James Enno, | 6*s* |
| Thomas Barber, | 7*s* | William Filley, | 5*s* 9*d* |
| [Robert] Watson, | 7*s* | Mic. Johnson, | 4*s* 9*d* |
| Thomas Deble, | 3*s* | Thomas Gilbert, | 7*s* |
| Samuel Phelps, | 7*s* | Richard Weller, | 6*s* |
| Nath. Phelps, | 4*s* | William Hannum, | 7*s* |
| Richard Birge, | 0 9*d* | Alexander Alvord, | 7*s* |
| Henry Curtis, | 3*s* | John Osborn, | 7*s* |
| Rhody Taylor, | | George Alexander, | 3*s* |
| Edward Griswold, | 6*s* | Anthony Dorchester, | |
| John Drake, | 3*s* 6*d* | | |

£10 17*s* 3*d*

| In the Pews. | | In the Pews. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Allyn, | 6*s* | Mr. Allyn, | 6*s* |
| Mr. Loomis, | 6*s* | Mr. Phelps, | |
| Mr. [John] Witchfield | 2*s* 6*d* | Mr. Clark, | 3*s* |
| Goode Denslow, | 3*s* | C. Cook, | 6*s* |
| Goode Gibbs, | 3*s* | Mr. Wolcott, | 6*s* |
| Goode Hoskins, | 1*s* | Mr. Terry, | 6*s* |
| Deacon Gaylord's wife, | 3*s* | John Bissell, | |

Mr. Clarke,..... 3*s*
Mr. Mason,..... 3*s*

Mr. Stoughton,.....

£1 11*s* 6*d*

John Wilcoxson,.....

Women.

C. Gibbs,.....
N. Denslow,.....
W. Hoskins,.....

"Now to set down persons as they are seated and how their seats have been paid for."

9 long seats, with 6 in a seat.
13 short seats, with 3 in a seat.

Houses that have seats paid for by their first owners, and the present dwellers in them, if any, have no seats.

9 names."

1659–60, January 23. "The Townsmen met, and John Loomis and Joseph were at a debate with the Townsmen, about Joseph's seat. Mr. Henry Clark and Mr. Warham asserted, that the issue was that he had lost his seat, according to order that was first made."

December 20. "Also to repair roof of the meeting house, left to townsmen to agree upon." "Also agreement made by the townsmen with John Bartlett, for keeping the ferry 7 years, was published and assented to." (Bk. 1, 42.)

In the annual estimate of Town Expenses, this year we find the following items:

"For 16 wolves taken £8. For cleansing the meeting house and drum £4. Thos. Parsons for his canoe to serve the ferry £5. Mr. Wolcott for liquors for bounds 2*s* 6*d*. For the remainder of the work, to the silling and underpinning of the meeting house £10 19*s* 6*d*. Wm. Buell for a pair of stocks and mending some seats 9*s* 6*d*. Nat. Cook for cutting ice 1*s* 2*d*. For 1000 nails of John Bissell 15*s*, &c., &c."

1660–1, January 7. "The Townsmen met and agreed that the Meeting House should be shingled, all the gutters on both sides the lanthorn, and not alter the form of the roof."

"Also agreed with William Buell to alter the great pew into two, one part for the magistrates, and one for otners, and that it be raised equal with [the] short seats."

"Also, those that be seated and never paid, neither themselves nor by their predecessors in their houses should now be called for to make in payment to Buell for work about the house, etc."

January 31. "A town meeting named by the Constables to publish some orders made at the General Court before. Also, a vote, passed by the major part, for liberty to those men that would join in setting a ware across the rivulet, to take fish

in any place below the ferry, and none of the townsmen, that join not with them, shall have liberty to set a ware below them for 5 years space. And at the 5 years end, if the town desire to take the benefit of the ware to themselves for a town good, they shall, paying the men that join for their barrels as they be worth at that time."

February 25th. "The Townsmen made a bargain with Samuel Grant to shingle the inside roof of the meeting house, from end to end, on both sides of the lanthorn, with 18 inch shingles. He is to get the shingle in the woods, and cut them, hew them and lay them on one inch and a quarter thick generally, and 7 inches in breadth one with another. And he is to have 4*s* per 100 for all plain work, and for the gutters, because of the more difficulty of laying these, he is to have what he shall in equity judge to be more worth than 4*s* per 100; and, for the time of doing this work, he is to do the north side of the lanthorn before midsummer next, and the other side by October following. The timber, that he works to be good sound timber, and the pay taken out to this agreement."

We subscribe our hands in witness:

JOHN MOORE, SAMUEL GRANT.
HENRY WOLCOTT,
BENJAMIN NEWBERRY,
EDWARD GRISWOLD.

"Also this day, accounts taken of the town debts for a town rate to be made; and there appeared:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For 6 wolves taken, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| " Sounding the Drum to meetings, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " Ensign Wilton, for James Osborn,[1] | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " Cleansing the meeting house, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| To make 2 new pounds, | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| To buy a barrel of powder, | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| To buy nails and lath for meeting house, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Wolcott, for liquors for bound-goers, | | 6 | 3 |
| Mr. Newburry, for some help bounding ways, | | 7 | 0 |
| For employment by Mathew Grant's act as followeth: | | | |
| For time spent last spring about ordering the town rate of £49, with various accounts with men for work done, keeping the accounts of several rates to distinguish them, | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| For ordering the list of the town [e]state last year, and 2 days spent at Hartford about it, | | 15 | 6 |
| For drawing the [e]state into a book for a rule of rating, making Mr. Warham's rate in October, and publishing it from house to house, | | 16 | 0 |

[1] Which gift to Osborn was formerly granted by the town to give him 40*s*, for supply in his want.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To transcribing 18 court orders, and going, with my son and others, to Podunk line, and some time already bounding ways 4 days,..... | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| To pay the *bonesetter*, besides the county rate,..... | 1 | 14 | |
| To pay Cooke [for] another wolf,..... | | 10 | |
| | £32 | 19 | 3 |

1661, Feb'y 4. In a long account with William Buel for work done to the meeting-house, we find an item of "5 buttons [or pegs] for hats, 7*s*."

It had hitherto been customary to raise Mr. Warham's salary by a tax, but this year the system of voluntary subscription was introduced, as will be seen by the following extract from the town record.

November 11. "The Townsmen met and took into consideration how to proceed to know the town's mind what they would give Mr. Warham for his ministry this year, and we judge it meet, rather than warn a town meeting, to appoint some men to go from house to house, and speak with every man that pays rates, to know what each man will voluntarily and freely give Mr. Warham for this year; and the men to go about to take down on a paper what sum they would be rated, and whether as formerly or what. And the men that go about are Deacon Gaylord and William Hayden from the higher end [of the street] downward to Thomas Buckland; and from there to the ferry George Phelps and Matthew Grant. On the other side of the ferry from Paquonack downwards to all that side of the Mill Brook; and from the mill all to Ambrose Fuller's, Capt. Newbury and Deacon Moore."

This system was continued several years; the name and amount of each subscription is still on record. In 1666, the smallest given sum was 1*s* 6*d*, the highest (Mr. Wolcott's) was £1:10*s*. (Bk. I, 48–49).

1662, May 15th. The troopers of the several towns had hitherto trained at some place of general rendezvous, but the court of this date, in consideration of "the inconvenience" and "unnecessary expense of time to no profit," allowed them to train in the several towns to which they belonged, "with their own foot company." They are, however, to be considered as "one entire Troop, consisting of several parts, who are to unite and attend the General Training as one entire body of horse." The stand-

ing of the different train-bands was also determined, as follows: 1st, Hartford, 2d, Windsor, 3d, Wethersfield, 4th, Farmington.

Oct. 9. "The new Charter of Connecticut was publicly read in an audience of the freemen [at Hartford], and declared to belong to them and their successors." (Col. Rec.)

1663, May 14. A lively picture of the police regulations of the several towns is gleaned from the following court order.

"The Constables in each Plantation are hereby empowered to charge the watch and ward duly to attend their watch and ward by walking in such places where they may best discover danger by the approach of an enemy or by fire, which if they do discover, they are to give notice thereof by firing their guns, and crying Fire, fire, or Arm, arm. And in case they meet with any persons walking in the streets unseasonably, they are to examine them, and in case they can not give a good account of themselves, they are to return them to the Constable, who is to require them to appear before a Magistrate or some Assistant, to give account of their unseasonable walking."

The watchmen were also ordered to report themselves for instructions to the constable, "in the evening, by the shutting in of the daylight;" and were not to leave their watch before daybreak on pain of 1*s* for each default.

At this time, the good townsfolk were much annoyed by Indians strolling up and down in the towns, "in the night season to buy liquors." The court therefore decreed that any Indian found walking the streets, after nightfall, should be fined 20*s* (15*s* to the public treasury, and 5*s* to the informer) or else be whipt with "six stripes at least." (Col. Rec.)

In the Annual Estimate of Town Payments:

October 31. "This was a town meeting, and all that were present voted that Mr. Warham should [have] for this year following as formerly £90. Also manifested themselves willing that there should be a looking out for a help for him."

"Also a request was made by some to set a housel to shelter their horses in on Sabbath days, and other days when they ride to meeting; on one side of the street against Begat Eggleston's orchard, about 9 or 10 feet in breadth, by his fence, and in length 23 or 24 feet — and it [was] granted."

1664–5, March 7. "Nath'l Bissell hath paid for his seat in the gallery to Josias Hull in pay for his wolf, 6*s*."

1665, May 11. Jas. Enno was fined for his wife's fault, in selling cider to the Indians.

Nov. 30th. Items of Matthew Grant's account.

"For drawing up Mr. Warham's pay into a method, that he

might understand what he was to receive of each man by his free will offering, which cost me a great deal of time. I had better to have made two rates as formerly, yet I set down but 6*s* 6*d*.

Then for time I spent last July at the lending out of powder and lead, and making bullets, and taking again of some, and the setting down the accounts of these things, cost me about 4 days time, I put down 7*s* 6*d*."

1666. It is probable that during this year, the fort was built at Windsor, which is alluded to in the following court record of the next year:

October 10, 1667. At a General Assembly held at Hartford:

"The inhabitants of Windsor having improved themselves in building a fort, this Court, for their encouragement, doth release the Train soldiers of Windsor two days of their training this Michael Tide, and one day in the Spring."

This fort may have been merely a rebuilding, or strengthening, of the old Palisado; but our own impression is that it was the building since known as the Old Stone Fort. This



*The Old Stone Fort, or Stoughton House.*

edifice, which is remembered only by the oldest persons in Windsor, was situated about one mile north of the Congregational Meeting-house, on the east side of the road, opposite to and a few rods north of the present residence of Mr. Lemuel Welch. It stood back from the road, near the brow of the hill overlooking the meadows, where an old well still marks the

spot. The building itself was pulled down about 1809. From the description of some of the old people now living, we have been able to obtain a pretty good idea of its appearance, and to make a picture of it, which will (so the aforesaid old people say) give the "rising generation," a very correct representation of this almost forgotten and interesting piece of antiquity.

The Old Fort, or Stoughton House, was composed of two portions, one built of stone, and the other of wood. The *stone* part, which was somewhat the oldest, stood parallel with the road; and its walls were built of heavy, uncut stones, pierced with two small diamond-paned windows set in lead, and numerous lurking port-holes which peeped suspiciously out from under the eaves of the high, peaked roof. At the northern end or gable of the house, a gigantic chimney was built into the wall. At the east, or back part of the house, as we should now call it, facing the river, was the door, framed of heavy oaken timbers, strongly studded and clenched with iron spikes, and bearing, if we may believe tradition, sundry suggestive hacks and cuts of Indian tomahawks.

Joined to, and at a right angle with this stone building, with whose front its gable end was parallel, stood the larger and more modern frame dwelling. Its general appearance, as will be seen from the engraving, was similar to the other part, except that its windows and doors were more numerous and larger; and in its huge chimney was inserted a stone sculptured with the initials $^{T}_{S}{}^{M}$ and the date of its erection 1666.[1] The initials were those of Thomas Stoughton and Mary his wife, whose descendants have retained the property almost ever since.

But if the exterior of the Old Fort was quaint, the interior seems to have left upon the minds of those who knew it, a still stronger impression of mysterious and romantic interest. They love to dwell upon the pleasure which they, as children, experienced, in roaming about its rambling apartments; in climbing the ancient winding stairway, which even in their day was

[1] There is, in the minds of all the old people with whom we have conversed, an uncertainty, as to whether the *date* on this stone was 1666 or 1676. The majority, however, concur in the opinion that it was 1666.

"tottering to decay;" thus endangering both life and limb to obtain the happiness of a peep through the loopholes in the wall. They dwell with particular delight upon the many queer nooks and dark corners with which the place abounded, as well as divers curious prints and articles of furniture which excited their childish admiration and wonder. The old house also contained an ancient helmet and piece of armour, undoubtedly one which had been used by some valiant Windsor soldier, in the Pequot wars; but these valuable relics, which would be so carefully preserved in these days, were sold, ignobly sold, to a pedler, for — mention it not in antiquarian ears — *old iron!* Shade of worshipful Major John Mason! this steel cap and breast-plate, which perhaps even protected thy stalwart form in the "battle's heat and roar," sold — disregardless of its inspiring associations — *at one cent and a half a pound.* A curious Indian bow and sheaf of arrows, of gigantic proportions, was also contained in the building, and afterwards passed into the Ellsworth family, but is now lost.

1667, April 1st. Luke Hill took the charge of the Rivulet ferry for £12 per annum "besides what he gets from travellers and persons by night."

"This day Nat. Cook hath condescended to perform the work of cleansing the meeting house for this next year for 50*s*."[1]

April 27th. "When the freemen met for choice of deputies, Luke Hill made a sad complaint that if the town would not add to the sum they had set him for keeping the ferry, at the former meeting, he must leave the ferry; and his wife came in and sadly bemoaned their condition. Whereupon it was voted that they would add the other £3 as it was before."

July 3d. "Those of the dragoons that have received pouches of Thomas Dibble, which he got made, and is to be paid by the town.

Deacon Moore, one for his man.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthony Hoskins, one. | Michael Humphry, one. |
| Ebenezer Dibble, one. | Josias Hull, one. |
| Nicholas Senchion, one. | Thomas Stoughton, one. |
| Henry Stiles, one. | Thomas Dibble, one. |

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[1] John Owen, the former *sexton*, felt aggrieved by this appointment of Cook's — and it was agreed that "John Owen should have part of the pay with Nathaniel, though he did not of the work. It is issued that John Owen shall have 5*s* of Nathaniel's £3, of the last year's pay."

These 9 Dibble delivered, and he delivered 7 more, which make up 16 — which comes to 40*s*. John Rockwell had one of the old ones; he has received this again." (Bk. II, 7.)

September 30th. The freemen voted to give 17 shillings (besides the 8*s* offered by the County) for all wolves killed within the limits of Windsor and Massaco [Simsbury]. Indians were to have for each wolf 20*s* in wampum at 6 for a penny. (Bk. II, 7.)

1667–8, February 3d. The Townsmen, upon complaint of Thomas Hopewell's Wife, [as to] their straights of firewood because of his lameness. The Townsmen, had appointed Samuel Marshall to carry them two loads and now appointed William Thrall to carry them three loads more, and put it on account in a town rate. (Bk. II, 7.)

March 11th. "In preparation for a town rate for this year past, to gather up what debts the town must pay.

First to begin with wolves killed.

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole amount for Wolves was..... | £22, 08*s*, 00*d*. |
| Mr. Wolcott, for seven [ ] cartridges, demands..... | 1, 15, 00. |
| Thomas Dibble, for making soldier pouches | 2, 01, 00. |
| Stephen Taylor, for barrel of Tar for boat... | 15, 00. |
| William Thrall, for 3 loads of Wood for Hopewell..... | 9, 00. |
| Walter Gaylord, for beating the drum and new cord..... | 1, 1, 00. |
| Ebenezer Dibble, for his part to make half pikes..... | 15, 00. |
| 4 Lister's Expenses..... | 4, 00. |
| 4 Townsmen..... | 2, 08. |
| House and fire..... | 1, 02. |
| 3 Townsmen dining with the Magistrates.. | 3, 00. |
| Deacon Moore, his part making 36 pikes... | 15, 00. |
| Thos. Burnham, for making 36 Heads for pikes | 5, 10, 00. |
| Tahan Grant, for some Smith work, mending the ferry chain and some nails, and hinges for town house, and nails for pike rods..... | 4, 06. |

April 15th. "Mr. Allen came to my house to give notice to Thomas Marshall and Daniel Hayden to be free men of this corporation." (Bk. II, 7.)

May 16th. "Mr. Wolcott brought to me 84 cartridges, so many as to set off his town rates 20*s* 11*d*."

"Baggot Egleston undertakes the cleansing of the meeting [house] for this year coming for 50*s*, and the beating of the drum to meetings for 28*s*. Also it was voted that Granfield men should have liberty to improve their land this year, but not to be allowed Inhabitance by this; and the difference between the Town and this, is deferred till the whole Town be made acquainted with it, and meet about it." (Bk. II, 7.)

September 28th. "Voted that the town should be at the cost to procure a new rope for the ferry, because Luke Hill is not able to be at the cost himself."

October 31st. "Also, Deacon Moore is to speak with John Gibbard, to get him to come to mend the glass of the meeting house windows.

Also, George Griswold is to get somebody to clab up the walls of the meeting house that are broken."

1668, November 23d. "The townsmen met concerning the old ferry Boat. The townsmen are content that Samuel Marshall shall have it to make the best of her; and if the town will exact 10*s* of him for it he will pay it."

November 30th. "It was desired of all that were at this meeting that they would give in their papers, that we might know their minds, what they would give to Mr. Warham for this year going, which ends the 25th of next March; and some persons, to the number of 50 did give in; and the sum of all which they presented rose to £27. What more will be done, I yet know not." (Bk. II, 13.)

1668–9, January 18. "The town voted to allow the Indians for every wolf they kill, and bring their heads in wampum, at 6 a penny, 10*s*. And they that pay it to them must take up in our pay among ourselves with 5*s*."

February 15th. Accounts taken of town debts that have to be paid by a town rate to be made, or by pay that is to be paid of former rates:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Owen, for clabing [clapboarding] he did, the meeting house before winter, | | 7 | 4 |
| Ephraim Strong, for 2 years setting in the yard, | | 2 | 0 |
| Nathaniel Pinney, the like, | | 2 | 0 |
| Samuel Rockwell, for making the ferry rope, | | 13 | 4 |
| Nath'l Bissell, for 40 lbs. of hemp for the ferry rope, betwixt his father and himself, | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Jacob Drake, for 2 gallons of Tar, | | 1 | 6 |
| John Grant, for carting boults from Pipe Stave Swamp for clabboards for the meeting house walls, | | 7 | 6 |
| For paying Hogernosset for his wolf, | | 5 | 0 |
| Baggot Egleston [for] 4 wolves, meeting house, | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Drum and drum head, | | 3 | 0 |
| Several men, for setting in the yard, | | 16 | 0 |
| There is also demanded by Mr. Stone, for preaching 3 sermons some years past. (Bk. II, 14, 15.) | 3 | 00 | 0 |

March 11. "Voted that those who reside in town but are not allowed inhabitants, to pay ferriage as strangers."

April 3d. "Mr. Wolcott sent 41 cartridges more to those he brought May 16th, 68, 84, together 125. (Bk. II, 15.)

April 23d. A great flood which ruinated and carried away abundance of fencing, and caused much trouble. (Bk. II, 16.)

May 11. (Clause of an agreement with John Willington to keep the rivulet ferry.) "He is also to have the use of the celler, which the town has now bought of Luke Hill — for his use to dwell in, and the little house by it, and the use of a corner of land below the cartway that lies between the river and the brook, during the time of this year, for his improvement, he securing it; and for his wages he is to have 16 pounds paid him by a rate, &c." (Bk. II, 16.)

May 24th. "This was a day of training, and by reason of the death of Samuel Phelps, it was voted that Benajah Holcomb should supply his place of a way warden."

Also Nathaniel Loomis is allowed to entertain Andrew Hillyer as a sojourner, seeing that he carries well and orderly according to order. (Bk. II, 17.)

October 12th and 13th. "Wm. Buel came and brought two new casements for the corner windows of the meeting-house, and fitted them up, and he counted for his work 7*s*, — which took of his own town rate for 68 — 3*s* 1*d*, and Timothy Palmer's town rate, 68 — 3*s* 6*d* — so there is due to him 5*d*."

1669-70. February. John Willington is to keep the rivulet ferry one year more.

October. At Court of 15th. "Windsor recorder certified that they had 300 lbs. of Powder and 700 lbs. of lead for their town stock.

The Court granted liberty to Capt. Daniel Clark "to add to his troop so many as may make them complete sixty besides officers — provided that none be taken out of Windsor without the Capt. of the foot company's leave, and that they are volunteers and maintain a horse and arms complete according to law, without any charge to the country."

1671. May. "The Court extends the bounds of Windsor 2 miles beyond the former grant."

May 14. "The Court orders the bounds between Hartford and Windsor shall begin on the East side Connecticut River at the lowermost Elm that was discoursed about between the two Committees." And "whereas, the stated bounds between Hartford and Windsor, on the west side of the Great River, gives Hartford some advantage of land, in varying from the west line from Brick Hill Swamp, northerly — This Court orders that the line betwixt the said towns on the E. side of the Great River shall take its rise at the Elm Tree appointed by this Court to be the bound tree, and to run to the south of the east from the said tree, so much and so far as it doth vary from the west, northward from the abovesaid swamp to the end of the north bounds."

July 19. "We entered upon the use of Corporal Marshall's boat for the ferry, and are to have the use of it for the ferry, 13 weeks, paying him 50*s*.

August 16.—Nathaniel Pond borrowed one of the town muskets, by Capt. Newbury's allowance.

Also, Thomas Parsons had a musket, August 19.

And John Parsons had a musket, August 21.

And Thomas Eggleston, had a musket and a sword with scabbard, August 23.

All by Captain Newbury's allowance, and told me John London has a musket that was at his son John Madgly's. [Mosely's.]

(Same date). A count given of the locksmith of his work done to some of the town guns.

All the particulars he did to the gun of the town.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nathaniel Pond, had, he put down,..... | 8*s* 6*d* |
| For a gun Thomas Parsons had, he put down..... | 5*s* 0*d* |
| For a gun John Parsons had, his work about it..... | 2*s* 6*d* |
| And for a great spring and cock pin for a town lock.... | 3*s* 0*d* |
| And mending a lock, Captain Newbury brought..... | 1*s* 0*d* |
| All..... | £1:0*s*:0*d* |

"March 24.—The town met to give information to the persons chosen to run the line between Windsor and Simsbury. First, you must understand that our south bounds betwixt Hartford and Windsor extend half a mile beyond the Chesnut tree westward, and extends itself something beyond the foot of the mountain where you will find a tree marked, and from there you are to traverse a way by your compass North and by West, which is the line to be set out between Windsor and Simsbury, and you are carefully to extend this line till you meet with our North bounds."

Matthew Grant,
Samuel Marshall,
John Loomis,
Jacob Drake,
Thomas Stoughton.
(Bk. II, 37.)

"Items in Grant's estimate of town debts. (Bk. II, 38.)

Here I set down what town debts will be to be paid this year.

| | |
|---|---|
| There must be pay ordered to make 2 new pounds.. | £6:00*s*:0*d* |
| Nathaniel Bissell, for three days himself to run lines, and a quart of rum demanded..... | £0:10*s*:0*d* |
| There must be pay looked for the meeting house drum | £1:00*s*:0*d* |
| For 2 quarts of rum, and 2 quarts cider..... | £0: 5*s*:0*d* |
| For 3 quarts of rum, and a bottle and 2 quarts of cider..... | £0: 8*s*:0*d* |
| John Bissell, for himself and horse 4 days east side river..... | £0:10*s*:0*d* |
| And for 2 gallons cider he will have..... | £0: 2*s*:0*d* |

Account of Tahan Grant, of iron work done for the town:

A scourer for the great gun; two extra pins and washers for the new carriage; 3 binders for the ferry boat, all are".....£ 0: 7*s*:0*d*

"Thomas Powell, packer, his mark on meat cask. His mark with two P. P. with a racing iron on the head if it be good. If not, then only with an X on the belges." (Bk. II, 46.)

## CHAPTER IX.

### An Episode of Ecclesiastical History.

1663–1684.

The harmony and efficiency which had hitherto characterized the churches of New England, now began to be seriously threatened and disturbed by questions of church membership, discipline and baptism. Commencing first in the church at Hartford, shortly after the decease of Mr. Hooker, the dissension spread into the neighboring churches, and finally the whole colony, as well as all New England, became warmly engaged in the dispute.

Important changes, it must be remembered, had taken place in the country since its first settlement. The ancient pastors were mostly dead or removed, and the worthy fathers who had followed them hither, had given place to a generation who neither inherited their spirit of self-denial, nor, perhaps, their strict piety. There were many, also, who had immigrated at a later period, and with different motives and principles. In this manner a large party had arisen, who favored the admission of *all* persons of "an honest life and conversation," to the full communion of the churches, upon their profession of the Christian religion, without regard to any change of heart. Some even claimed that all those who had been members of the Established Church of England; or who had belonged and contributed to the support of regular ecclesiastical parishes there, should be allowed the privileges of full communion in the churches of New England.

The right of all baptized persons to the privileges of church membership, and of baptism for their children, though they partook not of the Lord's supper, was also much desired and insisted upon. The first settlers came to this country as church members, regularly embodied in a church state, and their children, of course, were all baptized. But, says Cotton Mather, "when our churches were come to between twenty and thirty years of age, a numerous *posterity* was advanced so far into the world, that the first planters began apace in their several families, to be distinguished by the name of grandfathers; but among the immediate parents of the grandchildren, there were multitudes of well disposed persons, who partly through their own doubts and fears, and partly through other culpable neglects, had not actually come to the covenanting state of communicants at the table of the Lord. The good old generation could not, without many apprehensions, behold their offspring excluded from the *baptism* of Christianity, and from the ecclesiastical inspection which is to accompany that baptism; indeed it was to leave their offspring under the Shepherdly government of our Lord Jesus Christ in his ordinances, that they had brought their lambs into this wilderness."[1]

Thence arose a very natural and general desire to extend to this class of respectable persons, who could not conscientiously feel that they were regenerated, and who were otherwise unable to comply with the rigid terms of congregational churches, the privileges of church membership for themselves, and of baptism and church watch for their children.

Involved with these questions, was another, as to the exclusive rights of the churches to choose a pastor for themselves and the congregation. It was argued that as all the inhabitants of a town had an equal interest in the qualifications of a pastor, and were all obliged to contribute to his support, they had an equal right to vote in his election.

The innovations thus proposed met with much opposition from a large number of the clergy, and most of the churches of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The Church, with perhaps a

[1] Magnalia Americana, II, 238.

too exalted idea of its sphere and privileges, yet with an honest desire to return to the purity of its earlier days, was battling with the World, whose war-cry was "Expediency, Democracy!" The public mind was greatly agitated. The General Court became interested, and endeavored to interpose its judicial authority to adjust the dispute. Councils were called, but so far from quieting the unhappy Church of Hartford, they only spread the flame into every part of the colony. Scarcely a church in Connecticut escaped the contagion. As Dr. Mather quaintly observes: "From the fire of the altar, there issued thunderings, and lightnings, and earthquakes, through the colony." The civil authorities of Massachusetts and Connecticut now decided, although in the face of a strong opposition from many churches in the latter colony, to call a council at Boston, to decide upon the subjects in dispute. The council met June 4th, 1657, and after a session of some two weeks, returned an elaborate answer to twenty-one questions which had been referred to them. Several of these questions are involved in each other, and were sufficiently answered by the reply to the principal one, concerning baptism and church membership. On this point the council asserted, that it was the duty of those who had been baptized in infancy, "when grown up unto years of discretion, though not fit for the Lord's supper, to own the covenant they made with their parents, by entering thereinto, in their own persons," and that having so done, they had a right to claim baptism for their children. This was, "in effect," says Trumbull, "an answer to the other respecting the right of the towns to vote in the election of ministers; for if they were all members of the church by baptism, and under its discipline, they doubtless had a right to vote with the church in the election of their pastor."

All the painstaking and wisdom of the learned Boston Council, however, served only to inflame rather than reconcile the churches. Wethersfield partook of the general disturbance, and together with Hartford, refused to be comforted, until about 1660, when the disturbing elements were withdrawn, by the removal of many of the disaffected, of both churches, to Hadley, Mass.

During the long continuance of this distressing controversy, which we have thus briefly sketched, the Windsor Church, so far as we can learn, enjoyed quiet, although not unaffected by the neighboring turmoil. Yet the leaven of discontent was doubtless at work in her bosom. The minds and prejudices of her members must, of course, have been variously and deeply agitated on the questions which were claiming so large a portion of the public attention. Her pastor was now becoming old and feeble. He was one of the only two survivors of all the pious and gifted ministers who presided over the first churches of Connecticut. Of all that goodly company who solemnly chose him for their pastor, in the New Hospital at Plymouth, who suffered with him in Dorchester; and accompanied him on that wilderness journey to Connecticut, but few were left, and they, like sere and yellow leaves, were quietly dropping away to their graves. The children who filled their places neither inherited their ripe experience, nor, it may be, their strict piety; and mingled with these were many new comers, in whose hearts the world o'erpowered the interests of the Church. The Church, thus weakened by the gradual decay of her pastor, and the loss of those pillars which had so long upheld her, was exposed and rudely shaken by the storm of contention and discord which raged on every side.

Yet it is not until 1664, that we find any allusion to difficulty in the Church at Windsor. In March, of that year, however, the Court Record mentions that:

"The Church of Christ at Windsor complains of James Eno and Michael Humphrey, for several things contained in a paper presented to the Court. Mr. Clark, in behalf of the Church, complains of James Eno and Michael Humphrey for a misdemeanor, in offering violence to an established law of this Colony. Mr. Clark withdraws this charge."[1]

Although the complaint was withdrawn by the church, yet the court saw fit to pass, at the same session, its censure upon the agitators of public peace, as follows:

"This Court having seriously considered the case respecting James Eno and Michael Humphrey, do declare such practices to

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[1] Col. Rec., I, 420.

be offensive, and may prove prejudicial to the welfare of this Colony, and this Court expects they will readily come to the acknowledgement of their error in the paper by them presented to this Church, whereupon, the Court respites and remits the censure due for their offence, provided answerable reformation do follow, expecting that their lenity therein will win up on the spirits of those concerned in this case. And this Court doth approve of the pious and prudent care of Windsor, in seeking out for a supply and help in the ministry, Mr. Warham growing ancient; and do order all persons in the said plantation to allow their proportion towards the competent maintenance of such a supply in the ministry. And the Court desires a friendly correspondence may be maintained at Windsor, as if this trouble had never been; this Court declaring their readiness to maintain all the just privileges of all the members of this Corporation."[1]

In spite of this withdrawal by the Church, and the leniency of the court, the matter was again subsequently agitated by the malcontents in a paper, which though lengthy, is presented verbatim, in order that the subject may be fully understood. It was drawn up by the skillful hand of William Pitkin, Esq., of Hartford, and was signed by seven persons, four of whom were Windsor men. Indeed it is probable, from the evidence before us, that Eno and Humphrey were the chief movers in the affair, and that the letter was aimed at the Windsor Church.

The humble address and petition of sundry persons of and belonging to the same Corporation, sheweth,

That whereas we whose names are subscribed, being Professors of the Protestant Christian Religion, members of the Church of England, and subjects to our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by God's grace, King of England, etc., and under those sacred ties mentioned and maintained in our covenant, sealed with our baptism, having seriously pondered our past and present want of those ordinances, which to us and our children, as members of Christ's visible church, ought to be administered. Which we apprehend to be to the dishonor of God, and the obstruction of our own and our children's good (contrary to the pious will of our Lord the King, his main purpose in settling these plantations, as by the Charter and His Majesty's letter to the Bay, June 26, 1662, and thereways is most evidently manifested) to our great grief, the sense of our duty towards God, the relation we stand in to our mother the Church, our grateful acceptation of His Majesty's Royal favor, the edification of our own and our children's souls, and many other good Christian

[1] Col. Rec., I, 420.

and profitable ends (as also at a late session of this honored assembly having received a favorable encouragement from the worshipful Deputy Governor) hereunto moving us, we are bold by his own address to declare our aggreviance and petition for a redress of the same.

Our aggreviance is, that we and ours, are not under the due care of an orthodox ministry, that will in a due manner administer to us those ordinances, that we stand capable of, as the baptising of our children, our being admitted (as we according to Christ's order may be found meet) to the Lord's Table, and a careful watch over us in our way, and suitable dealing with us as we do well or ill, with all whatsoever benefits and advantages, belong to us as members of Christ's visible church, which ought to be dispensed by the officers of the same, of which being destitute, we humbly request, that this Honored Court would take into serious consideration our present state in this respect, that we are thus as sheep scattered, having no shepherd, and compare it with what we conceive you can not but know, both God and our King would have it different from what it now is, and take some speedy and effectual course for redress therein, and put us in a full and free capability of enjoying those forementioned advantages, which to us as members of Christ's visible church do of right belong, by establishing some wholesome law in this Corporation, by virtue whereof, we may both claim and receive of such officers, as are or shall be by law set over us in the church or churches, where we have our abode or residence, these forementioned privileges and advantages.

Furthermore we humbly request, that for the future, no law in this corporation may be of any force to make us pay or contribute the maintenance of any minister or officer of the church that will neglect or refuse to baptise our children & to take care of us, as of such members of the church, as are under his or their charge or care.

This, in hopes that your careful and speedy consideration and issue hereof, will be answerable to the weight of the matter, and our necessities, and that matters of less moment may be omitted till this be issued. We wait for a good answer, and for this Honored Court we shall ever pray, etc."

[Signed by] William Pitkin [Hartford],
Oct. 17, 1664. Michael Humphrey [Windsor],
John Stedman [Hartford],
James Eno [Windsor],
Robert Reeve,
John Moses [Windsor],
Jonas Westover [Windsor].

Stripped of its verbiage, the petition simply amounts to this: Michael Humphrey and James Eno, by virtue of their having

been in England members of the national church, demanded from the (non-conforming) Church of Windsor, baptism for their children, and admission to full church privileges.

This, of necessity, was declined. Thereupon James Eno and Michael Humphrey, with five others, petition the assembly, in well set phrase "to establish some wholesome law," by virtue of which they "may claim and receive" of such officers "as are or shall be set over us in the churches, where we have our abodes and residences, these forementioned privileges and advantages." And they furthermore request to be relieved from paying the minister's tax, or in any way contributing to the support of any church, whose officers shall see fit to deny them these desired privileges. It was in short, asking the assembly to proscribe the terms of membership for the churches.

There were several other facts which serve to show in a stronger light, if it were necessary, the cool effrontery of this petition. Both Mr. Warham and Mr. Maverick had been regularly ordained ministers in the Church of England, and it is well known that the main points of dissent, between Puritans and Episcopalians, were not so much of doctrine, as of forms of church government and discipline. These fathers of the Windsor Church had left their homes, and endured much suffering, that they might establish for themselves and their children after them, a system of church-government which they deemed more in accordance with the New Testament. It was not strange, therefore, that they should hesitate to throw aside or modify that system merely to gratify the wishes of adventurers who had come after them, and who had not "borne the heat and burden of the day." For Michael Humphrey came to Windsor in 1643, and James Eno in 1646. They certainly could not have come to America for religious liberty. If that had been their object, they might better have remained in England where Episcopacy was the rule and not the exception. Nor can we learn that they had any civil cause of complaint. On their coming to Windsor, they had been freely allowed the same privileges as other citizens, and the town had even voted James Eno a plot of ground, already under cultivation, within the palisado, "to barber on." Manifestly then, this petition was

unjust and arrogant in its pretensions, as well as improper in its tone. It revealed the fact that, even in the Church of Windsor, there were some smouldering ashes of discontent, which the surrounding agitation of the times could hardly fail, eventually, to kindle into a consuming blaze.

Ever since the Council of 1657, its opinions concerning baptism had been gradually gaining ground, and many of the clergy and people were desirous of carrying them into effect. So general and formidable, however, was the opposition to it, that it could not be effected without a synod. Consequently, the General Court of Massachusetts, convened a synod of all the ministers of that colony, at Boston, in September, 1662. Their answer to the principal question, "Who are the subjects of baptism?" substantially reaffirmed the decision of the Council of 1657. Their verdict was by no means unanimously received. Many of New England's most learned and able divines, among whom were the Rev. Charles Chauncey, president of Harvard College, Dr. Increase Mather, Mr. Mather of Northampton, and Mr. Davenport of New Haven, opposed it by word and pen; and the churches were, as a body, more opposed than the clergy.

The General Court of Connecticut, having other important matters on hand, had hitherto taken no official action on the subject. But at their October session, this year (1664), aroused by the lamentable discord which prevailed throughout the country, and especially, it may be presumed, by the tone of the petition which had been presented to them by Messrs. Pitkin, Eno, Humphrey, &c., they passed the following resolve, which was evidently intended to enforce the action of the synod upon the churches of the colony.

"This Court, understanding, by a writing presented to them, from several persons of this Colony, that they are aggrieved, that they are not entertained in church fellowship; this Court, having duly considered the same, desiring that the rules of Christ may be attended, do commend it to the ministers and churches in this Colony, to consider, whether it be not their duty to entertain all such persons, who are of an honest and godly conversation, having a competency of knowledge in the principles of religion, and shall desire to join with them in church fellowship, by an explicit covenant; and that they have their

children baptized; and that all the children of the church be accepted and accounted real members of the church; and that the church excercise a due christian care and watch over them; and that when they are grown up, being examined by the officer, in the presence of the church, it appear, in the judgment of charity, they are duly qualified to participate in that great ordinance of the Lord's Supper, by their being able to examine themselves and discern the Lord's body, such persons be admitted to full communion.

The Court desires that the several officers of the respective churches, would be pleased to consider whether it be not the duty of the Court to order the churches to practice according to the premises, if they do not practice without such an order. If any dissent from the contents of this writing, they are desired to help the Court, with such light as is with them, the next session of this assembly."[1]

A copy of this order was sent to each church and minister in the colony, by the secretary of the court.

The measure thus proposed was what is best known as the Half-way Covenant. It failed, however, to convince the heart or to satisfy the conscience of the great mass of the people. They felt a natural dread lest such latitudinarianism with respect to baptism and church communion should tend to weaken and subvert the very design for which the churches of New England were established. And in spite of the wisdom and influence of councils and synods; the uneasiness of many church members; and the plainly indicated will of the General Court, its introduction into the churches of Connecticut, was slow and difficult. Many hesitated for years, and others utterly refused to adopt it into practice.

In the history of the Half-way Covenant, the course of the Windsor Church was peculiar and exceptional. Mr. Warham, whose views were somewhat more liberal than those of the clergy of that day,[2] sympathized with the resolution of the Coun-

[1] Col. Rec., I, 437.

[2] This we may justly infer from the following extract from the letter of Fuller, the Plymouth physician to Gov. Bradford, dated June 28, 1630, wherein he says: "I have been at Mattapan, at the request of Mr. Warham (N. B. The Dorchester party had suffered considerably in health from their long voyage, and needed medical treatment). I had conference with them till I was weary. *Mr. Warham holds that the visible church may consist of a mixed*

cil of June, 1657, of which he had been a member,[1] and shortly after formally adopted the practice in his own congregation. "And the time which Mr. Warham first began this practice" says the record,[2] "was January 31, 1657[8] and went on in the practice of it until March 19, 1664[5, on] which day he declared to the church that he had met with such arguments against the practice, concerning the baptizing of members' [chi]ldren, that he could not get through at present, and could not go on as he had done without scruples of conscience. Therefore [he] must forbear, until he had weighed arguments and advised with those that were able to give [advice]. Not that he intended to cast off the practice wholly, but only to delay it for a time, till he could be better able to answer his present scruples, for if he should act, and not of faith, Romans 14th [chapter] would be sin in him."

What the arguments were which so sorely troubled the faithful and conscientious pastor, we do not know. The fact is evident from the church records, that the Half-Way Covenant was not resumed until the summer of 1668. Then Mr. Chauncey, who was preaching as a supply to the Windsor Church, "set it [the practice] on again," by the following vote of the church. "June 21st, 1668. It was by vote of the Church assented to, that adult persons, be it Husband or Wife, that desired to have their children baptized by Mr. Chauncey, should if they presented themselves to the Elders in private, and declared to their satisfaction, their knowledge in the principles, and owned the Father's Covenant, there should nothing be required of them in public, until they presented themselves for

*people, godly and openly ungodly*, upon which point we all had our conference, to which, I trust, the Lord will give a blessing."

[1] By appointment of the Court. See Col. Rec., I, 288.

[2] Trumbull in his Hist. of Conn. (I, 471), says the Half-Way Covenant was *first* introduced by the Hartford Church (under Mr. Woodbridge) in February, 1696. But Trumbull was not aware of the existence of this Windsor Church record, from which we quote the above. This conclusively entitles the Windsor Church to the honor (?) of being the first church in Connecticut to adopt the Covenant.

[3] Old Church Records — which adds that "before this time it had been the practice to call such persons in public to stand forth and answer to questions of catechism propounded to them, and to own the church Covenant."

full communion."[3] Two weeks after, July 5th, the records of baptism under this Covenant, which had been dropped since '64, is again resumed. "So the delay of it, from the 19th of March, '64, was three years and so much [more] as from the 19th of March to the 21st of June, [the time] that Mr. Chauncey set it on again."[1]

This was only two years before the decease of Mr. Warham, whose failing strength had for some time past incapacitated him from the active duties of the ministry. Whether his scruples had been removed; or whether the Covenant was resumed on the responsibility of the church and Mr. Chauncey, and with his approbation, does not appear. The practice, however, was continued, and the Windsor Church, having been the first to adopt, was almost the last in the State of Connecticut to relinquish the Half-way Covenant.[2]

Mr. Warham, the venerable pastor, as we have before intimated, was now well stricken in years, and both he and his people, felt the necessity of procuring a suitable colleague to assist him in his duties. They had sent in the summer of 1666 to the pastors of Boston, Dorchester and Cambridge, soliciting their aid in the matter, and received the following reply, recommending Mr. Chauncey:[3]

To the Reverend Mr. John Warham and Mr. John Witchfield, Elders of the Church of Christ at Windsor; these, Reverend and much beloved in the Lord.

We have received your letter by Brother Filer, and were we as capable of serving you in a matter of so great importance, as we are willing, we hope we should not be wanting to answer your desires. But it is little we can say by reason of our unacquaintedness (especially most of us) with the persons by you

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[1] Old Church Records.

[2] It was abandoned during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Rowland, and it is believed that some of the brothers and sisters of our friend Mr. Jabez H. Hayden, were among the last baptized under its provisions.

[3] Nathaniel Chauncey, the 4th son of Pres. Charles Chauncey of Harvard College, was born in or about 1639, at Plymouth, Mass., but was baptized at Scituate, 1641. He was a twin brother of Elnathan. Took the first degree at Harvard College, 1661, with his brothers Elnathan and Isaac. There is a tradition that he was a distinguished scholar. He took the degree of A. M. in 1664, and maintained the affirmative of the question: "Utrum detur idea

named. For Mr. Nath[l] Chauncey we have good encouragement by what we hear concerning his learning and steadiness, diligence, hopeful piety, grave and peaceable demeanor. As concerning his voice, two of us never heard him preach, from the third [of us] you have heard an account formerly. We hear that it was better and more audible the second time he preached at Cambridge, than the first. But we understand he is likely to preach again the next Lord's day, when some of yours [Windsor people] will be present, by whom you may have further information than we can now give.

For Mr. Chauncey, he is not at present in the Bay [Mass.], but we understand he is likely to be here about a fortnight hence, and some probabilities that he will come free from the place where now he is. We learn that he hath well approved himself for his abilities in preaching, and for piety, having been received into full communion in the church of Ipswich several years since, and carried it commendably among the people where he is. We can not discourage you from either of these two, both of them being persons of good esteem with us, but we dare not take upon us, which of these you should pitch upon, (only that Mr. Chauncey is now free and serviceable to be attained at the present). But we suppose the inhabitants of yourselves and people, and the motives of desire propounded, will guide you as to that.

The Lord direct your way before you, with a choice blessing, yea with one, who may come unto you in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. With dearest express[ions] and desire of mutual prayers, we take leave, and remain

Your loving Brethren in Jesus Christ,
JOHN WILSON [Boston],
RICHARD MATHER [Dorchester],
JONATHAN MITCHEL [Cambridge].

Boston, 7[th] of the 4[th] month, 1666 [July 7th].

There was, however, a want of unanimity among the people on the question of giving Mr. Chauncey a call; and the legis-

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omnium entium, in prime ente?" He was afterwards a fellow. On the title page of the New England Almanac for the year 1662, the next after his graduation, his name is placed as the author, with the following motto: "Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas." He was engaged at Windsor during a season of much excitement and discussion, and being a man of great readiness of mind, when a sermon was preached in the pulpit in the forenoon containing doctrines to which he was opposed, he would in the afternoon, preach to the same audience from the same text, a regular logical sermon in confutation of those doctrines. He was invited, Nov. 10, 1679, to Hatfield, where he was settled Jan'y 21, 1680, and died Nov. 4, 1685. (Ext. from *Chauncey Genealogy*. For family, &c., see *Genealogies*.)

lature then in session attempted to settle the difficulty, by the following compulsory order, of October the 10th, 1667:

"This Court doth desire and require the Town of Windsor, to meet on Monday next, at the Meeting House, by sun an hour high in the morning, and all the freemen and householders within the limits of said town and Massaco [Simsbury] are to bring in their votes to Mr. Henry Wolcott; Those that would have Mr. Chauncey to be the settled Minister for Windsor, are to bring in a paper to Mr. Wolcott, a paper with some writing on it, those that are against his continuance are to bring a white paper to Mr. Wolcott. And Mr. Wolcott is desired to take the account of it, and make a report thereof to the General Assembly. And this court doth hereby require and command all and every of the inhabitants of Windsor, that during this meeting they forbear all discourse and agitation of any matter as may provoke or disturb the spirits of each other; and at the issue of the work that they repair to their several occasions [occupations] as they will answer the contrary. If any should object against the vote of any person, Mr. Henry Wolcott is to decide it. This to be published on the sabbath day, after the morning exercise."[1]

The question produced much excitement and probably called forth the entire strength of the "freemen and householders." One hundred and thirty-six votes were polled, with a result favorable to Mr. Chauncey.

"Mr. Wolcott returns that this day, being the 14th of October, the Town hath met, and that there was eighty-six voted for Mr. Chauncey's continuance, and fifty-two voted against it."[2]

The dissatisfied minority now petitioned the Assembly to authorize them to procure another minister for themselves. This, together with permission to the church to settle Mr. Chauncey, was granted by the following order:

"This Court having duly weighed the case presented by the church at Windsor respecting the uncomfortable connections there in reference to Mr. Chauncey's reception, and the dissatisfaction of a considerable number of the inhabitants as to his settling. Do therefore, upon the earnest solicitation of the dissenting party, as an expedient to their mutual peace and settlement, grant liberty to those inhabitants that are unsatisfied and can not close with Mr. Chauncey, if they see meet, to provide or procure an able orthodox minister, such an one as

[1] Col. Rec., II, 73.

[2] Ibid.

the General Assembly shall approve of; and this court leaves the Church at Windsor at liberty for settling Mr. Chauncey and calling him to office; and in the mean time and until another be procured and resident in the work of the ministry at Windsor by the aforesaid inhabitants, this court expects and orders that all persons at Windsor shall contribute according to their proportions to the maintenance of Mr. Chauncey."[1]

Accordingly the dissenting party having made choice of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, requested permission of the Assembly to enjoy his services as their minister. Whereupon May the 18th, 1668, the "Court declares that they shall not disapprove of Mr. Woodbridge's continuance as a lecturer there, and that if the church and Mr. Warham shall so far condescend for peace as to give liberty for Mr. Woodbridge to preach once a fortnight on the Sabbath, as well as on the week day, until some further time be obtained to improve some other way as an expedient for the peace of Windsor, it shall be acceptable to this Court."[2]

Also, Mr. Warham having enquired of the assembly, whether they had intended by their order of the previous October, to authorize the withdrawal of any members of the church, was affirmatively answered "that the dissenting party mentioned in the order are those that have liberty granted them."

The dissenting party, however, could not long remain contented with the limited functions allowed to Mr. Woodbridge; and it is also quite probable that Mr. Warham had *not* "seen fit to condescend for peace sake," that Mr. Woodbridge should officiate on the sabbath. That the adherents of the latter made strenuous efforts to secure a town vote in his favor, and that public feeling ran high on the subject, is sufficiently evidenced by the following entry on the town records, in a strange hand, to which is appended the formal protest of the town clerk:

August 8th. At a town meeting warned by the townsmen, by the desire of several inhabitants, to see the desires of the town concerning giving Mr. Woodbridge a call to preach once on the Lord's day, and it was voted by a full vote.

This as a proviso: I here express to clear myself from having any hand in assenting to the warning of the town meeting, so

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[1] Col. Rec., I, 76.

[2] Ibid, II, 85.

called, as George Griswold has entered in this Book, Aug't. the 8th, —68— for he and some others came to [my] house after they had been together, and desired me, being the town recorder, to enter their town vote, made this day, that Mr. Woodbridge shall have liberty to preach on the Sabbath. I told him I would not have no hand in the business, nor enter their vote. Then he desired me to let him have the town Book, wherein I used to enter such things. He being a townsman I laid the Book upon the table, and there he wrote himself what is entered by his own hand. This I testify,

MATTHEW GRANT.
Augt. 17th, 1668.

Sept. 28th. Also Voted that the townsmen should get the meeting house to be set in good repair, every way that it needs, and to be made comely, upon the town cost.

Dissension, however, continued to reign supreme, and the assembly then had to resort to, that most unsatisfactory of all resorts, an ecclesiastical council.

Oct., 1668. "This Court by reason of several applications, that have been made to them both by the officers of the Church of Christ at Windsor, and also by the dissenting party, are to their great grief very apprehensive that those divisions that have been among them there, are not healed, and therefore can not but declare that they are very studious to promote the public peace of the Church and town of Windsor. And in order thereto, this Court doth desire and appoint the Rev$^{d}$ Mr. James Fitch, Mr. Samuel Wakeman, Mr. Gershom Bulkley and Mr. Joseph Eliott, to meet at Windsor the 4th day of the second week in April (or sooner if they see cause) there to hear all and whatsoever shall be represented to them by the Church of Christ at Windsor, or by the dissenting brethren and inhabitants there, in reference to Mr. Chauncey's invitation, reception, election and ordination to office in the Church of Christ at Windsor; and also whatsoever shall be objected against the procurement, entertainment, continuance and improvement of Mr. Woodbridge at Windsor. And when they have heard what they have to say, of both sides, they are desired and empowered to settle an accomodation between the church and dissenting brethren of Windsor, if they can attain it. But if, after all their endeavors the aforesaid Gent$^{n}$ can not attain an accomodation or issue to satisfaction, they are desired and by this Court ordered to make a return how they find the state of Windsor, with their advice annexed; what way in their judgments may be the most agreeable to rule to settle peace in the church and town of Windsor. But if, by any Providence of God, any of the aforementioned Gent$^{n}$ should be hindered from meeting the aforesaid time, they are desired to take the next opportunity to attend the aforesaid

service, so it be before the General Court in May next. And for the mean time this Court grants Mr. Woodbridge liberty to keep a lecture at Windsor once a fortnight on the 4th day of the week, that the inhabitants of that plantation, as their occasion will permit, may religiously and without offence attend the same, and not on the Sabbath without liberty from the Reverend Mr. Warham; which is all at present this Court sees cause to grant."[1]

This council, however, was unsuccessful in its attempt to reconcile matters, and by their advice, the dissenting party were at last permitted to embody themselves into a separate church organization.

May, 1669. "The precedent Court having desired and impounded Mr. James Fitch, Mr. Gershom Bulkley, Mr. Samuel Wakeman and Mr. Joseph Eliott, to hear all that should be presented to them by the Church of Windsor or by dissenting brethren and inhabitants there, in reference to Mr. Chauncey's invitation, reception, election and ordination, and also whatsoever should be objected against the procurement, entertainment, continuance and improvement of Mr. Woodbridge at Windsor, and when they have heard what they have to say of both sides, to settle an accomodation in that case, and the said Gent[n] having heard and considered and returned in writing under their hands the sense of that case, and their advice for an accomodation suitable to the present state of matters there. This Court doth, according to the serious advice of those said Gent[n], approve that both those Gent[n], viz: Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Woodbridge abide in their respective improvements as formerly, till such time as either there be a greater appearance of the settlement of their peace in the enjoyment of these, or some other orderly means (to be promoted by the civil authority) may be used for the procuring of another minister, so as may be for the union and satisfaction of the whole, or till some other expedient be ordered by the Court. And it is ordered that a copy of the Elders' advice be delivered to the Church of Windsor, and another copy to the dissenting party. And it is desired they would severally declare to the next court in October, their consideration about it."[2]

Oct. 16, 1669. "This Court finding to their great grief that the differences and dissensions at Windsor, do, after many means of healing yet continue, and no appearance of a mutual compliance as yet presented in their last return to what the Court recommended, therefore they see not cause to deny liberty to

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[1] Col. Rec., II, 99.

[2] Ibid, II, 113.

those dissenters to meet distinctly for the present and orderly and regularly to imbody themselves in church state, according to law, when they shall seek it."[1]

They lost no time in acting upon the consent so reluctantly granted by the court. Mr. Woodbridge was ordained over the new church on the 18th of March following (1669–70),[2] and the old Town House was fitted up and occupied as a place of worship.[3]

It might have been supposed that the two churches would now have pursued their respective ways in peace and quietness. But bitter words and uncharitable thoughts were yet rankling in the hearts of those who should have been brethren, and as we shall see, the calm was but temporary.[4]

In the midst of these uncomfortable bickerings and disputations, Mr. Warham died. He expired, April 1st, 1670, having been for forty years minister in New England, six at Dorchester,

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[1] Col. Rec., II, 124.

[2] In Mr. Simon Bradstreet's Journal (N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, IX, 45) is the following item: "March 18, '69-70. My Br. Benjamin Woodbridge was *ordained* minister of the Presbyterian party (as they are accounted) of Windsor." The Rev. Mr. Bradstreet of New London, was both cousin and brother-in-law of Rev. Benj. Woodbridge (see Gen. Reg., IX, 118), and it is hardly probable that he was either misinformed, or would be apt to say "ordained," unless he meant it. I have therefore preferred to adopt his account, in direct opposition to that of Trumbull, who says (Hist. Conn., I, 470) that neither Mr. Chauncey nor Mr. Woodbridge were ordained.

[3] This Town House stood in the northeast corner of the Palisado, near the spot now occupied by the house north of Mrs. Giles Ellsworth. (See chapter on Distribution and Plan of Ancient Windsor.)

[4] "The humble application of the distressed and grieved inhabitants of Windsor, requesting the Court to direct that the disaffected have the meeting-house their share of the time on the Sabbath and not cause a division. The experience we have had doth give us a test of the ruins of division. If there can be no union obtained by all endeavors that are used we are apt to think that time will bring such desolations upon us.

We thank God 'tis the same Gospel truths that are preached by our minister and by the others and to find out the reason why one must take all the labor upon himself, and the other must be silent and have his mouth stopped when we have need of variety of gifts, doth puzzle other heads than ours.

[Signed] THOS. STOUGHTON,
GEORGE GRISWOLD,
TIMOTHY THRALL,
[for the rest.]

[Dated] May 13, 1670.

and thirty-four at Windsor. The little that is known of him is contained in the following passage from Cotton Mather:

"The whole colony of Connecticut considered him as a principal pillar and father of the colony. I suppose the first preacher that ever preached with notes in our New England, was the Rev. Warham; who, though he was sometimes faulted for it by some judicious men who had never heard him, yet when once they came to hear him, they could not but admire the notable energy of his ministry. He was a more vigorous preacher than most of them who have been applauded for never looking in a book in their lives.

"But I have one thing to relate concerning him which I would not mention, if I did not, by the mention thereof, propound and expect the advantage of some that may be my readers. Know then that, though our Warham were as pious a man as most that were out of Heaven, yet Satan often threw him into those deadly pangs of melancholy, that made him despair of ever getting thither. Such were the terrible temptations and horrible buffetings undergone sometimes by the soul of this holy man, that when he has administered the Lord's Supper to his flock, whom he durst not starve by omitting to administer that ordinance, yet he has forborne himself to partake at the same time in the ordinance, through the fearful dejections of his mind, which persuaded him that those blessed seals did not belong unto him. The dreadful darkness which overwhelmed this child of light in his life, did not wholly leave him till his death. 'Tis reported that he did even set in a cloud, when he retired into the glorified Society of those righteous ones that are to shine forth as the Sun in the Kingdom of their Father, though some have asserted that the cloud was dispelled before he expired.

"What was desired Johannes Mathesius, may now be inscribed on our Warham for an

*Epitaph.*

Securus recubo hic mundi pertæsus iniqui;
Et didici et docui vulnera, Christe, tua.[1]

Six years had now elapsed since the death of Mr. Warham, during which the two churches of Windsor, under the respective care of Messrs. Chauncey and Woodbridge, had dwelt together, not in harmony perhaps, but with comparative quiet. It was a quiet, however, which the most trivial cause could not fail to disturb, nor was that cause long wanting. Both the

[1] Magnalia, I, 442.

"Saviour! with life o'ertasked, oppressed, forlorn
Thy Cross I preached — Thy Cross too, I have borne;
But now I rest."

Old Meeting-House belonging to the original church, and the Town House, occupied by Mr. Woodbridge's church, had been for some time past in very dilapidated condition, and much needed repairs. Consequently on June 8th, 1676, "the Townsmen met, and considering the ruinous condition our meeting-house is in, we do agree to get [it] set in good repair; the cost of doing it to have it paid by a town rate, which work we do determine to have to be done. Witness our hand. Matthew Grant, John Loomis, Jacob Drake, Thomas Bissell, John Maudsley."[1]

The Woodbridge party, probably thought that the Town House which they were occupying needed repairs quite as much as the Meeting-House. For at the following meeting of the town a paper was "presented by George Griswold, Timothy Thrall [and] Job Drake as followeth:

"To our respected friends the townsmen of Windsor.

Whereas there was a voat sometime passed by the town that both Meeting-houses here in Windsor, in respect to the covering outside, should be repaired on a general or town account, and the old meeting-house, as we apprehend, is already done in answer to that vote: We therefore whose names are underwritten as a Committee, in the name [and] behalf of the new congregation here in Windsor, do hereby present to you that the New Meeting-house may also be speedily done, there being great necessity of it, and we desire and request [it] may be especially attended; or if not you would give an answer to return to the company whom we represent, that they may consider what is to be done in that matter."[2]

To this the townsmen returned the following answer:

"Whereas we received a writing, dated July 27, 1676, from some of our friends, wherein they declare that formerly there was a town voat that both the meeting houses should be repaired upon a town account, and that they do apprehend that we have gone on to repair the old Meeting-house upon the account of that vote, and therefore [they] desire [us] as speedily to repair the new one, or else to give them a speedy answer. Therefore we having considered the matter, as it is presented to us; we do give this answer: that we have endeavored to repair the old meeting-house, and do intend to perfect it as soon as we can upon a town charge, but not out of any respect to such a vote as you say was lately passed, for we know of no such

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[1] Town Acts, Bk. II, 40.

[2] Ibid.

vote — but we did as looking at it to be a proper estate [custom] of the whole town, from the first setting up till now, for such a use as it is now put to. Therefore we looked at it to be a proper work of the townsmen to look to the repairing of it. And as to the town house we looked at it be as properly the town estate as ever, yet it being taken into the hands of some part of the town and improved to another use than was agreed by the town, and by them made incapable for that [former] use, that it was first intended [for], therefore now we do apprehend it is not the work of the townsmen to meddle with it upon the account of a reparation [repairing], until it be set in the state it was at the first, and then we look at it to be the townsmen's work to put it in repair."

MATTHEW GRANT,
JOHN LOOMIS,
JACOB DRAKE,
THOMAS BISSELL,
JOHN MAUDSLEY.[1]

In this refusal to repair the Town House it is easy to discern that the townsmen, representing the orthodox, or First Church, were unwilling to recognize, by any official act, the existence or legitimacy of the new congregation. The repairing of a town house, occupied by the dissenters, "on a town account," would have been a concession which they would not make, and a precedent which they dared not establish.

The Woodbridge faction, of course, did not quietly submit to being thus tacitly ignored and snubbed by their fellow citizens, and contention again arose in Windsor. At length, at a towns meeting held September 22, '76, it was proposed "to make choice of indifferent men out of some other towns, who shall have power to advise and determine in what way and manner the two public meeting places of the town of Windsor shall be repaired. Also 3 men shall be chosen, one party [to] choose one, and the other party [to] choose one, and the third to be chosen by those two men so chosen. This was voted affirmatively, and the man chosen by the New Congregation is Captain Allyn, and the man chosen by the other is Major Treat."

Finally at a Town meeting held on November 2d, "it was voted by the major part that the old meeting-house and the other companies' meeting-house or Town house shall both of

[1] Town Acts.

them be repaired both on the outsides of them, on the town cost."

Here their difficulties rested for a short time. The Old Meeting House and the Town House were both repaired, and at a town meeting, February 11th, 1677, it was "appointed and desired that Mr. Wolcott, Sen'r, Capt. Newberry, and Capt. Clark, with the townsmen, should order persons seating in the meeting-house."

During the two years which followed, various attempts at reconciliation and reunion of the two churches, were made. But here a new difficulty arose. The First Church insisted that those members who had withdrawn themselves and joined the Second Church, should be examined before readmission to the First Church. The Second Church claimed that this was unnecessary, inasmuch as they had been members of the First Church, "in good and regular standing," and were at that time members in full communion with the Second Church. But the First Church, in the pride of their orthodoxy, and the uncharitableness of their hearts, stood firm on this point. At length, January 31st, 1677–8, a council of fourteen members, was mutually called by the two churches. This council advised, "that the two congregations reunite and walk together in the same way and order, and this way of order, whereunto they shall meet in their future walk, shall be the known and settled walk of the First Church, which we understand to be the Congregational way of Church order."[1]

That "those who were originally members of the First Church be admitted; and those who after the division, joined the New Church, be examined, if there was any objection to them, by the Rev. Mr. Rowlandson and the Rev. Mr. Hooker."

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[1] There is, to our mind, an especial significance in this frequently recurring phrase, "the *Congregational* way of Church order." Taken in connection with the term *Presbyterian*, as applied to the Woodbridge party in Windsor by Simon Bradstreet (see note to p. 179), and other similar terms, it seems clear to our minds that *Presbyterianism* was creeping into the churches, and as such was recognized as a foe to the established or Congregational order. The Synod of 1708, at Saybrook, evidently developed many latent seeds of Presbyterianism in Connecticut.

That "Mr. Chauncey be continued in his office and employment, acting according to the professed Congregational principles; and that Mr. Woodbridge be received to communion and assist in preaching."

This advice was partially complied with.

The following August, the Second Church[1] send a communication to the First, stating that, "we are satisfied in ourselves respecting our churchhood and churchmembership;" and affirming their understanding of the council's advice to be that they (the Second Church) be received in a body, "without any trial of their fitness," by the First Church.

This communication being read to the First Church after meeting on the sabbath, they voted "that they understood the Council's act otherwise, and should wait the Council's session for the clearing up of the matter."

On the 14th of January, 1678–9, "at a town meeting, the congregation in Windsor being met, did by their vote choose six men, who are desired and empowered to consult with the present Hon^ble^ and Rev^d^ Council, and any others able to advise, to what person to make application unto, to procure him to carry on the work of the ministry, in this place, and so to return the Council's advice given to the congregation to carry it on to effect — to procure the person to settle amongst us here in Windsor in the work of the ministry. The above written is voted — and the persons chosen for a committee are the Wor^ll^ Mr. Wolcott, Capt. Newberry, Capt. Clark, John Loomis, Jacob Drake, John Bissell."

Attest. John Allyn, Secy.
James Richards.[2]

"It was also voted that Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Woodbridge shall carry on the work of the ministry in Windsor jointly together, until a third minister be settled amongst us."[3]

The Council recommended the Rev. Samuel Mather, of Branford, and the Rev. Isaac Foster, as suitable candidates for settlement. And, January 27th, 1678–9,

"The Congregation being met to consider the return of advice that the Committee received from the Hon^ble^ Council — Mr. Ma-

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[1] Through John Hosford, Timothy Thrall and Jacob Gibbs.

[2] Town Acts, Bk. II, 48.

[3] Ibid, Bk. II, 48.

ther being put to vote, there was forty-seven affirmative votes, and seventy-one negative. And for Mr. Foster, eighty-three affirmative and forty-four negative."

Also, "the congregation having passed a vote wherein they declare their desire to procure Mr. Foster, if he be free and suitably persuaded and accomplished to carry on the work of Christ in the ministry here amongst us, do therefore desire the committee lately chosen to apply to so many of the Hon^ble^ and Rev^d^ Gentlemen with whom they lately advised as may be (conveniently) come at, and with all convenient speed, procure not only their concurrence but assistance in obtaining the said Mr. Foster, provided it appears by sufficient information from such Hon^ble^ and Rev^d^ Gent^m^ in the Massachusetts [colony] to whom we shall apply by a messenger that he is not only congregationally persuaded, but otherwise accomplished to carry on the work of Christ amongst us."[1]

The committee accordingly waited upon the council, and in due course of time received the following reply:[2]

Hartford, April 10, 1679.

Gentlemen:

We have perused the letters of Rev. Mr. Dakes and Mr. Mather in answer to ours concerning Mr. Foster; and entertain their testimony of him as to his parts and piety with great satisfaction and thankfulness. There seemeth to us a doubtfulness still abiding concerning his persuasion in point of church order; by reason of which we can not advise you immediately to make application to him; but rather think it advisable to send down Capt. Newberry and John Loomis with letters from Capt. Allyn, Mr. Richards, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Whiting, to the Rev. Mr. Dakes and Mr. Mather, requesting them that they would improve their interest in Mr. Foster to gain a true discovery of his judgment in the premises, and in case they can obtain so much from him as shall capacitate them to assert that he is congregationally persuaded according [to the] synod[s] [of] '48 and '62, that then they be entreated to lend their helping hands to promote the motion to him and persuade him to come to you: otherwise not to meddle. This is the sum of our present thoughts. To which we add our earnest prayers to the Father of lights for his gracious guidance and blessing, and remain your

Friends and servants,

JOHN ALLYN,
JAMES RICHARDS.
SAMUEL HOOKER.
JOHN WHITING.

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[1] Town Acts, Bk., 48.

[2] Ibid, II, 50.

"At a town meeting, April 14th, the congregation unanimously voted their acceptance of the advice sent from the council."

They also "voted their willingness to give the said Mr. Foster an invitation to the work of the ministry" amongst them, and that in case of his acceptance of the same "there shall be allowed him for the first year, if he stay so long with us, the sum of seventy pounds." "The Congregation also by vote, desired and empowered the Committee to draw up a letter to Mr. Foster," which being done and read to the congregation, was "by them approved and ordered to be improved by the messengers, Capt. Newberry and John Loomis, according to the advice sent to us by the Council."[1]

The messengers accordingly went to Massachusetts and brought back a favorable report. The congregation invited Mr. Foster to come to Windsor on trial, which he did, and gave them such "full satisfaction of his parts, ability and persuasion, and some test of his labors,"[1] that they tendered him "a unanimous call" to settle among them. £100 per annum for his support was voted, and Capt. Daniel Clark was delegated "to accompany Mr. Foster to the Bay, and further his return again." The prospects now seemed bright, of a speedy reunion and restoration of harmony to the unhappy and divided churches of Windsor. But, for some unexplained reason, Mr. Foster did not settle there, and the partial union between the parties was again broken.

In the contentions which ensued, as in those that preceded, it is not easy certainly to discover, which side was most to blame. Both parties undoubtedly had good causes of complaint, and it was natural that they should be tenacious of the principles and rights for which each had so long and warmly contended. And it is quite as probable that matters in themselves comparatively trivial, had, by the heat of passion and the long continuance of dispute, assumed an undue importance in the eyes of the disputants. Yet we can not avoid the inference, from the documentary evidence before us, that the chief thing which fomented and perpetuated this unhappy feud, was an unwillingness on the part of the First Church and its pastor, Mr. Chauncey, to

[1] Town Acts, II, 51.

make any concession towards the other party. They seemed to have considered the Second Church as rebels, who should be received, if received at all, only on terms of unconditional surrender. But we will allow the records to speak for themselves.

At a Town-meeting, October 27th, 1679, "it was proposed to the Congregation whether they apprehended themselves under the power of an Ecclesiastical Council, and whether they were willing so to remain under the said Council." Voted in the negative.

Also George Griswold and Jacob Drake were desired "to repair to the Rev. Mr. Chauncey, and to desire him that both himself and the church with him would return their determinate answer whether they will admit Mr. Woodbridge to preach once on the Lord's day, as the Hon. Gov$^{r}$ and the worshipful Capt. Allyn have desired in their last letter." In case of a negative answer from Mr. C. and the church, "the townsmen are desired to apply to the Civil Council in Hartford for their approbation and countenancing Mr. Woodbridge in preaching together with Mr. Chauncey, until we can be otherwise provided for."[1]

Mr. Chauncey and his church probably returned a negative answer, for we next find (Dec. 14, '79) that a committee of ten were appointed in town-meeting "by order from the Governor and Magistrates" * * * "to act in endeavoring to [obtain] a supply in the ministry." This committee, however, composed of the following individuals, Mr. Wolcott, Sr., Capt. Newberry, Capt. Clark, George Phelps, John Loomis, Henry Wolcott, Jr., John Bissell, Thomas Bissell, John Moore and Cornelius Gillet, was not acceptable to the people, 27 only voting in their favor at the town-meeting of January 3, 1679–80.[2]

[1] Dec. 2, '79. Voted to allow £80 to be divided between Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Woodbridge according to their "respective times and pains in the ministry."

It is very probable that at this time, the Second Church was the largest, as the passage of this vote in town meeting would argue the weight of influence to be on their side.

[2] Where the real trouble was, we may perhaps learn from the following: Job Drake, George Griswold, John Moses and Timothy Thrall [all active members of the Second Society or Woodbridge faction] subsequently presented to the governor and assistants a paper, dated July 5, 1680, containing sundry high charges, and the marshal was sent to bring them before the governor and

In May following a council was convened, which gave the same advice as that of 1677.

In July, the assembly again interfered and ordered the Second Society to suspend their meetings on the sabbath and public days, and to unite with the First. "All actings contrary will be esteemed contempt of authority."[1] Still the Second Church continued refractory. Meanwhile Mr. Chauncey had left Windsor, and a Mr. Stow[2] was preaching in his place to the First Church. Mr. Woodbridge still remained.

The assembly, finally, was obliged to issue another peremptory order, Oct. 14th, 1680:

"This Court, having considered the petition of some of Windsor,[3] and the sorrowful condition of the good people there, and finding that, notwithstanding all means of healing afforded them, they do remain in a bleeding state and condition, do find it necessary for this court to exert their authority towards the issuing or putting a stop to the present troubles there; and this Court do hereby declare, that they find all the good people of Windsor obliged to stand to, and rest satisfied with the advice and issue of the council they chose to hear and issue their matters; which advice being given and now presented to the Court, dated January, 1677,[4] this Court doth confirm the

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assistants. They acknowledged the paper, and "did openly recognize the said scandalous and offensive writing, declaring themselves to be of the same mind." The court therefore bound them over in bonds of £10, to appear before the court in October, "and answer for the defamation of authority in the said writing so avowed and justified as before, and contempt of authority * * * * to the orderly and peaceable settlement of ministry in Windsor, according to lawful appointment." The court also did "farther enjoin and require the said persons, and all concerned with them, to carry peaceably towards their neighbors of the Church of Windsor, and not *interrupt or discourage the committee* appointed by lawful authority to provide an able ministry for the said church of Windsor." See State Archives, Ecclesiastical Papers, I, 74, 77, 78. Also, Col. Rec., III, 72.

[1] They also advise the good people of Windsor to assist Mr. Woodbridge in the transportation of his effects to the Bay.

[2] Probably Mr. Samuel Stow of Middletown, who afterwards (1681) preached at Simsbury for 4 years. Although never settled, he formed the First Church in that town.

[3] State Archives, Towns and Lands, I, 77. See also same volume, Nos. 63–68, 71–79.

[4] Ibid, I, 63.

same, and order that there be a seasonable uniting of the Second Society in Windsor with the first, according to order of the council, by an orderly preparation for their admission; and if there be objection against the life or knowledge of any, then it be, according to the council's advice, heard and issued by Mr. Hooker and the other moderator's successor; and that both the former ministers be released. And that the committee appointed to seek out for a minister, with the advice of the church and the town collectively by their major vote, do vigorously pursue the procuring of an able, orthodox minister qualified according to the advice of the Governor, and Council, and ministers, May last; and all the good people of Windsor are hereby required to be aiding and assisting and not in the least to oppose therein or hinder the same, as they will answer the contrary at their peril."

Soon after a communication without date is sent to the assembly, by the Second Society, complaining that the First Church would not receive them, and would not abide by the advice of council.[1]

"Our communicants," say they, "are not entertained or objected against [if they had been objected against they could have obtained certificates of orthodoxy from Mr. Rowlandson and Mr. Hooker] neither we or our minister could enjoy communion in sacraments, nay the sacrament was professedly put by, that we might not. * * * * * Indeed we did enjoy the preaching by our minister, and maintainance by the whole [town] a little while, and then were jostled out of that too."

They furthermore profess their willingness that the First Church should call Mr. Chauncey back again, or get another minister, but even if this is granted, "we are yet suffering that we had it not above two years and a half ago."

Tradition says, and it seems quite probable, that the people of Windsor had, by this time, become so disgusted with their own wranglings, and so dissatisfied with those who had preached to them, that they unwittingly found themselves *united* in one point, viz: to seek a new minister. And at a town meeting held on March 11th, 1680–81, "It was voted *unanimously*, that Mr. Mather, of Branford, should be sought unto and endeavors speedily [made] to secure him, if God shall succeed, in the work of the ministry, and to tender to him a salary of £100 per year."

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[1] Probably the 1st Church still insisted on terms which the 2d considered as unjustly rigorous.

In May following (1681), Mr. Woodbridge's connection with the Second Church was severed. That there was some difficulty in the matter, and possibly some hard feeling, is evident from the fact that he complained to the assembly, of injustice done to him by the Second Church. To this the assembly replied (May 19, 1681) as follows:

"This court having heard Mr. Woodbridge, his petition, do find that it may be difficult to come to a just issue of the case, and that it may be hazardous to the peace to enter particularly into the bowels of the case, as matters are circumstanced, therefore as a final issue of all matters of strife about demands by Mr. Woodbridge upon the people of Windsor for his labors there. This Court do grant unto Mr. Woodbridge the sum of 200 acres of land for a farm, provided he take it up where it may not prejudice any former grant to any particular person or plantation. And this court do recommend it to those of Windsor who have been engaged to Mr. Woodbridge, that now at his parting, they would consider their engagements to him, and act towards him as they are in duty bound; and we recommend to Mr. Woodbridge as a friend to peace, that he would rest satisfied therewith."

Meanwhile, the people of Windsor, with a unanimity which must have surprised themselves, were negotiating with Mr. Mather. In July (27), 1681, the town voted to have the Town House (previously occupied by the Second Church) "finished and made suitable for the entertainment of Mr. Samuel Mather, if God in his providence sends him amongst us." Also voted, to give him £100 upon his settlement, "and the use of the house and lands belonging to it."

There was still an impediment in the way of the union of the two societies, viz: some *plan of union* upon which both could reasonably and mutually agree. But the heartfelt desire for peace and quiet, which now possessed all minds, led them to make the following judicious and Christian resolution.

"August 25th, the Congregation being met, do jointly agree to present an invitation to Mr. Mather, and if it may be to obtain him, and leave the pursuance of the union of the two societies, till such time as he is present among us; and we are unitedly agreed in this, that so far as Mr. Mather can be helpful to us, from the word of God, to effect our union together, we shall readily attend. And wherein any person can not concur with his apprehensions, we are willing to wait till God shall help us to see reason to concur with him, and in the meantime not to make any disturbance, or occasion any trouble."

But it was not until the following Spring (May, 1682) that the way was fully prepared for the much desired union. Then the Assembly, "upon application made by the Church in Windsor, respecting the difficulties they meet with in the settlement of Mr. Mather, all former orders and endeavors not being effectual to remove the impediment that lies still in the way, that the matter of the union may be plainly stated, which is now mainly impedimenting unto them, this Court see cause to declare their ready owning of the said Church in the quiet practice of their professed principles in point of order; and so that the forementioned union be carried on in manner following, viz: That Mr. Mather being in due time called and settled in office by the church of Windsor, thereupon such of the Second Society as desire fellowship with them in all ordinances (excepting those that were formerly in full communion with that Church, that are returned, or to return to the same standing in it), address themselves to Mr. Mather; and having satisfied him about their experimental knowledge, and the grounds of that satisfaction by him declared to the Church unto their acceptance, with encouraging testimony given in reference to their conversation, they be thereupon admitted."

The plan thus proposed by the court, and which gave the First Church all they ever demanded, seems to have reconciled the previous difficulties; and a new spirit of harmonious enterprise at once infused itself throughout the town. Yet the task of softening the prejudices and fusing the discordant elements of the two churches, was a work which required time and patience, as well as the exercise of sound judgment and consummate tact. All these qualities were in a high degree possessed by Mr. Mather, and probably in the fall of 1684, he was fully ordained and settled in the charge of the united congregations of Windsor.[1]

At a town meeting in Dec'r of that year, "it was voted, that the town allow ten pounds per winter to be payed out of the

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[1] We are well aware that Trumbull and all other authorities assert that Mr. Mather was settled at Windsor in 1682. The following vote of the town, Dec. 28, 1684, "to give Mr. Samuel Mather 100 acres of land at Salisbury plains *in case* he settles in office amongst us;" and also the record of admissions to the church during his ministry (as copied by Mr. Rowland from the original manuscripts of Mr. Mather — see Ch. Rec'ds, which begins thus: "The following were admitted to the church the 1*st year*, 1685," lead us to the conclusion that 1684 was the true date of his settlement and ordination.

town rate towards procuring wood for Mr. Mather; the money to be laid out yearly by the townsmen, then in being, so as best [to] attain the end aforesaid.

Also that any man may have liberty to bring one load of wood yearly to Mr. Mather; and to be paid for the same out of their town rate, provided they bring it before the first day of February yearly, until the ten pounds be expended. Should there not be so much wood brought to Mr. Mather before the first of February as shall amount to the said sum, then any man may bring wood until the same be [made] up, and be paid as before said, the price to be three shillings and four pence the load."

"It is voted by the town that a new meeting house be built for the more comfortable carrying on the worship of God — and the form of the house to be according to the meeting house at Springfield, unless the committee chosen do see cause to make alteration in height or breadth. The Committee chosen to carry on this matter and to procure and agree with an able workman to do the work, are Benjamin Newberry, Mr. Henry Wolcott, Nath'l Bissell, John Porter, and Timothy Thrall.

Mr. Samuel Mather, the second pastor of Windsor, was in every respect a fit successor to the venerable Warham. Descended from a highly respectable and gifted ancestry, he was one, and by no means the least, of a circle of noble men, whose varied talents and pious lives, have rendered the name of Mather, distinguished among the families of New England, even to the present day. His father, Timothy Mather of Dorchester, was a son of the Rev. Richard, third minister of that town,[1] and his mother was a daughter of the excellent Major General Humphrey Atherton. Thus highly connected, his earlier years were spent in the enjoyment of all the advantages which the best society of that day could afford. Graduating at Harvard College in 1671, he went first to Branford, Conn. From thence he was called in the Providence of God, to Windsor, where the powers of his mind, the amiability of his character, and his piety, speedily won the esteem and love of his people, and composed the difficulties which existed among them. He was then in the prime of his life, grave and dignified in

[1] He succeeded Mr. Warham, and had the charge of the new church which was formed after the emigration of the old church to Connecticut, 1635. It is a curious coincidence that his grandson should succeed Mr. Warham in the charge of the same old church in Connecticut.

person, faithful and consistent in his daily life, and benignant and winning in manner. His connection by marriage with the daughter of the Hon. Robert Treat of Wethersfield, afterwards governor of the colony of Connecticut, was in itself happy, and served to increase the influence which his gifts of mind and heart had already secured for him in the public estimation. Thus happy in his domestic and public relations, his life was quietly passed in the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties to this now happy flock. And it is pleasant to record, that during the whole period of his ministry, not one shadow of complaint seems to have darkened his or their pathway. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence that he was the constant recipient of many marks of public and private respect and care. He is known to have published but one work, entitled *A Death Faith Anatomised*, printed at Boston, 1697, with an introduction by his cousin, the celebrated Cotton Mather, which concludes thus:

"The author is known throughout the churches of the famous and happy colony, to none of the least whereof he hath for many years been a faithful Pastor; known for his Piety, Gravity and Usefulness more than any recommendations of mine can render him; and my relation to him will readily excuse me, as well as his modesty forbid me, for saying any more."

# CHAPTER X.

## King Philip's War.

## 1675-6.

"Black revenge
Looked from the heavens — the forest echoed it
In the wild storm! the winter snows were piled
High with its curses, and e'en green-garbed spring
That brought her birds, her flowers, and grass and light
To the cursed white man, howled revenge to them.
And they obeyed the call; fire, steel combined
Marched thro' the woods and filled the depths with ruin."

For nearly forty years the New England settlements had enjoyed a season of almost uninterrupted quiet and prosperity. Providence had smiled upon their labors, the wilderness had begun "to bud and blossom as the rose," and there was scarce a cloud upon the horizon of their condition. But suddenly the warwhoop of the Indian rang through the length and breadth of the land, and they awoke from this "sweet dream of peace" to find themselves involved in all the horrors and uncertainties of savage warfare. King Philip and his warriors had appeared on the eastern borders, and their course was marked by mangled corpses and burning villages. In the general consternation which followed, apprehensions were felt of a general rising of all the New England tribes.[1]

[1] In the better light which time and historic investigation throw upon this subject, we find that this apprehension was unfounded. King Philip himself inherited a strong friendship for the whites from his father Massasoit, the first to welcome the Pilgrims of the Mayflower — and was faithful to that

We, of the present day, can scarcely realize the terror which filled the hearts of our ancestors as they found themselves again on the eve of an Indian war. The crisis, however, was boldly and promptly met. A momentary blanching of the cheek there might have been, but there was no flinching of the heart among those brave men of Connecticut. The safety of their families, the preservation of their property, the hopes of religious freedom depended on them, and they bravely prepared to defend the trust committed to them.

Fortunately and unexpectedly to them, the war did not reach the lower towns on the Connecticut, Simsbury being the nearest approach that the enemy made. Yet from the suddenness of the war, as well as the exposed condition of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, those towns were in a continual state of dread and alarm. The inhabitants literally slept on their arms, in constant expectation of an attack. Windsor, particularly, from its widely extended limits, was more exposed than its neighbors; and from its situation on the great thoroughfare between Hartford and Springfield, was constantly alive with the hurrying "to and fro" of troops and munitions of war, on their way to the aid of the less fortunate towns above the falls. To all of the numerous levies drafted during the war, Windsor contributed a large proportion of troops; having in the service at different times not far from 125, mostly dragoons. These dragoons, from their greater facility of movement, and better adaptedness to the nature of the service, were constantly employed in rapid marches, bearing despatches and scouting parties. In an old book of rates we find the following names of Windsor troopers, who were in actual service, and received 6*s* 8*d* each "on war account."

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trust. He was hurried into the war by the rash and unauthorized acts of some of his young men, and being thus compromised and proscribed by the English, was obliged in self defence to take up the hatchet. Few characters in Indian history are more worthy of study and admiration than that of the talented and brave, but unfortunate King Philip.

The action of the different tribes in this war was by no means concerted or similar, and we can not consider it as a general emeute.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. John Bissell, | John Hosford, | Capt. Sam. Marshall, |
| John Bissell, Jr., | Anth'y Hoskins, | John Moses, |
| Nath'l Bissell, | Dan'l Hayden, | Thos. Moore, |
| Capt. Daniel Clark, | Joseph Loomis, | Mr. John Porter, |
| Edward Chapman, | Nath'l Loomis, | Mr. Henry Sanders, |
| Thos. Strong, | John Terry, | Mr. Henry Wolcott. |

Immediately on the receipt of the news (July 1st) from Massachusetts, the governor and assistants at Hartford, ordered a detachment of thirty dragoons to the defence of New London and Stonington, which were considered most exposed to attack. On this service were fifteen dragoons and five troopers from Windsor. The next month (August) she contributed fourteen dragoons to a relief party to Maj. Pyncheon of Springfield; and also twenty-five dragoons to a levy of two hundred and thirty from Hartford, New Haven and Fairfield counties, ordered by the council "to be in readiness for the march upon an hour's warning, and to have their arms well fixed and fitted for service." Capt. Benjamin Newberry of Windsor commanded the Hartford County troops.

On the 31st of the same month, Major Treat moving with his army toward Northampton, learned on his march that Christopher Crow of Windsor, while traveling between that town and Simsbury, had been shot at by four out of a party of eight Indians. Halting at Windsor, he sent back to the council for advice, who ordered him to leave thirty (of the Hartford Co.) troops there, and to move on with the remainder of his force.

On the same day John Colt of Windsor was shot at by an Indian, and a party of Indians were seen that evening, skulking around the North Meadow at Hartford. These facts induced the council the next day (Sept. 1) to order the immediate return of Maj. Treat with his command to Hartford; requesting him also to send out three detachments of dragoons of thirty each, one party to scout on the east side of the river from Hoccanum River to Scantic, another to scout on the west side from Hartford to Wethersfield, and a third to search on the west side from Hartford to Windsor — and the troops having fulfilled these orders rendezvoused at Hartford on the following evening, when the Major proceeded again on his march to Westfield.

Sept. 3. "It is ordered by the Council, that in the several plantations of this Colony there be kept a sufficient watch in the night, which watch is to be continued from the shutting in of the evening till the sun rise; and that one fourth part of each town be in arms every day by turns, to be a guard in their respective plantations." "All soldiers from 16 to 70 years of age (magistrates, ministers, commissioners, commission officers, school masters, physicians and millers excepted) are to attend their course of watch and ward as they shall be appointed. It is also ordered, that, during these present commotions with the Indians, such persons as have occasion to work in the fields shall work in companies; if they be half a mile from town, not less than six in a company, with their arms and ammunition well fixed and fitted for service."

A heavy fine was also imposed on any one who should "shoot off a gun without command from some magistrate or military commander," except in self-defence, or "for the destroying of some wolf or such ravenous beast."

Sept. 4. "For the prevention of danger to travelers upon the road between town and town in this County,"—said towns were ordered to keep scouting parties of mounted men on the roads. "Windsor each other day, shall send four men to clear the roads to Simsbury, and two each other day, to clear the roads between Hartford and Windsor; Windsor to begin Monday next to Hartford, and Tuesday to Simsbury." Hartford was also to send two men each other day, to clear the road to Windsor." The men were to be taken out of the town guard, "and to be upon their work by sun an hour high each day."

Sept. 6. "Sgt. Joseph Wadsworth of Hartford, and John Grant of Windsor, were ordered to take twenty men each and pass up to Westfield and Springfield which were threatened. The following is a copy of their instructions:

"To John Grant

In His Majesty's name you are required to take under your conduct those dragoons now present, and lead them forth up to Springfield, there to assist against the common enemy, and there to continue till you receive farther orders from the council here, or are called forth to the army by Maj. Treat, or some of the chief commanders of our army. Also, in case you hear that any of our plantations are assaulted by the enemy, you are forthwith to post away to relieve the place or plantation assaulted; and in case you should be assaulted in the way, you are to use your endeavor to defend yourself and destroy the enemy.

This signed pr. the Secretary."

These troops returned home in a few days by order of the council.

Sept. 28. Two hundred bushels of wheat were ordered for the supply of the army, ground and baked into biscuit. Windsor was to furnish 50 pounds.

The Springfield Indians, who had hitherto been considered friendly to the English, now treacherously received some 300 of Philip's Indians into their fort, intending to attack and burn the town which was a mile distant. The plot was fortunately disclosed by one Toto, a friendly Indian at Windsor, on the evening preceding the expected attack, and expresses were immediately sent to Springfield, and to Major Treat at Westfield, to warn them of the danger. The Springfield people however were incredulous, and suffered a surprise. They were only saved from utter destruction by the timely arrival of the Connecticut forces under Treat, who had promptly marched from Westfield to their relief, on receipt of the message from Windsor.

This was bringing the war pretty close home, and the council at Hartford, at its session of Oct. 5,

"Upon occasion of the dangerous and destructive assault of the enemy so near as Springfield, which may increase their insolency to attempt upon our towns suddenly" — "saw cause" to order the immediate preparation in each town of places for defence, to which women and children might repair for refuge, upon any alarm. They also ordered "that the inhabitants of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield — do *forthwith* set themselves in their several quarters to join together to gather in their Indian corn, and to bring it and their English corn on the *east* side of the Great River, into places of best security in their respective towns." All persons were ordered to lend every assistance in their power, and the magistrates were authorized to impress men and teams, "this being a time for all private interest to be laid aside to preserve the public good." (Col. Rec.)

Nov. 4. "It is also ordered, that at Windsor, the town being so scattered as it is, it is difficult to maintain and keep a military watch, do recommend it to the military officers of that town to continue a double walking watch, as hath been formerly attended there since these present troubles have broke forth." (Col. Rec.)

About this time, the commissioners of the United Colonies becoming convinced that the Narragansetts, were deeply impli-

cated in the designs of Philip, in direct violation of their treaty of peace; resolved to attack them at their own headquarters in Narragansett country. The season indeed was both difficult and hazardous for such an expedition; as they expressed it, "It was a humbling providence of God, that put his poor people to be meditating a matter of war at *such* a season." They wisely judged, however, that it was better to strike one bold blow at the enemy while in winter quarters, than to delay until the spring, when they would be scattered in different parts of the country. Accordingly a force of 1000 men was raised for a winter campaign, under command of Josiah Winslow, Governor of Plymouth Colony. Of this force Connecticut furnished 300 men, together with 150 Indian allies — all of whom were divided into five companies, commanded by Capts. Seely, Gallup, Mason, Watts, and Marshall, of Windsor. Major, afterwards Governor, Treat commanded the Connecticut troops. They arrived at Pettyquamscott, on the 17th of December, and after a night of exposure, formed a junction with the Massachusetts and Plymouth troops. After another night spent in the open fields, exposed to all the severity of the weather, they commenced, at daybreak, their march to meet the enemy, some fifteen miles distant. The Massachusetts troops led the van, those of Plymouth came next, and the Connecticut forces brought up the rear. Wading through the deep snows, they pressed gallantly on, without food or rest, until about one o'clock, when they came in sight of the enemy, who were entrenched within a fort upon an eminence in the centre of a large swamp. This fort was well defended with palisadoes and a high thick set hedge, and its only feasible entrance was a fallen tree or log, protected in front by a log house, and on the left by a flanker. Without waiting to form, the Massachusetts troops dashed forward over the tree, and although they succeeded in effecting an entrance, were met with such a furious fire from the enemy that they were obliged to retire with a fearful loss. At this juncture the Connecticut troops came pouring in over the tree, and a small party at the same moment stormed the rear of the fort, which turned the tide of battle. After a few moments of desperate hand to hand fighting, the centre of

the fort was gained, the torch was applied to the frail and combustible wigwams, and the fate of the Narragansetts was sealed. Amid the shrieks of women and children, rattling of musketry, yells of despairing warriors and exultant cheers of the English, their lamp of life went out, and the dense column of smoke which rose from the smouldering ashes of their homes, was all that was left of some 4000 once brave and happy souls.

It was a glorious victory for the English, but it brought sorrow as well as safety to their homes. Six captains and 80 soldiers were killed or mortally wounded, and 150 wounded. Nor was this all. Two days of exposure and fatigue, and three hours of hard fighting were followed by a distressing night march of some eighteen miles to headquarters, through storm and sleet and deep snows, bearing with them their dead and wounded. The next morning the snow was exceedingly deep, and the cold intense, so that the jaded and frost-bitten army could scarcely move. Four hundred troops were unfit for duty. The Connecticut troops had suffered more in proportion to their numbers, than those of the other colonies. Capts. Marshall, Seely and Gallup "died in the bed of honor," while Mason was so badly wounded that he died within a year after. "The fire of the enemy," says Trumbull, "was dreadful, when the Connecticut men were entering, and after they first entered the fort, until the men who came in upon the backs of them, began to fire their large muskets, loaded with pistol bullets, upon the enemy, where they stood together in the closest manner. This at once disconcerted them, and checked their fire in that quarter."

Windsor had her full share of glory as well as of sorrow in this eventful battle. On the town books the Recorder has entered the following:

"Here I set down the Deaths of several persons who went against the Indians and were wounded that they died. It was on the 19th of December, 1675."

Capt. Samuel Marshall,[1] Nath[l] Pond,
Ebenezer Dibble, Richard Saxton,
Edward Chapman.

[1] Trumbull says, "Marshall was killed as he ascended the tree before the log house." Fourteen are mentioned as killed and wounded in his company.

*John Fitch* was also wounded so that he died after his return home.[1]

In the State Archives is a petition dated May, 1735, signed by eleven persons, who believe themselves to be the sole survivors of the Swamp Fight, praying for a grant of land for their services.[2] We find among them the names of Josiah Gillet and James Enos, probably of Windsor.[3]

And this is all that can be ascertained, at this day, concerning the names and exploits of those who represented our town in this hotly contested and important battle.

The Connecticut troops had suffered so severely that they were withdrawn from active service, but the Massachusetts and Plymouth forces kept the field for the greater part of the season, actively engaged in pursuing and harrassing the enemy, who on their part were neither inactive nor relenting. But to return to affairs at home·

December 28. The council "thought meet to order and command that those that continue on the *east* side of the River in the plantations of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, do *forthwith* repair into good and sufficient garrisons, in such manner for numbers as that in an ordinary course of God's Providence, they may be able to defend themselves; and that their grain of all sorts be brought into the towns or secured in some garrison on that side, and that they kill and secure all their swine that are fit to be killed; and that they keep no arms nor ammunition but in garrison houses, except what they carry about with them; and that they keep and maintain good and sufficient watches by night, and wards by day, for their own defence and security, or else send scouts to range the woods by day, to discover the approach of an enemy."

Again in February 1675–6, as Indians seemed to be hovering around, the council warned the inhabitants on the *east* side of the river to convey all their corn and provisions over to the towns on the west side. In case they did not, they were to establish themselves and bring all their cattle, hay, &c., into garrisons, and

[1] Probate Records. He left his estate to the town as a school fund. See Chapter on Schools.

[2] Labelled War, vol. I.

[3] Simon Chapman, Eliakim Marshall, Thomas Elgar and Peletiah Griswold, who are on the list are also Windsor names, but whether *of* Windsor we are not certain.

not go abroad singly, or unarmed. Garrisons of six men each, at least, and well fortified, were ordered to be kept at Nath'l Bissell's (Scantic); Thomas Burnham's (Podunk); Mr. John Crane's, at Nabuck (Glastenbury), and at Mr. Wyllys's farm.

In the month of March, the towns of Northampton and Springfield, Chelmsford, Groton, Sudbury and Marlborough in Massachusetts, and Warwick and Providence in Rhode Island, were attacked, and some of them destroyed by the Indians, and the Connecticut settlers felt that at any moment they might hear the warwhoop sounding at their own doors. Therefore the council (March 16) issued the following stringent orders:

"In regard of the present troubles that are upon us, and the heathen still continuing their hostility against the English, and assaulting the plantations, to prevent their designs against us, it is ordered, that the watch in the several plantations, about an hour at least before day, in each day, do call up the several inhabitants in each plantation within their respective wards, who are forthwith upon their call by the watch, to rise and arm themselves, and forthwith to march to their several quarters they are appointed to in their [wards] and elsewhere, there to stand upon their guard to defend the town against any assault of the enemy, until sun be half an hour high in the morning, and then the warders are to take their places; and two scouts in each end of every town are to be sent forth on horseback, to scout the woods to discover the approach of the enemy, and to continue on the scout, going so far into the woods as they may return the same day to give an account of what they shall discover; and the scouts are to take direction from the chief military officer residing in their respective towns, how and which way they shall pass to make their discovery."

March 25th, "Capt. Newberry was appointed to improve the soldiers of Windsor, in scouting the woods, and was permitted to appoint some of them to assist Capt. Clark in the remove of the desolate widdow to Windsor, provided they do not stay out above one night."

Also "upon a petition from sundry persons in Windsor, that they might have liberty to cut wood near their town, during this present war," the council ordered the authorities there to select such places as they might take wood from.

The burning of Simsbury on March 26th, 1676, caused much alarm at Windsor. The settlers of Simsbury were mostly natives of Windsor, where they were now living, having removed thither for safety, by previous order of the council. So near an

attack, and the destruction of the houses and goods of their friends and neighbors who were dwelling with them, must have vividly brought to the minds of the Windsor people, the imminent danger to which they were themselves exposed. Fortunately these apprehensions were not realized, and the war never again approached so near the homes of Windsor. It was, however, by no means at an end. Repeated successes of the Indians filled the hearts of the whites with despair, and Massachusetts at one time seemed in a fair way to be utterly depopulated. The tide soon changed. Captain Dennison and three others of Connecticut organized several volunteer companies, and with the help of a large number of friendly Indians, commenced a guerilla warfare, taking the field alternately by companies, with admirable success. In less than four months they had made ten or twelve expeditions, killed or captured 230 Indians, taken 50 muskets, and 160 bushels of corn, and completely cleared the country of the astonished and flying red-skins.

On the 19th of May, Capt. Turner, with 150 choice soldiers, surprised and routed a large encampment of Indians, above the falls now known by his name. The news was received the next day at Hartford, with a request for immediate aid. Capt. Benjamin Newberry of Windsor was dispatched up the river with eighty-one men, thirty-two of whom were his townsmen. On reaching Westfield he was induced by the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants (whose garrison had been weakened by the recent engagement) to leave three men who were willing to remain. Arriving at Northampton, he found the people there anxious to march against the enemy. He himself thought it advisable, and writes to the council at Hartford "it will be for great advantage to be so doing as soon as may be." Three hundred Indians were at Quabaug, and he offers, if the council will send Maj. Treat with his forces, or if they would dispatch only fifty or sixty men, to attack the enemy; and the men, he says, "would rather be in action than in garrison; little is likely to be *got* by garrisoning, whatever may be saved." If the council should not see fit to comply with his request, he asks whether he had not better undertake the enterprise with his own force, and such as he could pick up thereabouts, for he

thinks the affair should not be delayed. He further suggests "whether it may not do well that Samuel Cross,[1] *and those dogs* he hath, may not be advantageous to the present motion, to be sent up," probably with a view of employing them to track and hunt the Indians.

In the beginning of June, Maj. Talcott took the field with a large force of English and Indians, and spent that and the succeeding month in scouring the country, engaging the enemy wherever he came upon them, and gaining several very decided and important successes. In August, King Philip himself was killed near his old home at Mount Hope, where he had returned, as it were, in despair and desperation, to die. With him died also the hopes of the Indian tribes. His only son, "the last of the family of Massasoit," was sold as a slave and transported to the Bermudas. The once powerful Narragansetts were a "lost tribe." The sword, fire, famine and sickness had swept them from the earth.

And the war, while it had given safety, and opened a wide door for immigration and improvement, had still been most disastrous to the whites. "Twelve or thirteen towns were destroyed; the disbursements and losses equaled in value half a million of dollars; an enormous sum for the few of that day. More than six hundred men, chiefly young men, the flower of the country, of whom any mother might be proud, perished in the field. As many as six hundred houses were burned. Of the able bodied men in the colony, one in twenty had fallen; and one family in twenty had been burnt out. There was scarcely a family from which death had not selected a victim."

While this was true of Massachusetts and Plymouth, Connecticut had suffered comparatively little. Her towns had escaped the ravages of the enemy, and her slain were but few. The Indians within her borders were not only friendly, but aided her in the field. And she had the glorious privilege of repeatedly assisting her confederates, and of "rescuing whole towns and parties when in the most imminent danger." Yet all this was only accomplished at great risk and expense. Besides

[1] Samuel Cross was of Windsor.

guarding her own towns and frontiers, she had sent into the field a larger force, in proportion to her population, than any other colony, and for three years after the commencement of the war, the inhabitants paid 11 pence on the pound, upon the grand list, exclusive of all town and parish taxes."

And when the Protestant Irish generously sent a contribution to relieve the necessities of the suffering New England colonies, Connecticut relinquished her share to the more distressed colonies of Massachusetts and Plymouth. Nor was this all, but they even sent a voluntary contribution out of their own little store to their "brethren in distress in our neighboring colonies."

The Record of Windsor's share in this work of mercy, as preserved by Matthew Grant,[1] forms an appropriate *finale* to this chapter.

"This is the account of what persons gave to the voluntary contribution made for the poor in want in other colonies upon motion sent to this colony of Connecticut. It was done June 11, '76.

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. T. Allyn,..... | 0 | 6 | 6 | Gabriel Cornish,.... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Benedict Alvord,.... | 0 | 1 | 0 | Nathaniel Cook, Jr, | | | |
| Jeremy Alvord,..... | 0 | 1 | 3 | and sister,..... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Edward Adams,..... | 0 | 0 | 7 | Eliakim Cook, Jr.,... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| John Bissell,..... | 0 | 2 | 0 | Job Drake, Sen'r,.... | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| John Bissell, Jr.,.... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Jacob Drake,..... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Thomas Bissell,..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Job Drake, Jr.,..... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Samuel Bissell,..... | 0 | 4 | 0 | John Drake, Jr., .... | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Nathaniel Bissell,... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Job, his brother, .... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| John Brooks, ..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | Lydia, his sister,.... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Benjamin Bartlett,... | 0 | 1 | 0 | Israel Dewey,..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Nicholas Buckland,.. | 0 | 2 | 6 | his wife,..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Joseph Birge,..... | 0 | 3 | 0 | Thomas Dibble, sen'r, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Samuel Baker,..... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Abram Dibble,..... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Thomas Barber,..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | John Denslow's wife, | | | |
| Peter Brown,..... | 0 | 9 | 7 | flax,..... | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Sara Buell, silver,... | 0 | 1 | 0 | Josias Ellsworth,.... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Josias Barber,..... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Wid. Egelston, cloth, | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ephraim Bancroft,... | 0 | 1 | 6 | Thomas Egelston,... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| William Buell,..... | 0 | 1 | 3 | James Egelston,..... | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Mr. Chauncey,..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Walter Fyler, ..... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Widow Chapman,... | 0 | 10 | 6 | John Fyler, ..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Samuel Cross,..... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Zurob'l Fyler,..... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Nathaniel Cook,..... | 0 | 1 | 10 | Samuel Forward,.... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Capt. Clark, ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 | William Filley,..... | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| James Cornish,..... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Samuel Filley,..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |

[1] Old Church Record.

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Filley, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Jonathan Gillet, Senr. | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Nathan Gillet, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Cornelius Gillet, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Nicholas Godard, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Joseph Griswold, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Jonathan Gillet, Jr., | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| George Griswold, | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Josias Gillet, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| John Gillet, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Mathew Grant, silver, | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Samuel Grant, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Tahan Grant, | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| John Grant, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Walter Gaylord, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| his wife in cloth, | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| his son Eliazer, Flax, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| John Gaylord, Senr., | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| John Gaylord, Jr., | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Nathaniel Gaylord, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Joseph Griswold's wife, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Jacob Gibbs, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Samuel Gibbs, | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Robert Hayward, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Timothy Hall, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Andrew Hillier, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ephraim Howard, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hanna Higly, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| John Hosford, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| John Hoskins, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| John Loomis, | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| and in money, | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| Daniel Loomis, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Thomas Loomis, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Nathaniel Loomis, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Joseph Loomis, Jr., | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| John London, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| his wife, | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Deacon Moore, | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| John Moore, Jr., | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| John Moses, | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Simon Mills, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mary Maudsly, | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Mary Marshall, | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Mrs. Newberry, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| John Owen, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Samuel Osborn, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| George Phelps, | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Humphrey Pinne, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sara Pinne, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| John Porter, Senr., | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Geo. Phillips, bacon, | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| John Porter, Jr., | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Nathaniel Porter, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| James Porter, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Timothy Phelps, | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Thomas Puell, | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Wm. Phelps, | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Joseph Phelps, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Good-wife Palmer, | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Timothy Palmer, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Humphrey Prior, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| John Pettibone's wife, | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Abra'm Randall, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Thomas Rowly, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| James Rising, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| John Rising, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Hanna Rising, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Samuel Rockwell, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John Strong, | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Return Strong, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Thomas Stoughton, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hanna Shadock, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Joseph Skinner, | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Nicholas Senchion, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| John Saxton, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| George Sanders, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Stephen Taylor, Senr, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Stephen Taylor, Jr., | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Owen Tudor, | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| Samuel Tudor, | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| William Thrall, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Timothy Thrall, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Juda Trumbull, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Hanna Trumbull, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Richard Vore, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Mr. Wolcott, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. H. Wolcott, Jr., | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Samuel Wolcott, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Robert Watson, | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| David Winchell, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Nicholas Wilton, | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| John Williams, | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| John Renard, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Samuel Wilson | 0 | 1 | 3 |

This generous contribution of Windsor was, by the following special order of the court, appropriated to relieve the wants of the Simsbury people, and others whose property had been destroyed, and who were in circumstances of much destitution.

July 10th. "The council, being informed that through the good hand of God upon us, our people of this colony have bountifully, according to their ability, afforded some supply for our brethren in distress in our neighboring colonies, have thought meet to desire that our brethren of Windsor would improve what they have gathered of the good people there, to supply those in want that are removed by reason of the rage [of the] enemy into their town; and that the remainder of it be distributed among the people of Springfield in distress, and those upper towns, according to the good discretion of Deacon John Moore, John Loomis, Jonathan Gillet, Senr., and Jacob Drake."

As far as can be ascertained, only one person was killed by the Indians during the war, within the present limits of Windsor.

Henry Denslow had purchased, in 1662, a tract of land on both sides of Kettle Brook, including nearly the whole of the present town of Windsor Locks. He settled on this purchase about one-half or three-quarters of a mile south of the brook, and his was probably the only family in that part of the town until after Philip's war. Daniel Hayden was his nearest neighbor, at the distance of nearly two miles. When the war broke out he removed his family into the centre of the town, but being a courageous man he ventured alone, as tradition informs us, to cultivate his lands. He was killed, however, in the summer of 1676, by the same wandering party of Indians who burnt Simsbury, and who afterwards confessed their crime at Hartford.

A Mr. Elmor was also killed about the same time, near Podunk, in the present town of South Windsor.

Edward Bartlett of Windsor, was killed at Westfield, Mass.[1]

[1] His will in the probate office at Hartford, is dated February 24, 1676.

# CHAPTER XI.

## Ecclesiastical and Civil History.

### Extracts from Town Acts.

### 1685—1729.

1685. "At a town meeting, June 23, 1685. It was voted that the town would have a Patent according to charter taken out from the Governor and Company, of the township of Windsor.

Also Captain Newberry, Capt. Clarke, Henry Wolcott, Thomas Bissell and George Griswold were chosen to take out the aforesaid Patent in their names from the Governor and Company in behalf of the town:"

This Patent will be found in the Appendix.

1686. At a town meeting, "also the Town voted that Mr. John Wolcott shall be paid for the horse block he set up, at the ferry; also that the townsmen shall set up a good horse block at the meeting house on town account."

1690, Feb'y 2. "It was voted that Sarg$^{t}$ George Griswold and Ens$^{n}$ Joseph Griswold shall have liberty to make a mill dam across the river at the upper end of the meadow at Poquonnuck—provided they build a good grist-mill for the use of the town within 3 years time, and keep the same in good repairs; and that they shall have liberty to build a sawmill at the same place as long as they keep the gristmill in good repair. Always provided that in case said Griswolds fail to build the gristmill within 3 years as before said, then this grant is to return to the town."

"14 Sept., 1693, the townsmen met and took some of the town's lead in view, and found and left at Lft. Return Strong's old house, under the stairs, 359 pounds; and at Mr. John Tyler's 138 pounds, and it is judged under the meeting house north gallery [there is] 500 weight, besides a body of bullets at Mr. John Tylers."

The meeting house may perhaps seem a strange place for the keeping of military stores, but it was a very general custom at that day, as being a central and well protected depot for such purpose. And it must be remembered, also, that our ancestors did not view the meeting house as a *consecrated* place. They used it for all public purposes, without any compunctions of conscience, for what some might deem *sacrilege.*

1696–7. "At a town meeting, January 19, it was voted that whosoever shall at any town meeting speak without leave from the Moderator of the meeting, he shall forfeit one shilling and it [is] to be restrained by the constable for the use of the town."

This would indicate a growing boldness of manners and self-sufficiency, quite in contrast with the decorous propriety of the first generation.

Also at the same meeting "it was voted to forbid all persons to make turpentine or rosin within the town bounds."

Gov. Roger Wolcott mentions in his Journal that "the year 1697 was a year of great scarcity and mortality. The summer was cool and cloudy, not a month without a frost in it; the winter was very long and severe. In February and March the snow was very high and hard. There was a great cry for bread; the cattle perishing in the yards for want; the sickness was very distressing and mortal. Those in health could hardly get fuel, tend the sick and bury the dead. Many suffered for want of fire-wood and tendance."

1697–8, January 17. "Voted that all the male inhabitants of the town from sixteen years of age and upwards shall kill one dozen of black birds, or give one shilling to the town treasury. And whosoever shall kill above his dozen shall have one shilling paid out of the town rate, and whosoever shall kill six blackbirds in March or April it shall be accounted as if he had killed a dozen." (Bk. II, 72.)

1698, April 2. The townsmen thought meet to send Josiah Bartlett to Hadley, to the wife of Caleb Smith, in order to the procuring a cure of his lameness, and we do desire Serg't Porter to take care to send him thither, and to do what is needful in that matter." On the 5th of April following the "Townsmen met, and whereas Josiah Bartlett above mentioned is now at Hadley, we do further empower Serg't Porter in the name of the town, to put him an apprentice to a suitable place, for time as his discretion shall guide." (Bk. II, 73.)

December 27. "The town voted a desire that the Court would grant liberty to Alexander Allyn to sell wine and other strong drinks, provided he do not allow any to drink it in his house, and that *he sell cheaper than others that have license.* (Bk. II, 70.)

1698–9, January 31. "The town chose Lft. Hayden and Ensign Joseph Griswold to take care to prevent the carrying away of the *iron ore* at the marsh called Tilton's Marsh."

1699, March 14. The town voted to expend £100 pounds in cleaning sheep commons, each man to work out his part.

Also 4*d* per head for killing crows, and the same price as before for blackbirds, and no person hereafter to be fined for not killing them. (Bk. II, 79.)

Also liberty was granted to any person to work iron ore [probably at Tilton's Marsh], provided they should sell "1000 lb. weight to the people of the town, one fourth part cheaper than the market price." (Bk. II, 80.)

This offer was accepted by Mr. John Elliott.

1700, December 26. "Voted by the town to allow Mr. Samuel Mather for his salary for preaching the Word, for the present year, one hundred and ten pounds."

1701, February 11. Town meeting voted that as there was no stream sufficient for carrying on the iron works, nearer than Stony-brook (in the present town of Suffield), that the ore found on the commons might be carried there; "and that the inhabitants of Windsor or Suffield may be indifferently employed to carry the said ore, provided the inhabitants of Windsor may be employed as well as the inhabitants of Suffield to cut wood in Suffield common, and make and cart coal for the use of the said works."

December 29. "Voted to erect a pew between the pulpit and the Great Pew which is on the women's side [of the meeting-house], for the use of Mr. Mather's family during his life or abode in the town."

1702, June 5. Liberty was granted to certain men, to get turpentine out of the trees already boxed on the east side of the (Connecticut) River, on the condition that they should deliver one fourth part of it, "barrels and all to the townsmen for the town's use."

1703, April 27. £20 was granted by the town, with which to procure "assistance in the ministry" for one quarter. The committee were directed to make application to a certain Mr.

Reade, and if he could not accept, to Mr. Samuel Mather, the son of their pastor.

Mr. Mather was not a minister, but he was an educated man, had graduated, from Cambridge, two years before, and probably possessed all the requisite gifts of mind and character for "a supply."

In 1703, the term *Society* is first used on the town records of Windsor.

1707, December 19, the society voted to give Mr. Mather £110 as usual, for the salary for the current year ending in April, "but in case a help be provided, that so much be abated as his office is." It was also agreed "to make application to Mr. Jonathan Marsh, of Hadley, to be helpful in the ministry for half a year."

December 30. The society appointed a committee, who should have power to call meetings, order about repairing meeting house, and any other business needful for the society.

1708, March 30. The society voted "to make application to Rev. Jonathan Marsh to desire his continuance with us in the work of the ministry in order to a settlement." This was unanimously voted, except one. His salary was to be £80 if he performed the whole or the greater part of the labor; but if Mr. Mather was able to undertake one half of it, then Mr. Marsh was to receive £70 in current country pay, or two-thirds in current silver money. "And for his further encouragement, voted to give him £100 per year while he continues in the work after the decease of Mr. Mather, besides what shall be done towards his honorable settlement."

In January, 1709, they offered Mr. Marsh £100 in "current country pay," in case of his settlement among them; which terms were accepted, and he was ordained colleague pastor with Mr. Mather, some time in 1709 or 1710.[1] This mark of respectful consideration for the infirmities of their venerable pastor, is further enhanced by their voting him, in December of the same year, £60 "for his honorable maintenance."

1710, December 4. The town voted to give the Rev. Mr. Marsh the improvement of the town orchard, bounded north on

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1 Timothy Loomis's memoranda records under date of "August 29th, 1710, Mr. Marsh's *first* Lecture."

the highway, and south by John Grant's heirs, so long as he shall continue in the ministry.

1716–17, March 18. "Voted to divide the Law Books belonging to the town, according to the list of 1716," the selectmen to divide them into three parts according to the lists belonging to each side of the river. "After the books are divided by the Selectmen as above, that Thomas Moore distribute according to said list on the south side of the rivulet, Israel Stoughton on the north, and Deacon Samuel Rockwell on east side Great River."

1724, September 24. "Voted and desired that the Reverend Ministers of this town recommend the sore and difficult circumstances of our good friend Nathaniel Cook, to their respective congregations, to consider his case by way of brief as soon as may be."

1725, May 11. "Voted to sell the town guns at vendue, at the sign post at the beat of the drum."

1725–6, February 24. "Voted that persons from other towns who take any wood from the town commons should pay 20*s* a load."

1728–9, February 3. "Voted that if any person at this meeting or any town meeting to be holden hereafter by the inhabitants of this town, shall presume to speak in town-meeting without liberty of the Moderator, he shall pay a fine of 20*s* to the town treasurer."

Judging from the increased fine, the *manners* of the people had grown much worse, since the similar vote in 1696–7.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Queen Anne's War, 1702–1713, and Indian War of 1722–24.

"But now a sterner darkness settles down,
* * * Fierce battle bends his frown."

In May, 1702, Queen Anne of England, the Emperor of Germany, and the States General, united in a declaration of war against France and Spain. This, of course, involved the American colonies in a French and Indian War. Instantly they were encircled by a terrible, but unseen, *cordon* of wily and ferocious enemies. Death hovered on the frontier. "In the following years the Indians stealthily approached towns in the heart of Massachusetts, as well as along the coast, and on the southern and western frontiers. Children, as they gamboled on the beach; reapers, as they gathered the harvest; mowers, as they rested from using the scythe; mothers, as they busied themselves about the household — were victims to an enemy who disappeared the moment a blow was struck, and who was ever present where a garrison or a family ceased its vigilance. If armed men, rousing for the attack, penetrated to the fastnesses of their roving enemy, they found nothing but solitudes." Each night was full of horrors, to which day scarce gave relief. Summer's foliage concealed the lurking foe, and his steps fell lightly amid the rustling leaves of autumn. Even winter's icy barriers and drifts of snow were defied by his bloodthirstiness and the snow-shoes which he wore. Deerfield, Hatfield and other towns were attacked, and their flames lighted the path-

way of captives hurried away to a Canadian captivity, the recital of whose horrors still curdles our blood.

Amid the accumulated horrors of such a warfare, Connecticut was, as usual, alert and helpful, both in protecting her own borders, and assisting her more exposed sister colonies. Every town was put into a complete state of fortification and defence.[1] Simsbury, Waterbury, Woodbury and Danbury, then the frontier towns of the colony, were objects of special care and precaution. The whole militia of Connecticut were held in readiness for active service upon an hour's warning. Indians were employed, with high wages, to range the woods as scouts.

Such were the daily trials and anxieties which for many slow years, tortured the New England settlers, and impeded their advancement. Connecticut, although herself untouched, and uninvaded, had many men in the service of the New York and Massachusetts colonies.

"August, 1708, one Barber of Windsor was slain a 100 miles up the Great River."[2]

As may well be imagined, this constant apprehension of assault and surprises had sorely galled and worn upon the patience of the colonists; and when at length, in May, 1709, a demand was made upon them for troops and munitions of war, to assist in the reduction of Canada, Acadia and Newfoundland, none responded with more alacrity or energy than Connecticut. Three hundred and fifty men under the command of Col. William Whiting, were raised and ready to sail for Quebec by the 20th of the month. General Nicholson (formerly Lt. Governor of New York, and of Virginia) had command of the provincial army which lay in camp at Wood creek, near Albany, awaiting the arrival of the British fleet and forces preparatory to a simultaneous attack on Canada. Disaster to their Portuguese

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1 "At a town meeting in Windsor, March 23, 1704–5, named by order of general court to consider about making of fortifications, but nothing was agreed on at said meeting concerning the matter.

Also Lieut. Timothy Thrall [was] chosen to take care of the town arms and ammunition, and to be accountable for them, and the townsmen were appointed to agree with him, and to give him a reasonable satisfaction for his trouble."

2 Deaths in Hatfield, Gen. and Hist., Reg. ix, 162.

allies, however, changed the destination of the fleet to Portugal instead of America. Meanwhile a great mortality prevailed among the troops at Wood Creek; and disappointed in his hopes of a reinforcement from England, Nicholson, early in the fall, returned to Albany. This failure entailed a heavy expense to the colonies, and a loss of more than a quarter of the brave men who enlisted.

Captain Matthew Allyn, led a company from this town, in this unfortunate campaign. We learn from his letters to his wife,[1] from the camp at Wood Creek, that himself, "Tim Phelps, Obadiah Owen, Nat Taylor and Bartlett are sick, Taylor the worst."

On the town records, are the following entries:

"Sept. 24, 1709. Benj'n Newberry, Jr., died at the camp at Wood creek.

October " Hezekiah Bissell, died near Albany.

Sgt. Isaac Pinney, William Stratton, Stephen Taylor, Samuel Thrall, died aboard the vessell coming from Albany."

In this expedition Mr. Timothy Edwards of (East) Windsor, and the Rev. Mr. Buckingham of Milford were appointed by the legislature, chaplains to the Connecticut troops. Leaving Windsor for New Haven in July, Mr. Edwards reached Albany, with a detachment under command of Lieut. Col. Livingston, on the 15th of August. Their march to Albany, through a wild and uncleared country, was full of toil and exposure. On his arrival there he wrote a letter to his wife, from which we make the following extract:

"Whether I shall have any time to write you after this, I know not; but however that may be, I would not have you discouraged or over anxious concerning me, for I am not so about myself. I have still strong hopes of seeing thee and our dear children, once again. I can not but hope that I have had the gracious presence of God with me since I left home, encouraging and strengthening my soul, as well as preserving my life. I have been much cheered and refreshed respecting this great undertaking, in which I expect to proceed, and that I shall, before many weeks are at an end, see Canada; but I trust in the Lord that he will have mercy on me, and thee my dear, and

[1] Wolcott Manuscripts, Library of the Conn. Hist. Soc'y.

all our dear children, and that God has more work for me to do in the place where I have dwelt for many years, and that you and I shall yet live together on earth, as well as dwell together for ever in Heaven with the Lord Jesus Christ, and all his saints, with whom to be is best of all."[1]

On the 20th of August, the troops marched for Wood Creek, but Mr. Edwards being overcome by the unaccustomed fatigue and exposure, was taken sick; and on the 4th of September, was conveyed in a boat to Stillwater, and from thence to Albany, through the woods, in a wagon, and on a bed. After remaining a short time, he was, by the failure of the expedition and consequent return of the army, restored in safety to his anxious family and parishioners.

Nothing of importance was accomplished the next year (1710) except the reduction of Port Royal, to which Connecticut, although poorly able, contributed 300 troops. Flushed with this success, General Nicholson made a voyage to England to solicit the means for another invasion of Canada. Contrary to all the expectations of the colonies, he succeeded in his design, and in June arrived at Boston, with the news that a fleet might soon be expected from England, and with her majesty's orders that the colonial government should have their quotas of men and means in immediate readiness for the expedition. But, when the fleet arrived, it had neither pilots nor provisions. The colonies found that nearly the whole burden of the affair was to be thrown upon them, and the suspicion which naturally arose, that Queen Anne's tory ministry were not very anxious about the conquest of Canada, rather served to dampen the zeal which they had for the service. Yet "in a little more than a month from the arrival of the fleet, the new levies and provisions for that and the army, were ready." Connecticut, besides victualing her own troops, furnished New York with 200 fat cattle and 600 sheep. More than this could not have been expected. On the 30th of June, a splendid fleet under Admiral Walker, having on board an army of 7000 troops, sailed from Boston for Canada. On the same day, Gen. Nicholson began his journey to Albany, where he found himself at the

[1] Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.

head of 4000 men from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the latter commanded by the veteran Colonel Whiting. Admiral Walker, however, loitering on his way, and calculating the possibilities of winter dangers, was, by a terrible storm, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, among the Egg Islands. Eight or nine vessels were shipwrecked, and nearly a thousand lives lost, and the Admiral sailed for England, consoling himself that had he "arrived at Quebec, ten or twelve thousand men must have been left to perish of cold and hunger; by the loss of a part, Providence saved all the rest!" The failure of Walker, left Nicholson no option but to retreat. Thus ingloriously terminated the campaign which had been heralded by so much preparation. It was a sore blow to the hopes of the colonies, and many began to think that "it was not the design of providence, that this northern continent should ever wholly belong to any one nation."

In Timothy Loomis's memorandum book, is recorded that

"The Training Day they had throughout the Colonies to press soulders to go take Canada was the 6th of July, 1711. There went out of Col. Allyn's Company *seven*. The names are as follows: Joseph Holcomb, Thomas Gillet, Benjamin Howard, Benj. Barber, Benedict Alvord, Ebenezer Cook, Nathan Griswold.

They set away from Windsor, July 10, 1711. They returned to Windsor againe October 12, 1711."[1]

The following Windsor men were also in service, in Captain Moses Dimond's Company:[2]

Lieut. Samuel Bancroft, Sgt. Nath. Pinney,
Nathaniel Griswold, Isaac Pinney.
Joseph Griswold,

Roger Wolcott (afterward Governor) was Commissary in the expedition.

The following year 1712 was unmarked by any occurrence of importance. Various scouting parties were employed in ranging the woods.

Joseph Phelps, Jr., of Windsor, while engaged in a scout

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[1] Timothy Loomis's Manuscripts.

[2] State Archives, Manuscript War, III, Commissary Account of Roger Wolcott.

under Lieut. Crocker, in the summer of this year, had a narrow escape from the Indians, in which he lost his coat, blanket, hat and divers other traps.[1]

In 1713, the war, which had grown out of European changes and convulsions, was ended by the treaty of Utrecht, which by establishing the territorial relations of France and her neighbors, closed the series of universal wars for the balance of power, and left no opportunity for future contest.

The peace between England and France, did not wholly relieve the New England colonies from trouble and alarm from their Indian neighbors. The latter, under the insidious influence of the French, continued to show signs of restlessness and ill-will, which in 1724 broke out into actual hostilities. These lasted until the close of 1724, when a satisfactory peace was established between the Indians and whites. In this war, Massachusetts was the heaviest loser. Connecticut, however, was obliged to make heavy sacrifices for the common safety. The whole colony was put into a complete state of warlike defence, but suffered no loss of lives. Besides garrisoning her own frontier settlements, Connecticut furnished and paid fifty or sixty men, each year, for the defence of Hampden county, Mass.

The Windsor militia were not called into very active service, during this war. Certain hostile movements of the Indians in the vicinity of Litchfield, in the summer of 1724, induced the government to guard against any sudden attack, by establishing a line of scouts, from Litchfield to Turkey Hills, including the most exposed portions of Simsbury. Azariah Pinney, Shubal Griswold and Nathan Watson were stationed at Litchfield on this scout. Watson claimed to have shot an Indian, which was stoutly denied by some of his companions, but as stoutly affirmed on affidavit by others.

At Turkey Hills a garrison was established, to which nine Windsor men were sent, six of them remained from July 4th to August 13th, and three until August 22d. On the 12th of July, "an alarm at Turkey Hills" induced the Council to send there,

[1] State Archives.

three sentinels from Windsor, under Captain Wolcott and Lt. Ellsworth. They were however dismissed after one day's service.

At length there came a respite from War's fierce ravages. Again

> "Life, active, prosperous life,
> Ran through the woods, and mantled o'er the land.
> As the tree fell, the log-hut sprang in place;
> The log-hut, like the tent in fairy tale,
> Expanded to the village."

# CHAPTER XII.

## Windsor, East of the Great River.

## (*South Windsor.*)

## 1662 – 1768.

"And thus the white race spread,
And thus they scattered their rude clearings through
The leafy desert. The tall blockhouse rose
Surrounded by its stooping cabin-roofs
And belted with its pointed palisades.
The axe rung always, and the echoes woke
To the down-crashing woods. Green meadows sprung
From the wood-moss, and cattle lowed where rose
The bleating of the deer, and where the wolf
Howled to the moon. The rifle brought quick death
In hard strong hands to the majestic moose
And bounding deer. The eagle stooped to it.
The darting salmon felt the barbed point
Of the torch-lighted spear — the spotted trout
Leaped at the butterfly, and found quick death.
The beaver paddling round his ancient stream
Felt the sharp talons of some hidden trap,
And meekly died." — *Street.*

### *Its First Settlement.*

It will be remembered that the first purchase of land made by the Dorchester People after their arrival on the Connecticut, was upon the east side of the river, within the present town of South Windsor,[1] Tradition has always asserted that, at first,

[1] See Chapter on Indian Purchases.

they intended to settle here, but that fear of floods induced them to remove to the high lands on the west side. All the evidence, however, which has been presented in a former chapter, tends to show that their original intention was to locate on the present site of Windsor. Yet it is not improbable that this purchase, made during the disputes and negotiations with the Plymouth Company concerning their land at Windsor, was intended as a dernier resort, and that in case of the failure of those negotiations, the Dorchester party would have effected a permanent settlement on the east side of the river. From this alternative, however, they were relieved by the final agreement with the Plymouth Company in 1637, which left them in quiet possession of the much coveted lands at Windsor. For thirty years after, there seems to have been no occupation of the lands on the east side, except as a pasturage for their cattle, and some small pieces of mowing.[1] Tempting as were the advantages offered by its broad expanse of fertile meadow, there were obstacles and dangers in the way of its actual settlement, which could neither be overlooked or rashly encountered. The broad stream of the Great River, at all times an inconvenient highway, was, in the winter season, almost impassable with ice and drift. It was also a serious barrier to social intercourse and mutual aid or protection, while its annual freshets obliged them to build on the uplands at a considerable distance from its banks, and consequently at a greater remove from the main settlement. On those eastern shores, also, dwelt the ferocious Podunks, and their allies the Scantics, who though never overtly mischievous or unfriendly, could hardly be considered as safe or pleasant neighbors. Moreover, prudence and the exigencies of the times, forbade any undue increase of colonization, whereby the strength and safety

[1] Matthew Grant, in describing the great flood of 1638–9, says that it "endamaged many cattle over the river," i. e. on the east side; and in the deed of a purchase of land on that side by John Bissell, Jr., in 1660, mention is made of a piece of ground that "Goodman Hayden hath formerly to mow." Also, "Sept. 7, 1757, it was voted that the meadow east side of the river be cleared by the 23d." These and many other similar extracts might be adduced to show that the lands on the east side were to some extent improved.

of the older towns might be weakened. Such, probably, were the main reasons which, for many years, retarded the progress of settlement and improvement on the east side of the Great River.

The BISSELL family, to whom the monopoly of the Country Ferry was granted in 1648–9, were undoubtedly the pioneers of the East Windsor emigration. It is not probable, however, that they had any permanent residence on the east side for many years after that date, as so insolated a position, in the then unsettled state of the country, would have been full of peril to themselves and the common welfare. In January 1662–3, Nathaniel Bissell received from his father John, a deed of property upon the east side of the river, near the ferry, wherein is mentioned a house *already built*. This was undoubtedly the first and for several years the only dwelling house in East (now South) Windsor;[1] and it is probable that John Bissell, Senior, himself moved over to the east side in 1662, for in that year he made over without reservation, his former residence on the west side of the Connecticut to his son John, Jr.

The numerous purchases and grants which were made during the following ten years, bear evidence that the Windsor settlers justly considered their possessions on the east side of the Connecticut as among their most important and valuable interests. Indeed the spirit of speculation in eastern lands seems to have been as rife among them, as the "western land fever" has since been among their descendants. In 1672 there was a decided movement towards the settlement of the east side as a *distinct* town. We learn from the Colony Records, that the court, having at a previous session, granted a considerable tract of land on the east side of the river "within Windsor bounds," to Capt. Benjamin Newberry, Deacon John Moore and others, received a petition from the inhabitants of Windsor, asking for the postponement of confirmation until they could present objections to the same.

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[1] Thos. Burnham and others had purchased lands at Podunk in 1659–60, but there is no evidence that they were occupied, otherwise than for agricultural purposes.

The court answered this petition thus: "and it is condescended to by Capt. Newberry, and Deacon Moore, that if Windsor plantation at their next town meeting, by unanimous or major vote, of the inhabitants of Windsor, will release their township right in the lands on the east side of Connecticut River that are within their bounds, *to make a distinct plantation*, on that side of the River, then the said Capt. Newberry, and Deacon Moore engage to release their particular grants, for the accommodating of the said plantation, provided the plantation be confirmed a plantation by this court also, October next, and they have their proportion therein."

The reply of the town to this accommodating proposition of Messrs. Moore and Newberry, has not been preserved. That it was insufficient to influence the previous decision of the court, is evident, from the record of its subsequent session; wherein they declare that they see "no cause to put a stop to Deacon Moore and Capt. Newberry's" proceedings.

These gentlemen, however, were by no means the only persons on the east side. Already many individuals, mostly middle-aged or young married men, urged by the adventurous spirit of the day, or by the necessity of larger accommodations for their growing families, had crossed the river, and had built their humble dwellings along the uplands which overlooked the meadows. A road, also, had probably been opened from Scantic to Podunk, for in June 1672, occurs on the town books the following "List of Persons on the East side of Great River," who were appointed to work the highways:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Bissell, | John Colt, |
| Nathan'l Bissell, | Edward Elmor, Sr., |
| Nathan'l Bancroft, | Edward Elmor, Jr., |
| Nathan'l Briskall, | John Elmor, |
| Thomas Buckland,[1] | Joseph Fitch, |
| Thomas Buckland, Jr., | Samuel Grant, |
| John Buckland, | John Higley, |
| Samuel Baker, | Richard Johnson, |
| Samuel Cross, | Edward King, |

[1] Or Burnham.

William Morton,
John Osborne, Jr.,
Joseph Phelps,
John Porter, Jr.,
Samuel Rockwell,
Stephen Taylor,
Stephen Taylor, Jr.,
John Taylor,
Jonathan Winchell.

The young settlement had but just fairly commenced, when (1675) King Philip's War broke out. Immediately "great fear fell upon the land." Danger lurked in every bush, and peered from behind every tree; their houses were scattered, their numbers few; the Indians numerous and suspected; and the broad stream of the Long River cut them off from any immediate help of their friends and neighbors on the west side. In that hour of anxious fear, and torturing suspense, they felt that "in union there is strength." Many removed to the opposite side of the river, and those who remained carried their "lives in their hands." The frequent orders of the council of safety, in regard to places of refuge and precautions necessary to be taken, show how imminent was the danger. Finally the inhabitants on the eastern side of the Connecticut were ordered "forthwith" to remove themselves, with their cattle and grain, to the west side; and garrison houses were ordered to be kept for the protection of the few who were obliged to remain. One of these garrisons was established at Nathaniel Bissell's at Scantic, and another at Thomas Burnham's at Podunk. In fact, the settlement was temporarily broken up and dispersed. But soon the war closed. Peace smiled again upon the settlements, and the tide of emigration set back with renewed vigor. The lofty forest trees bowed their heads before the energetic stroke of the settler's axe; the meadows gained new beauty and fertility under his daily toil; and the smoke which curled lazily up from the chimneys of his cabin, announced to the inhabitants of the old town, that the settlement "on the east side" of the Connecticut was a *fixed fact.*

Yet this was attended with dangers and hardships almost equal to those experienced by their fathers, on their first arrival in the country, thirty years before. There were the same stubborn elements of nature to be subdued. The Indian was still an undesirable neighbor, and the constant fear of his sudden

attack, compelled them to carry their arms with them into the field, and even to the sanctuary; while at night they sought a common safety with their families in block-houses. Two of these were built on the Street; one where John Allen, 2d, and the other where Abizur Porter lived in 1845.[1]

Sickness, also, weakened the strength of the settler; for the depressing emotions of fear and anxiety, added to the fatigue and exposure of daily toil, rendered him an easy prey to the malaria which arose from the virgin soil which his plough upturned, and from the low wet lands on the river.

Our information concerning the location of the first settlers is exceedingly scanty, yet it may be remarked, that, as a general rule, their descendants at the present day, occupy very nearly the same localities. The Bissells, who as before mentioned were the first, settled at the mouth of Scantic River. Next above them were the Osborns; and next to them the Stileses. Edward King (the Irishman) had a house on the south side of Podunk as early as 1663. In 1679 Joseph Fitch sold the house he then lived in to John Colt. This house was on the north side of Podunk. In 1667, Samuel Elmor sold to John Elmor, land and "encumbrances" in Podunk meadow. John Porter (Jr.?) built one of the first houses, afterwards occupied by Warham Porter, of the 4th generation. Thomas Ellsworth built the first house above Scantic river, a few rods north of the present line of division between East and South Windsor.[2] The three first, and for a considerable time, the only houses on The Hill, were, one on nearly the spot now occupied by Mr. Carlos W. Clapp's residence; one where the house of the Rev. J. E. Tyler now stands; and the third nearly opposite the Academy.[3] John Loomis is supposed to have built a house nearly opposite Roderic King's. His brother Joseph Loomis is supposed to have built a house nearly opposite Horace Filley's present dwelling. It was taken down about 1770.[4] With these few facts we must

[1] Manuscripts of the late Dr. Ebenezer F. Reed.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

rest content. The lands of the early settlers all, or nearly all, ran back from the river three miles, thus giving to each one an almost equal proportion of meadow, upland and woodland. The first houses were as a general rule erected on the upland, along the present street from Hartford to Warehouse Point, &c. As their numbers and necessities increased, they gradually moved further back in the woodlands, and there cleared away farms and building spots. Of these later settlements, such as the present town of Ellington, the parish of Scantic in East Windsor, and Wapping in South Windsor, we shall speak more fully in a subsequent portion of our volume.

*Attempts to obtain a distinct Church Organization.*

The first inhabitants of Windsor Farms,[1] for many years attended public worship on the west side of the river, and retained their connection with the church and congregation there. But this was accompanied with great inconvenience and, in certain seasons of the year, with so much hardship and even danger, as to induce them, at a very early period, to seek relief. Accordingly, in May, 1680, they petitioned the assembly for a separate township, that they might settle a minister, and enjoy religious ordinances of their own. Their request, however, seems to have been denied, as eleven years after, in October, 1691, we find them again urging the matter in the following well-set and expressive language.[2]

To the Hon[l] Gen[l] Court sitting at Hartford, October 8, 1691:

The petition of the inhabitants of Windsor on the East side of the River, humbly sheweth; That whereas by God's providence, who is the Supreme Orderer of the bounds of all men's habitations, ours are so disposed as that we are incapacitated for attendance upon the public worship of God, in our Towne, without great Trouble, Labor, Hazard, and difficulty on the Sabbath, which by Divine appointment is a day of rest, and a considerable part of our inhabitants being for the most part wholly deprived of any opportunity of enjoying God in his ordinances

[1] The term *Farms* was not unfrequently applied to the *outsettlements* of the older towns. Cotton Mather gives a catalogue of ministers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, in which he mentions "*Windsor*, Mr. Samuel Mather, and *Farme*, Mr. Timothy Edwards."

[2] State Archives, Eccl. I, 87.

in public worship, and God having increased the number of our families to above 50, wherein it is reckoned there are near 300 persons capable to hear the word of God to profit, and apprehending it inconsistent with the design of our fathers who came into this wilderness that they might enjoy the ordinances of God in peace, without disturbance, and laying out our land for a settlement of so many of us their children on y$^{t}$ side the River, that we should be thereby deprived of the liberty of quietly enjoying God in his ordinances on the Sabbath, & the Town together being by God's Goodness to us able to maintain 2 ministers; We humbly petition that the Hon$^{l}$ Court would be pleased to order that the Town should mutually maintain 2 ministers, and one of the 2 to be settled on the East side of the River. We request the Hon$^{l}$ Court to consider that it hath pleased the Hon$^{d}$ Gen$^{ll}$ Ct to grant an enlargement of 5 miles to our place for the encouragement of the plantation, which is nothing to us, without the enjoyment of God's ordinances there. And the extreme hazards, dangers, and difficulties to the most able, and total inability of the greater part to go to the publick meeting at the Town, and the many Sabbaths that none of us can go, forces us to make this our application to this Hon$^{d}$ Court Your compliance herewith will oblige us, & as in duty we are bound to pray &c.

Signed by us in behalf of the major part of the inhabitants of Windsor on the East side of the River — Joseph Fitch, Nath$^{l}$ Bissell, Samuel Grant S$^{r}$

At their next session, May, 1692, the Court declared that "finding a difficulty arising in the case," they were unwilling to render an immediate decision; but appointed Mr. William Pitkin, Mr. Timothy Woodbridge, and Mr. Noadiah Russell, "to meet at Windsor, and to endeavor to bring the people to a comfortable agreement between themselves for settling the ministry to the best accommodating of the people, and to make report thereof to the Court at their next session." The committee was to meet on "Thursday come 7 night at Windsor."

It does not appear from the records, exactly what was the nature of the "difficulty in the case," which influenced this action of the court. It probably, however, arose from the unwillingness of the inhabitants of the town on the west side of the river, to allow the formation of a new society, which would involve a division of the estates, and thus increase their own share of the burden of ministerial support. That this was one if not the chief "difficulty," is evident from the record of the subsequent court, wherein (June 22d) they say, that "having

considered the same" they "do not find the estate of the people to be such as may at this present encourage this Court to grant their petition," and they therefore "recommend it to the inhabitants of Windsor to a hearty endeavor in the first place to settle a comfortable maintainance to their present minister, & then that they (of the West side) do freely grant the people on that (East) side to provide for the settlement of a minister on that side in some good way of their own agreement, for this Court sees that after a little patience the necessity of the case will call for it, & it will be [a matter] of necessity to have 2 places of public worship in that Town, one on each side the river."

This sensible advice of the honorable court was followed, and the east side folks held their "souls in patience" for two years longer. But the inexorable "necessity of the case," was still upon them, a burden too grievous to be borne. Consequently we are not surprised to find them again agitating the question.

April y^e^ 9th, 1694.—We whose names are underwritten, being the inhabitants of Windsor, on the east side Connecticut river, do earnestly desire that we may have liberty to procure and settle a minister among us to be maintained by the present inhabitants and those that shall inhabit with us hereafter.[1]

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Fitch, Sr., | James Porter, |
| Nath'l Bissell, | John Elmor, Sr., |
| Sam'l Grant, Sr., | Joseph Skinner, Jr., |
| John Colt, Sr., | John Strong, Jr., |
| Sam'l Rockwell, Sr., | John Pinney, |
| Thomas Stoughton, | Geo. Sanders, |
| Stephen Tailer, | Benj. Bissell, |
| Thomas Bissell, | John Stoughton, |
| Nath'l Loomis, | Joseph Colt, |
| John Loomis, | Matt. Grant, |
| Henry Wolcott, | John Taylor, |
| Jeremiah Diggins, | Robert Stedman, |
| Samuel Baker, | Samuel Rockwell, |
| Job Drake, Sr., | Joseph Fitch, |
| Josiah Loomis, | Joseph Rockwell, |
| Nath. Porter, | Josiah Grant, |
| Sam'l Grant, Jr., | John Grant, |
| Joseph Drake, | John Moore, Jr., |

[1] State Archives, Eccl., I, 103.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joshua Willes, Sr., | Thos. Long, |
| Joseph Loomis, | John Elmor, Jr., |
| James Loomis, | Joshua Willes, |
| Simon Wolcott, | [Moses ?] Loomis. |

*Settlement of the Rev. Mr. Edwards.*

The desired permission was accordingly granted by the assembly on the 10th of May, 1694,[1] and every impediment being now removed, the inhabitants of "Windsor on the East side of the River," procured the services of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, who preached to them as a candidate from "the midst of November" following, until March, 1695,[2] when he was formally ordained as their pastor.

Their choice had fallen on one eminently qualified, both by nature and education, to be their spiritual guide and counselor. He was well descended, being the eldest son of Mr. Richard Edwards, of Hartford, "a respectable merchant and an exemplary Christian," whose grandfather was a Welsh clergyman in London in the days of "good Queen Bess." The boyhood of young Edwards was spent in the midst of a pious, well regulated family circle, and having pursued his studies at the grammar school of his native city, he was at a proper age sent to complete them under the Rev. Peletiah Grover, of Springfield.

Under the instructions of this eminent classical scholar, he finished his preparatory studies, and entered Harvard College in 1687. On the 4th of July, 1691, he received *on the same day*, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, "which was an uncommon mark of respect paid to his extraordinary proficiency in learning.

Such were the antecedents of the individual, who now, in the prime of his youth, consecrated his talents to the service of God, and to the welfare of this pioneer congregation.

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[1] This permission was accompanied by the explicit declaration, that those who preferred to attend public worship on the west side might do so ; and that those who had estate on the east side, but resided on the west side, should be rated in the latter place.

[2] Eccl. Soc'y Records, I., 1. Dr. Sprague in his *Annals of the American Pulpit*, sets May, 1694, as the time of his ordination, but this is evidently incorrect. We have preferred to follow the Eccl. Soc'y Records.

*First Meeting House.*

About the time they called Mr. Edwards, they had erected a small meeting house, which was located on or near the corner of a lot adjoining the north-east corner of the *old* burying ground. This house, as far as we can learn, was merely a covered frame, without floor or seats, and the people sat upon the sills and sleepers. In December, 1706, the Society voted "that the young men should have liberty to make *a seat upon the beams* [of the meeting-house.] The young men's names are as followeth: William Morton, Jr., Josiah Rockwell, Samuel Bissell, Robert Stedman, Jr., Joseph Loomis, Jr., Jeremiah Drake, William Stoughton."

Various subsequent charges of expenditures for "mending," show that this edifice was never entirely finished.

Having now settled a minister, the court granted them "so much of their country rate as amounted to 3 pence upon the pound *for their encouragement*," which favor was repeated the succeeding year. This was a customary as well as necessary act of legislation in those early days, when money was scarce, and all the resources and energies of the people were hardly equal to the demands that were made upon them by the exigencies of the times, and the labor of subduing the country to the uses of civilized life.

"At a meeting of Inhabitants on the East side of the Great River in Windsor for the settling of Mr. Timothy Edwards in the work of the ministry, September 25, 1695, it was then voted as follows:

"That they will allow Mr. Edwards, besides the hundred pounds formerly granted, three score pounds a year for the two first years,[1] seventy pounds per year for the two next years, and eighty pounds per year for the future, and his wood."

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[1] His first year commenced in the midst of November, 1694, and ended in the midst of May, '95. He received for it £31 9*s*. 8*d* — at a rate (in year 1695) of $3\frac{1}{4}d$ on the pound. The collectors were John Stoughton and Samuel Tudor.

"A copy of a receipt which Mr. Timothy Edwards gave to the collectors which is as followeth:

"I do hereby acknowledge that I have received the full of my Rate made for the first half year, as witness my hand.

December 11, '96. TIMOTHY EDWARDS.

"At a General Court held at Hartford May 12th, 1698.
Ordered by this Court that all those that inhabit on the East side of the Great River in the township of Windsor — and those who shall hereafter inhabit there shall pay their equal proportions with the rest of their neighbours for the maintenance of the worship of God in that place so long as they shall there inhabit.
Vera Copia
Test. Eleazur Kimberly, Sec'y."

*Incorporation as a Distinct Society.*

At the October session of the assembly, in 1699, the people of Mr. Edwards's charge, were incorporated into an ecclesiastical society, and henceforth are known as the Second Church and Society in Windsor.[1]

Accordingly at their first subsequent meeting, "John Stoughton, Sgt. James Porter, Samuel Tudor, Corporal John Ellsworth, were chosen a committee to order the affairs of the society." John Stoughton was chosen clerk "to record the votes and make rates." Joseph Skinner and John Rockwell were chosen collectors.

December 15th, 1702. Voted "that every man and all the teams shall spend one day to cut and cart wood for Mr. Edwards, and if that doth not provide wood enough for one year, then that the Committee now chosen shall have power to call out the men and teams another day."

In 1706, we find the following item among the expenses of the Society:

"To Lieut. Willis for sweeping the Meeting-house, £1:6*d.*"

In those earlier days even a *lieutenant* did not disdain to be a "doorkeeper in the house of the Lord." He performed this office until about 1723.

*Second Meeting House.*

"At a meeting of the Society on the East side [of] Connecticut River, in Windsor, December 28, 1710.

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[1] "At a General Court holden at Hartford, Oct. 12th, 1699.
Ordered by this Court and the authority thereof that the inhabitants of Windsor on the East side of the Great River, belonging to the society there, shall have liberty to choose 3 or 4 men for a Committee to order the affairs of that society, and also Collectors to gather rates.
A true Copy. Test. Eleazur Kimberly, Sec'y."

Deacon Drake was chosen Moderator for this meeting.

Voted at this meeting that the place where the meeting-house shall be set up shall be determined by a major vote.

Voted by this Society that they would build a meeting house.

Voted that the new meeting house shall be set up in this place where the present meeting house now standeth, or within a few rods of said house.

Voted also that the new meeting house shall be built 40 feet square, and of a suitable height."

Capt. Thomas Stoughton, Lt. Nathaniel Loomis, Sgt. Henry Wolcott, Sgt. John Ellsworth, Sgt. Samuel Bancroft, were also appointed a Building Committee with discretionary power.

May 22, 1713, "voted the roof of the new meeting house shall be as this is."

Also, voted, to raise a rate of £100 "to be paid by January next" for building said meeting-house.

And one year after (May, 1714) it was voted "that this old meeting house should be put into the Committees hands to dispose of." This with an accompanying vote to raise a rate of £100 on the next list for "finishing" the new meeting-house, chronicles the completion of the latter.

Its erection, however, had not been unaccompanied with difficulties and vexations. For who ever heard of a New England meeting-house being built, that did not call out some expression of dissatisfaction, or some manifestation of ill temper? In this instance, the cause of the trouble was, that most prolific of all causes, the *location* of the new house. The records of the society merely mention a trouble which had arisen from "Henry & Simon Wolcott & others," which necessitated the calling of a council. The matter is more fully explained by a petition preserved in the State Archives. This petition, dated October 5th, 1713 is made by 57 families living south and 37 families living north of the meeting-house, who after stating that the present or old house stood "near the midst" between Martha Osborn's house on the north, and John Morton's house on the south, 8½ miles and 60 poles apart; go on to affirm that the travel of the south families is about double that of the people on the north. They therefore urgently pray that the new meeting-

house may be more equally located.[1] Their request was evidently reasonable, and the number and eminent respectability of those who urged it, secured the respectful consideration of the assembly, who called a council to compose the difference.

This council, consisting of Joseph Talcott, Tim° Woodbridge and Thos. Buckingham, met on the 15th of May following, (1714) and their decision supported the previous action of the society, viz: 1st, that the new meeting-house should be placed according to their own votes and the act of the assembly; 2d, that the dissenting brethren *be quiet and Christian-like;* 3d, that they reserve the liberty "when God in his providence shall put them into a capacity for it in a lawful and orderly way" to make a distinct society.

*Attempt to Divide the Parish.*

Still unsatisfied, the people residing in the south part of the town, petitioned the assembly (May 12th, 1715) for liberty to set up a separate society.[2] This petition, signed by forty-one persons, was promptly negatived by the assembly. And finally the matter was again referred to the former council, who reaffirmed their previous decision, supporting the vote of the society and the assembly.

Finding both the assembly and council unyielding, the dissenting brethren had no alternative but submission, and at the next society meeting, in December 26, 1716, it was "voted that

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[1] Signatures to the above:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph Fitch, Sr., | John Elmor, Sr., | Robert Stedman, |
| Nath'l Fitch, | Benj. Loomis, | Ed. Elmor, |
| Joseph Newberry, | Hezekiah Porter, | Benj. Colt, |
| John Wolcott, | Samuel Fitch, | Sam'l Evans, |
| Nath'l Porter, | Joseph Stedman, | Samuel Long, |
| Jas. Loomis, | Sam'l Burnham, | Hezekiah Loomis, |
| Joseph Porter, | John Morton, | Henry Wolcott, |
| Sam'l Elmor, | Noah Loomis, | Roger Wolcott, |
| Jeremiah Diggins, | Jabez Colt, | William Wolcott, |
| Jeremiah Diggins, Jr., | John Wood, Sr., | Mary Morton, |
| Joseph Colt, | Thos. Loomis, | Joseph Phelps. |
| Simon Wolcott, | Thos. Skinner, | |

[2] State Archives, Eccl. II, 237.

Roger Wolcot, Esq., Capt. Stoughton and Ens. Burnham should dignify the seats in the meeting-house.[1]

An amusing evidence of the intensity of the excitement to which this controversy had given rise, is presented in the following *verbatim et literatim* copy of some "*Verses made by Jabez Colt (of East, now South Windsor), when they raised the Meeting-House on the East Side of the Great River, at the Lower End,*" which we found in Timothy Loomis's old common-place book. In the same book we find that "the meeting-house (on y^e^ South end) of y^e^ East Side of Great River was raised March 22d, 1714."[2]

Behold all you that do pass by
  Which at us scorne and jeare
Be pleased now to turne aside
  and our defence to heare

You do account that we Rebel
  And Siscems [schisms] we do make
Thus are we in the talker's mouths
  and of us they do spake.

As if that some new sectary
  we did intend to bring
we never had the least intent
  to practise such a thing.

Thus Ruben, Gad, Menassa's tribe
  they were reproacht likewise
but yet the altar which they built
  was not for sacrifice.

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[1] State Archives (II), 237.

[2] There has been some difficulty in our mind as to the location of this edifice. It seems most probable that it was the East Hartford meeting-house, which being of course more accessible to those who lived at the lower end of East (now South) Windsor, would have greatly enlisted their sympathies; and it is likely that Jabez Colt, the poet, together with many of the *south-end* East Windsor people, volunteered their services and good-will at this *raising*. We have at least failed to discover any evidence of *independent* church erection by the disaffected party in East Windsor, to which our poet belonged.

Nor neither do we build this house
  false worship to erect
Yet grievously, without a cause
  on us they do reflect.

But if you have a mind to know
  or heare the reasons why
we undertake to build this house
  I'le tell y^e^ presently.

One reason why we build this house
  I openly declare
to offer praises, Sacrifice
  and for a house of prayer.

The Lord of host [s] now grant for us
  with upright hand and mind
we in the same may worship him
  with hearts that are unfained.

And let our priest with righteousness
  as with a robe be clad
His holy truth for to unfold
  to make our soles full glad.

One other reason yet there is
  the which I will unfold
how many of us suffer much
  both by the heat and cold.

It is almost four milds
  which some of us do go
upon God's holy Sabbath day
  in times of frost and snow.

Two milds we find in Holy writ
  Sabbath daie's journies bee
O wherefore then are we compelled
  for to go more than three [?]

By reason of the length of way
  our burden it is great
through stormy wind which we do go
  both in the rain and snow.

now let us all with one accord
in unity and love
by lifting up of heart and mind
Seeking to God above

That He would cast off our reproach
and eke exalt our horne
and with His gracious presence then
Our Meeting house adorn.

In August 30th, 1717, the Society voted Mr. Edwards £100, which "shall be paid Mr. Edwards, whether he does stay with us, or go away from us."

*Meeting-House Improvements.*

December, 1718, the society vote records, that if there be money left that was raised for the building the meeting-house, the committee shall be empowered to build pews over the gallery stairs.

December 8, 1719, it was voted "that the present committee shall demand what money there is due to the society, and lay it out to buy a *cushion* and a *hour-glass;* and make two horse-blocks, one on the north end of the meeting-house, and the other on the south; and build two pews, one over the south stairs, and the other over the north stairs, *if the money will hold out.* Voted, if there be money enough together, then to make caps over the doors."

Probably the money failed "to hold out," as the caps were rescinded at a subsequent meeting. Our fathers were careful not to incur any undue amount of indebtedness in the matter of church erection, a point worthy of notice by some "church building committees" of the present day.

March 27, 1724. There being a general dissatisfaction with the seating of the meeting-house, it was ordered to be reseated, and the rules adopted by vote, were:

1st. That shall be 1 head to a man, and age, and estate, &c., to take it from the building of the meeting-house until now.

2d. That the men shall sit on the men's side, and the women

on the women's side, and it *shall be counted disorder* to do otherwise.

3d. That the seaters shall fill up all the seats with young persons, viz: where the married [folks] are not seated.

*Singing.*

May 22, 1727. "Voted," That for the future the rule of Singing in this Society shall be according to the rule of singing now brought in, and taught among us by Mr. Beall."

*Renewed Attempt at Division.*

In May, 1729, an attempt was again made to divide (East) Windsor into two distinct societies, but the movement was promptly negatived by a vote of 60 against 19. It would seem, however, that its adherents were augmenting in numbers, for on a similar motion made at the society's annual meeting, two years later (1730–1) they formed a minority of 31 against 66. In April following, the south end people petitioned the assembly for a new society.[1] In this document they state that the present "society is built almost wholly on one street, and is ten miles long." But the assembly would not sanction them, whereupon, with a degree of perseverance which does them honor, they petitioned at the October session of 1732, for *winter privileges* (*i. e.* that they might employ a minister during the months of December, January, February and March), and for an abatement of one third of their rates to Mr. Edwards.

"We are forced," say they, "to travel from our own dwellings unto ye meeting-house, & there endure ye extreme cold, & oftentimes with wet clothes, fasting from morning until night, and then travel from ye meeting-house, unto our own dwellings, which by reason of ye difference of ye way, & ye coldness of ye weather, is so great a hardship that but few of us are able to endure. So that many of ye aged men, women & children are utterly debarred from attending on ye public worship a great part of ye cold season, &c."[1]

Again the influence of the society prevailed, and again were the courageous south-enders defeated.

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[1] State Archives. This petition signed (and probably drawn up) by Lt. David Bissell, Clerk.

Here we will leave them for a while, contending against the prejudices of their neighbors, and the *old fogy* conservatism of the assembly.

### *Troubles in the Church*, 1735–1741.

The even course of the Second Church was now seriously disturbed by a sharp and protracted contest between the pastor and his people on certain points of church government and discipline. The somewhat remarkable character of this dispute, as well as the importance of the principles involved, claim for it a more than passing notice at our hands. It is necessary to take a brief retrospective glance at the state of the churches in Connecticut, in which this difficulty first had its origin. Previous to 1708, the congregational had been the only mode of worship in the colony. Presbyterianism and Episcopalianism, however, had commenced their inroads upon the established opinions of the people. Against them the Congregational Churches had no general plan of church-fellowship or discipline to oppose. The Cambridge Platform, which for sixty years had been their rule, made no provision either for any association of ministers or consociation of churches. It was true that such associations of the clergy had, at an early date, been established in particular counties or neighborhoods — which had been productive of much good; yet they were purely voluntary and lacked the efficiency which a more general plan of union would have secured. In the absence of such a plan, many abuses had crept into the churches. One of the chief of these, was an utter lack of any regular system of examination of candidates for the ministry, and of their proper introduction to that office. The deplorable looseness which prevailed in this matter was a source of reproach and evil to the cause of religion.

"Besides," says Trumbull, "it was generally conceded that the state of the churches was lamentable, with respect to their general order, government and discipline. That for the want of a more general and energetic government, many churches ran into confusion; that councils mere not sufficient to relieve the aggrieved and restore peace. As there was no general rule for the calling of councils, council was called against council, and opposite results were given upon the same cases, to the reproach of councils and the wounding of religion."

A very general desire was felt, therefore, among the clergy and the laity of New England, for some nearer union between the churches. In Connecticut, both legislative and clerical influence favored the association of ministers and the consociation of churches; and the synod of 1662 had distinctly approved of the latter. "The heads of agreement drawn up and assented to, by the united ministers in England, called presbyterian and congregational, in 1692, had made their appearance on this side of the Atlantic; and in general, were highly approved."

Such was the state of things, when in May, 1708, the Assembly of Connecticut, being "sensible of the defects of the discipline of the churches of this government, arising from the want of a more explicit asserting of the rules given for that end in the holy scriptures," passed an act, requiring the ministers and churches of each county to meet and prepare drafts of an ecclesiastical constitution, which drafts were to be compared together at a subsequent general meeting at Saybrook. Accordingly, the delegates of the several councils met at Saybrook, Sept. 9th, 1708, and having duly considered the drafts submitted to them, drew therefrom a constitution, which was presented to, and approved by the assembly at its session in October following.

Concerning this platform of discipline, now generally known as the Saybrook Platform, Trumbull makes the following remarks:

"Though the council were unanimous in passing the platform of discipline, yet they were not all of one opinion. Some were for high consociational government, in their sentiments nearly presbyterian; others were much more moderate and rather verging on independency; but exceedingly desirous of keeping the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, they exercised great Christian condescension and amicableness towards each other.

As it was stipulated that the heads of agreement should be observed through the colony, this was an important means of reconciling members to the constitution, as these did not carry points so far as the articles of discipline. These did not make the judgments of councils decisive, in all cases, but only maintained, that particular churches ought to have a reverential regard to their judgment, and not to dissent from it without

apparent regards from the word of God. Neither did these give the elders a negative in councils over the churches; and in some other instances they gave more latitude than the articles of discipline. These therefore served to reconcile such elders and churches, as were not for a rigid consociational government, and to gain their consent. Somewhat different constructions were put upon the constitution. Those who were for a high consociational government, construed it rigidly according to the articles of discipline, and others by the heads of agreement; or, at least they were for softening down the more rigid articles, by construing them agreeably to those heads of union."

We have been at the pains of thus quoting these remarks of Trumbull's, because they serve to enlighten us very materially, concerning this controversy in the Second Church.

Mr. Edwards was undoubtedly one of those who "were for high consociational government, and in their opinions nearly Presbyterians," and disposed to construe this Saybrook Platform rigidly according to the articles of discipline." On the promulgation, therefore, of the Platform, he asserted that it should henceforth be the order of his church,[1] as their delegates had been present at the convention which framed it, and had (impliedly at least) endorsed it.[2] This the church denied, inasmuch as they were unaware, when they sent their messengers

[1] This church early adopted the Cambridge Platform of church government and worship, and the Westminster Confession of Faith; as the church in West Windsor, from which they originated, had also done; but has ever united in associations and ecclesiastical councils, with the neighboring churches, who are generally settled on what is called the Saybrook Platform. (Extract from Church Manual.)

[2] For our information concerning this controversy in the Second Church of Windsor, we are indebted to a manuscript volume, in the possession of the *Conn. Hist. Society.* It fills 108 small quarto pages, written in the clear chirography of Governor Roger Wolcott, and was evidently (having title page, preface, &c.) intended for publication. It is entitled "A | Narrative | of the Troubles in the Second Church in | Windsor | since the year 1735; to the year 1741 | with the | Reasons why the Brethren of that Church | adhere to the order of Church Government | Assented to | By the Churches of New England A: Dom: 1648 | and | Refuse to submit to the order of Discipline | agreed upon at Saybrook 1708 | Acts, xvii, 11. |

to the convention, that any such change was contemplated. They also declared their adherence to the ancient congregational order. "Finding their Pastor so much attached to this new Scheme of Discipline;" and finding that according to its provisions the messengers of a church were of no account unless they conformed to the major part of the elders; and not approving of the *silential* method of voting, they insisted to their pastor upon their right, as a church, to the free choice of messengers.

Notwithstanding this wide variance of opinion between pastor and people, concerning this platform of discipline, there seems to have been no open break until the year 1735. In the course of that year, Mr. Edwards, preaching to his church on the subject of church discipline, asserted the following points:

1st. That it belongs to the Pastor of the Church to judge and determine what complaints or accusations shall be brought before the Church and what not.

2d. That the votes of the Brethren to Convict or Restore an offender, are of no force or validity without the concurrence or the approbation of the Pastor.

It is needless to say, that the brethren were both surprised and grieved at the position taken by their pastor. They immediately addressed him a letter, wherein they modestly but firmly insisted on the *equal* rights of messengers and elders; complaining that he had always designated the one to be sent as messenger—unless some one objected, which is the silential method, and unfair in its operation. They conclude by requesting a fair and free conference on the matter.[1] This very rea-

——— Siquid Novisti Rectius Illis
Candidus Imperti Si non his utere mecum.—*Hor.*

Published at the Desire of Several of the Brethren and others." The heading of the first page is "The Privileges of the Church contended for."

It evidently presents an *ex parte* view of the case, yet its able discussion of the theological points involved; its strong common sense, and the dignified spirit of Christian courtesy which pervades it, incline us to a more than usual confidence in its statements.

[1] This letter was signed "in behalf of the church," by Hez. Porter, William Wolcott, Sam'l Bancroft, Joshua Loomis, Henry Wolcott, and Roger Wolcott, all highly respectable and influential men.

sonable request was declined by Mr. Edwards, and the difficulty existed in this unsatisfactory state, until a case of discipline brought matters to a focus. It seems that "Mr. Edwards had for a considerable time debarred Joseph Diggins from owning his covenant and having his child baptized, unless he would publickly confess himself guilty of a scandalous offence, Mr. Edwards had charged him with." This was his marrying Mr. Wm. Stoughton's daughter contrary to her father's wish. Joseph Diggins asserted his innocence, and claimed a trial by the church. This Mr. Edwards refused, claiming that he had a *negative* on the church, and that therefore, until his opinion was altered, it was useless for the church to trouble themselves about the matter. Thus the case rested (although Mr. Edwards was often importuned by the elders and brethren to allow a trial) until October, 1738, when a council was called which decided in favor of granting a trial to Joseph Diggins. Sometime after this, Mr. Edwards called a church meeting, and entered a formal protest against Diggins, charging him with having broken the 5th and 8th commandments.

The case was tried, and Joseph Diggins was pronounced *not guilty*. From this decision Mr. Edwards and two of the brethren dissented, and called a council. The council met June 12th and 18th, 1739, and their decision sustained the previous action of the church. They however commended Mr. Edwards for his "tenderness, prudence, faithfulness and caution" in the matter; and if he can not without scruples admit Joseph Diggins, the brethren are advised not to press the matter, and Diggins himself recommended to apply to some other minister for church privileges and baptism for his child.

After this, Diggins again applied to and was denied by Mr. Edwards. The kindly importunities of the deacons of the church in his behalf met the same fate from the unrelenting pastor.

Then an affectionate, plain-spoken and earnest letter from the church, in behalf of Joseph Diggins, praying for his admission, and asserting their rights as a Congregational Church, was handed to Mr. Edwards. Again he refuses their request, on a

plea of conscientious scruples, as he does not wish to countenance such marriages as that of Joseph Diggins.

Finding the pastor thus disposed, the church move that Diggins be allowed to seek elswhere for church rights. To this he demurs: 1st, on the ground of its great inconvenience; and, 2d, because "it is safest for me to be here under the watch of this church, where my brethren are about me to observe my behavior and direct me."

The aspect of things was now decidedly bad, and the deacons, "fearful and loth to have the affair drove to extremity," requested their pastor to call a church-meeting. This he flatly refused to do, whereupon the deacons called one on their own responsibility. At this meeting (Oct. 1739–40), Joseph Diggins made a formal charge, against Mr. Edwards, of mal-administration. Finally the pastor was induced to call a council, which met April 22, 1740.

To them the church propounded four questions for their consideration and advice.

1st. Concerning the power of the pastor to appoint messengers.

2d. Concerning the pastor's power to negative the action of the church.

3d. Concerning the pastor's power to judge and determine what complaints shall come before the church.

4th. To determine the case of Joseph Diggins.

Involved with this was the still pending charge of mal-administration, against the pastor. But the council, like most councils, was too thin-skinned to manage the matter. It contented itself with *declining to entertain any discussion on the first three propositions*, but professed its willingness to adjudicate the case of Joseph Diggins. This however was but of secondary importance to the church. Deeply interested as the majority were in the case of their aggrieved brother, they could not but feel that it involved principles of vital importance to themselves and the church at large. For thirty-two years they had firmly maintained the inalienable rights of a Congregational Church to govern themselves, and during all that period they

had resisted the attempted encroachments of their respected pastor, with a mingled judgment and forbearance which excites our surprise and admiration. Councils had but added to the difficulties of the case. That of 1738 had wholly omitted to pronounce on the duty of Mr. Edwards to submit Diggins's case to the church. That of 1739, had given advice contradictory to itself, or liable to inconstruction. The last council, had utterly refused to adjudicate the very points upon which the welfare of the church depended, and had, indeed, required them to renounce those principles. Their pastor also was still lying under a charge of mal-administration, and for nearly three years, the church had not partaken of the Lord's Supper.

"We desire," said the church, as they recounted their grievances, "no new thing, but only what were the *principles* and *practice of our fathers;* yea, the *principles* of the *first Puritans*, as may appear from the Order of Church Government drawn up by Mr. Cartwright, the father of the Puritans, in Queen Elizabeth's time." Furthermore they stated their convictions that the *real* controversy was whether the church or the pastor should have the *power of nominating* their elders. Finally Mr. Diggins having, "upon importunity of some of the brethren," withdrawn his complaint, a considerable number of the church presented their pastor with the following letter:

Windsor, August 11th day, 1741.

Rev$^{d}$ Sir:

It would have been a great satisfaction to us if you had granted our motion to you (the last time you called us together) to call a Congregational Council to advise us in our controversies respecting our church-order which was offered to the council that met, which they refused to hear and give their opinion upon. We are still of opinion that a Congregational Council would have been the properest way to have led us into peace in that matter. But since you have declined this, and we are denied the benefit of such a council, we hope you will suffer us, without offence, to declare that we are still a Congregational Church, and that in our opinion it is not with our Pastor to debar us from any privilege belonging to us as such; but we are ready to receive any evidence from the Scriptures or reason, to convince us that the Congregational Church-order is unscriptural or unsound. We are further of opinion that merely the different understanding between us about our church-order is not a sufficient cause to hinder our Communion, and Mr. Dig-

gins having withdrawn his complaint, we see nothing in the way but we may set down at the Lord's Table together.
To the Revd Mr. Timothy Edwards.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Signed) | Hez. Porter, | Josiah Rockwell, |
| | Joseph Skinner, | Matthew Rockwel, |
| | Roger Wolcott, | Daniel Skinner, |
| | Job Elsworth, | William Wolcott, Jr., |
| | Sam'l Bancroft, | William Ellsworth, |
| | Jeremiah Bissell, | Joseph Osborn, |
| | Joseph Newberry, | James Pasco, |
| | Richard Skinner, | Jacob Munsel, |
| | Abiel Abbot, | Samuel Ellsworth. |

Upon receipt of this letter, the Pastor "propounded the Sacrament, which was attended by the Brethren without objection."

The unhappy condition of the church seemed now in a fair way to be at an end. But, "on the Lord's day, Nov. 1, 1741," Mr. Edwards read a letter to the church after morning discourse, desiring them to send a messenger to a council at Hartford. He also took occasion to reassert his right to nominate the messenger, "*yet for peace sake, and for this time,*" he condescended to leave it to them. In the afternoon the congregation met and appointed a messenger, who applied to Mr. Edwards for his certificates to said council. The pastor, who had been absent from the election, although invited to attend, declined to furnish such certificate to the messenger, alleging as a reason, that not having been present, he did not know who was elected.

Thus suddenly and strangely, the partly healed wound between pastor and people, was rudely torn asunder, and the church found themselves again plunged into a sea of troubles.

How the difficulty was finally settled, we are not informed. The written account, to which we are indebted in the previous pages, although fully prepared and intended for publication, was never issued. But the following item from the society's books, may possibly afford us a clue.

"To Mr. Matthew Rockwell £8 for preaching 4 Sabbaths to this Society *in Mr. Edwards's confinement.*"

"Four Sabbaths" previous to this date of December 1st, would carry us back near the date (Nov. 1) of that "Lord's day" whereon Mr. Edwards so unaccountably renewed the scarce-healed controversy between himself and people. It is not improbable that we may find in this fact an explanation and

an extenuation of the aged pastor's strange conduct. Old age brings with it infirmities of temper as well as of body; and we are inclined to regard his persistence, in what he doubtless thought to be the line of duty, as an unconscious manifestation of that disarrangement of the nervous functions, which more or less accompanies the gradual decay of the physical powers; and of which it was, in his case, probably the first marked premonition. It was at all events followed by a few weeks' illness, the first, as the records show, of a series of successive sicknesses, which marked his passage to the grave.

It is probable that this was the opinion of his people, for, as we have before said, the intended protest was suppressed, and no further allusion is found on any of the records to the question in dispute. Whatever difference of opinion might have existed in regard to the mooted points of church government, there seems to have been at all times an unusual degree of affection for their pastor. They could not but feel that his whole life had been devoted to their highest good, that his character had been in strictest harmony with his teachings, that in all his dealings with them fidelity had been mingled with love, and judgment tempered with mercy. Over the errors, as they deemed them, of his declining years, they were disposed to cast the wide mantle of Charity, and rallying around his bending form, they strove by tender offices of affection to lighten his labors, and to uphold his feeble hands.

Another yet more powerful influence was probably at work, to bind them together in the bonds of Christian fellowship. The "Great Awakening" of 1741–2, which had commenced at Northampton under the ministry of "Mr. Jonathan," the son of their beloved pastor, was spreading over the land. And this church and town partook of its blessed effects. "Some of the aged still among us," says the church record in 1791, "date their conversion from that memorable period, and have maintained a Christian life to their old age." And before the presence of the Lord, all bitterness of spirit, if such there was, must have melted away, as the snows upon the hillside disappear before the genial warmth of spring.

1742, December. It was voted that the "Galleries be en-

larged all around, as it now is on two sides." And in 1745, £10 was paid to Doctor Matthew Rockwell and Mr. Wolcott, "for preaching in our Pulpit" in Mr. Edwards's absence.

*Mr. Perry Installed as Colleague Pastor.*

For nearly threescore years Mr. Edwards had "gone in and out" before this people, breaking to them the "bread of life," and ministering to their spiritual wants, with a fidelity and earnestness which had greatly endeared him to their hearts. His whole active life had been spent in their service, his children had grown under their eyes to positions of eminence and usefulness, and his fame had become a part of their own.

But these many years had not been without their effect upon him; the tall form was beginning to bend, the elastic step grew daily less firm, and the snows which whitened his head, reminded them that he and they were "passing away."

And so, with a consideration honorable alike to themselves and their venerable pastor, the society determined to procure a colleague to help him in the work of the ministry, and at a meeting in August, 1752,

"The Committee, Capt. Roger Wolcott, Mr. Matthew Rockwell and Mr. Wm. Wolcott, are directed to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Timothy Edwards, and inform him that his great age and the infirmities that attend it, have rendered him unable to preach the word to the Society to their edification as it ought to be, and that therefore the Society have agreed to settle another Minister, in which they desire his concurrence and advice."

The committee doubtless performed their somewhat delicate task in a manner acceptable both to their aged pastor, and the society, as in December following, we find the latter taking measures for procuring a colleague. And in October, 1753, it was resolved that "this society shew their willingness by their committee that Mr. Edwards should be eased of the burden of preaching," until the next annual meeting. His pulpit was accordingly supplied by the Rev. Thomas Williams, who afterwards received a call from the society on very flattering terms of settlement, which were declined. The society then called Mr. Joseph Perry. The terms offered him were a *settlement* of £2,500, old tenor, in bills, to be paid in three equal installments at end of each year, for the first three years, and a *salary* of

£60 proclamation money, annually, for first three years; and after that £75 in lawful money or its equivalent, so long as he should remain with them in the ministry.

The call was accepted by Mr. Perry in the following letter:

"To the Second Society in the town of Windsor:

Brethren—After having returned you my most hearty thanks for the honor and respect you have done me, by inviting of me (on the 28th of October last) to settle with you in the work of the Gospel Ministry, I would inform you by these lines, that I have taken your proposal into serious consideration, consulted Heaven for direction, and taken all proper advice in this great and important affair, and recordingly return an answer to your request, in the following manner (viz) that I fully and freely accept of the settlement by the society votes, also that I freely accept of the salary by the society votes for my support, so long as I shall continue among you as your Minister. As your courteous behavior to, and Christian treatment of me have effectually engaged my heart to you, let it be our constant care to keep up a Christian temper and deportment towards each other, and mutually strive to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, that he who is Head over all things to His Church, may dwell in the midst of us, and bless our honest designs to promote the Glory of God in the salvation of souls, and may we long rejoice together in beholding the Glory of God, and the prosperity of the Redeemer's Kingdom among us.

Brethren, pray for me, that I may be a faithful and successful laborer in God's Vineyard, and that I may study to show myself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, and may that Love, Peace and Harmony, I trust is really subsisting between us at present, continue, until we shall be admitted into the New Jerusalem, and God's Holy Temple above, where Love reigns without dissimulation, which is the prayer and shall ever be the constant endeavor of your friend and well wisher JOSEPH PERRY.

Windsor, April the 28th, 1755.

Accordingly on the 11th of June following, "he was duly ordained as colleague pastor over the Second Church of Christ in Windsor." The council on that occasion, was entertained at the house of Capt. Ebenezer Grant, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Porter of Sherburne.[1]

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[1] A | Sermon | preached at the | ordination | of the Reverend | Mr. Joseph Perry, | to the | Pastoral care of a Church in Windsor: | June 11, 1755. | By Samuel Porter, A. M., | Pastor of a Church in Sherburne. Boston: New England; Printed by John Draper, at his Printing-Office in Newbery Street. | mdcclv. Text, 1 Cor., II, 2.

Mr. Perry was a native of Sherburne, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1752, and was only about 22 years of age when he became Mr. Edwards's colleague. He possessed a fine education, promising talents, and great amiability of character. These, together with his fervent piety, soon endeared him to the hearts of his new charge, and commended him to the confidence of their aged pastor.

*Death of Rev. Mr. Edwards.*

The pleasant relations which they sustained to each other were, however, soon broken, by the death of the venerable Edwards, on the 27th of January, 1758, in the 89th year of his age. For 63 years he had been a faithful laborer in the Lord's harvest-field. How many precious souls were bound up in the sheaf which he presented to his Master, will never be known to us on earth, for the records of this church during his ministry, as well as that of Mr. Perry, are lost.[1] But certain we may be, that the crown which Timothy Edwards wears at his Lord's right hand in the heavenly mansion above, is not the least for brightness among those that surround the "starry throne."

We find in Dr. Sprague's valuable *Annals of the American Pulpit*, the following account of Mr. Edwards's appearance, character and habits, from the pen of his descendant, Dr. Sereno E. Dwight:

"Mr. Edwards was about five feet ten inches in height; of fair complexion; of a strong, robust frame; full but not corpulent. He was a man of polished manners, particularly attentive to his dress, and to propriety of exterior; never appearing in public but in the full dress of a clergyman.

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[1] "As also, in great part, during that of Mr. Whelply" (Church Manual). It was our good fortune to find, in some manuscripts of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, belonging to Mrs. L. Weld, of Hartford, a copy of the Original Church Covenant; list of church members under date of 1700; and baptisms from August 1698 to July 1703. These, with other private memoranda concerning church matters, constitute the *earliest* and *only* records of the Second Church, prior to 1830. They have been duly incorporated in Appendix No. 6.

"The management not only of his domestic concerns, but of his property generally, was entrusted to the care of Mrs. Edwards, who discharged the duties of a wife and a mother with singular fidelity and success. In strength of character she resembled her father; and like him she left behind her in the place where she resided for seventy-six years, that 'good name' which is 'better than precious ointment.' On a visit to East Windsor in the summer of 1823, I found a considerable number of persons advanced in years, who had been well acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and two upwards of ninety who had been pupils of her husband. From them I learned that she had received a superior education in Boston; was tall, dignified and commanding in her appearance, affable and gentle in her manners, and was regarded as surpassing her husband in native vigor of understanding. They all united in speaking of her as possessed of remarkable judgment and prudence, of an exact sense of propriety, of extensive information, of a thorough knowledge of the scriptures and of theology, and of singular conscientiousness, piety and excellence of character. By her careful attention to all his domestic concerns, her husband was left at full liberty to devote himself to the proper duties of his profession. Like many of the clergy of that early period, in New England, he was well acquainted with Hebrew literature, and was regarded as a man of more than usual learning, but was particularly distinguished for his accurate knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics. In addition to his other duties, he annually prepared a number of pupils for college; there being, at that time, no academies or public schools endowed for this purpose. One of my aged informants, who pursued his preparatory studies under him, told me that, on his admission to college, when the officers had learned with whom he had studied, they remarked to him that there was no need of examining Mr. Edwards's scholars.[1]

"He was for that period, unusually liberal and enlightened, with regard to the education of his children — preparing not only his son, but each of his daughters also, for college. In a letter, bearing date August 3, 1711, while absent on the expedition to Canada, he wishes that Jonathan and the girls may

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[1] He was also something of a *poet*, for Roger Wolcott, in the dedication of his poems, 1723, thus addresses him:

"Yet where you censure, Sir, don't make the verse,
You pinned to Glover's venerable hearse,
The standard for their trial; nor enact,
You never will acquit what's less exact.

Sir, that will never do; rules so severe
Would ever leave Apollo's altar bare,
His priests no service: all must starve together,
And fair Parnassus' verdant tops must wither.

continue to prosecute the study of Latin; and in another of August 7th, that he may continue to recite his Latin to his elder sisters. When his daughters were of proper age, he sent them to Boston to finish their education. Both he and Mrs. Edwards were exemplary in their care of their religious instruction; and, as the reward of their parental fidelity, were permitted to see the fruits of piety in them all, during their youth.

"He always preached extemporaneously, and, until he was upwards of seventy, without noting down the heads of his discourse. After that time, he commonly wrote the divisions on small slips of paper; which as they occasionally appeared beyond the leaves of the Bible that he held in his hand, his parishioners called, 'Mr. Edwards's thumb papers.' Apologizing for this one day to one of his pupils, he remarked to him, that he found his memory beginning to fail, but that he thought his judgment as sound as ever; and this was likewise the opinion of his people, till near the close of his life. He is not known to have written out but a single sermon, which was preached at the General Election in 1732, and was published. It is a solemn and faithful application of the doctrine of a general judgment to his hearers, particularly as legislators and magistrates. As he lived till within a few months of his son's decease, the latter often visited his father and preached in his desk. It was the customary remark of the people, that 'although *Mr. Edwards* was perhaps the more learned man, and more animated in his manner, yet *Mr. Jonathan* was the deeper preacher.'

"His influence over his congregation was commanding, and was steadily excited on the side of truth and righteousness. When he knew of any division among them, he went immediately to see that the parties were reconciled; and when he heard of any improper conduct on the part of any individuals, it was his uniform custom to go and reprove them. Under his preaching, the gospel was attended with a regular, uniform efficacy, and, in frequent instances with revivals of religion; yet no record is preserved of the actual admissions to the church.

"In some of the family letters, I find incidental mention of a revival of religion, as existing in 1715 and 1716; during which Mrs. Edwards and two of her daughters made a profession of their Christian faith; and several others of the family are spoken of 'as travelling towards Zion with their faces thitherward.' His son observes, in 1737, that he had known of no parish in the west of New England, except Northampton, which had as often been favored with revivals of religion, as that of his father."

In the ancient burying ground of East Windsor, which commands an extended view of the beautiful Connecticut Valley, rest the remains of this devoted servant of God. Over them, on a monumental table, is inscribed:

"In memory of the Revd. Mr. Timothy Edwards, Pastor of the 2d Society of Windsor (whose singular Gifts and Piety rendered him an excellent, and in the Judgment of Charity, a successful minister of the Gospel), who died January 27, A. D. 1758, in the 89th year of his age, and 64th of his ministry. And his remains buried under this stone.

An Epitaph.

The man of God, who nobly pled,
His master's cause alas! is dead
His voice no more! but awful urn,
Still speaks to men their great concern,
His praise on souls will long outlast:
When Grace completes the work began,
Bright saints will shine his living crown."

The partner of his bosom, who had so long shared with him life's toils and labors, survived him but twelve years, during which time she retained her mental faculties in remarkable vigor. Her husband's salary, and the affection of his flock, was continued to her until her death, January 19, 1770, at the advanced age of *ninety-nine* years. As she had been a most efficient helper to her husband, so, by her active piety and good influence, she greatly assisted and strengthened his successor in the ministry.

Mr. Edwards's residence was on the west side of the street, about a hundred rods north of Stoughton's Brook; it was two stories high, with a projection in the centre of the front, perhaps eight or nine feet square, forming in the lower floor, a sort of hall or ante-room, and above a small room with windows. The ground floor of the house was laid on the ground, and the sills of the house placed upon it, so that in entering one had to step over the sill. This house was pulled down about 1814, and James Flint built a new one over the old cellar. The stepping stone which laid in front of the sill was purchased of Mr. Flint, and used as the corner stone of the Theological Institute in East Windsor. The house, like all the houses of that day, was furnished with fire places sufficiently large to take in wood five or six feet in length, and leave room enough each side to seat a large family of children. Wood was abundant, and his people kept his wood-pile well supplied, so that he used it freely. His negro, Tom, attended to his fires, and it is related

of Mr. Edwards that when the room became too hot for comfort, he would call upon Tom to bring in an armful of *green* wood to quench the fire. Mr. Edwards had a sort of bower or alcove in the edge of the woods, perhaps fifty rods from his house, where he used frequently to retire for study and meditation.

### *A New Meeting-House.*

Meanwhile the good people had been agitating the propriety of erecting a new meeting-house, for the old one was altogether insufficient to meet the wants of the fast increasing population. Indeed, as early as 1752, the society had decided to build anew, and some steps had been taken towards it; but in 1753, in consequence of some contentions (as usual) in regard to its location, the necessity of settling a new minister, and the burden of £300 paid to the society, which had been set off in the north parish, under the Rev. Mr. Potwine, it was concluded not to build "at present."

In 1757, however, the project was reviewed and application made to the assembly for a committee to *locate* the said meeting-house. This important step being accomplished, the society fixed upon the dimensions of the new edifice (viz: length, 60 feet; width, 45 feet; height, 27 feet posts); and appointed Erastus Wolcott, Ebenezer Grant, and Joel Loomis as building committee. Mr. Grant had the greatest burden of the business, as the records and accounts of this committee sufficiently evidence.[1]

By October, 1761, the new meeting-house was so far advanced, that the society chose the *seaters*, to seat it, and instructed them as follows.

Voted, that the Committee "seat men and women apart.

Voted, furthermore, that if any set of males (of the married people) being so seated, shall agree among themselves to exchange with their wives, they have the liberty.

Voted, the men take the south end, the women the north end. Left with the committee, to seat the widows & single people."

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[1] These accounts are still in possession of his grandson, Maj. Grant of South Windsor.

This edifice, which was *paid for mainly by the sale of tobacco*,[1] stood originally in the street, about 60 or 65 feet south, and 50 feet east of the present church. This position was forced on the society, in consequence of the unwillingness of the owner of a desirable adjoining lot, to sell, although offered an extravagant price. Here it stood until about 1825, when it was removed back to the location of the present building, by Dea. Abner Reed. Its removal was accomplished, in spite of the predictions of all the wiseacres of the village, without any perceptible strain or damage to the church or steeple.[2] It was considered in its day as a remarkably fine specimen of church architecture. The steeple especially was the pride of the town, and was built by subscription, except £40 voted by the society. One influential gentleman remarked, when the subscription paper was handed to him, that he should cheerfully add his contribution, for "God had one *barn* in Windsor already, and did not want another," referring to the Wapping meeting-house, which had no steeple. The old negro doctor Primus, also had his say, in the following sentiment proposed at the raising;

"Big church, high steeple,
Proud committee, poor people."

1763, June 23d. The society's committee were "empowered to secure the glass windows of the meeting-house from breaches, by purchasing *springs* or *weights*," as they should judge best.

In December following, they were ordered to make such changes in the floor seats "as to make room below to bring the new married people down."

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[1] Tradition, amply confirmed by the accounts of the building committee.

[2] The house was so well built, that to quote the words of Deacon Abner Reed, in a letter to the author. "At the time it was taken down (1845) the timbers of the frame were perfectly sound, and the builder of the new house told me that after he had stripped off all the covering he examined the frame, and could not find a spot of rot in the whole that he could stick the point of his knife in, except one in the sill where the double front door lapped together, and that not enough to injure it. *All* the posts of the old house, and all the beams and other parts that for size and length would answer, were worked into the new. The contractor told me that he could not have got timber for the posts that would have answered so well as the old ones."

December, 1765. A sum of money having been subscribed to obtain *a bell*, Erastus Wolcott, Ebenezer Grant and Joel Loomis were appointed a committee "to lay it out." This bell, the first in the Society, became broken, and was replaced with a new one in 1791–2.

Three years after, in 1768, that portion of Windsor, east of the Great River, was incorporated as a distinct town; and this church and society became the First Church of East Windsor.

*History of the Church since* 1768.

Mr. Perry died on the 21st of June, 1783, aged about fifty years, and "distinguished for talents, learning and piety." His pastorate of twenty-eight years, had been remarkable for the pleasant and uninterrupted relations which had subsisted between himself and his people. Courtesy, reasonableness and kindness marked all his intercourse with them. And while his amiable qualities of heart endeared him to his people, his talents and judgment commanded the respect and confidence of his brethren in the ministry. When the war of the American Revolution broke out, he eagerly espoused its principles, and both in public and private threw the whole weight of his influence in favor of the patriot cause. Nay, more, for when the company marched from East Windsor to New York in the summer of 1776, this fearless pastor accompanied them.[1]

Of Mr. Perry's personal appearance we know but little, except that he was, in the later years of his life, very corpulent. But three of his sermons have been published, viz: a Sermon on the death of Governor Roger Wolcott; a Sermon on the death of the Rev. Nathaniel Hooker, 1771; and a Connecticut Election Sermon, 1775. His residence, and the place of his death, is still standing, and is occupied by Miss Nancy Verstille.

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[1] The letter in which he requests permission from his congregation to go upon what he considered a call of duty, is one of the most beautiful and touching which was ever penned by this devoted and talented man. It was accidentally found by the author, and will be published in Dr. H. C. Gillette's *Historical Sketches of East Windsor*, since 1768. An interleaved Almanac containing memoranda of this march, kept by Mr. Perry, is deposited in the library of the South Carolina Historical Society.

*Singing.*

April, 1776. Voted, that "the young men who sing on the tenor be allowed to sit in the north front gallery."

Erastus Wolcott, Jr., chosen chorister, "to set the psalm and lead in singing."

March, 1780. "Question put to this Society whether they were willing to admit the use of the *pitch-pipe* in setting the psalm in public worship. Voted in the *negative*."

This little instrument seems to have been the innocent cause of much *noise*, and disturbance in the society. On the 30th of the same month, a similar vote met with a similar fate, whereupon the singers refused to sing, and a difficulty also arose concerning the choice of a chorister. The *emeute* was finally allayed by the reappointment of the "Old Committee."

In October, 1791, we find the first mention made of that now popular and necessary institution, *singing schools*.

"Voted, to raise and use the sum of £8,00 lawful money in hiring a singing master to teach the young people of said society the art or rule of singing psalmody."

After this date, the singing school becomes one of the most regular items of expense on the society's books.

*Pews and Seatings, &c., &c.*

The practice of *seating* the meeting-house continued, until within the memory of those who are now living. The *long seats* in the meeting-house were altered to *pews* in 1785; a clock was voted for in 1810; liberty was granted, in 1821, to certain persons to put up "a stove or stoves" at their own expense; and at the same time the plan of selling or leasing seats was adopted.

In 1845, the old meeting-house was taken down, and a new one built on nearly the same ground. The same year, by the division of the old town of East Windsor, this church became the *First Church of South Windsor*.

Watts's Psalms and Hymns are still in use in this church. The seasons of communion were quarterly till 1852. Since that time once in two months.

The practice of admitting persons into the church on what was called the half-way covenant plan, continued here until

March 27, 1808, when it was quietly abolished. A relation of Christian experience was required of all candidates for full communion from an early period. This church have repeatedly and solemnly adopted the Cambridge Platform and Westminster Confession, as the foundation of their union in discipline and doctrine, because, in their view, most agreeable to the word of God.

From the year 1786 to 1827, a period of forty-one years (during the ministry of Dr. McClure and Mr. Robbins), a record has been kept by them, in the church book, of all the deaths that have occurred within the bounds of this society, with the ages and diseases of the deceased, which gives decisive proof of the remarkable salubrity of the place.

*Ministers.*

There have been eight ministers, viz:

| | Settled. | Died. |
|---|---|---|
| Rev. Timothy Edwards, | March, 1695, | Jan. 27, 1758. |
| Joseph Perry, | April, 1755, | Apl. 21, 1783. |
| David McClure, D. D., | June, 1786, | June 25, 1820. |
| | | Dismissed. |
| Thomas Robbins, | May 3, 1808, | Sept. 27, 1827. |
| Samuel W. Whelpley, | Apl. 17, 1828, | Dec. 6, 1830. |
| Chauncey G. Lee, | Aug. 8, 1832, | Mar. 30, 1836. |
| Levi Smith, | May 6, 1840, | May 1, 1849. |
| Edward Hooker, | Sept. 4, 1849. | |

The present pastor is the Rev. Judson B. Stoddard, a descendant of Timothy Edwards, the first minister of this church.

The following persons are all that the records name as having filled the office of deacon in this church, but the time in which they were appointed is specified only in part of the cases.

Joseph Skinner.
Matthew Rockwell.
Daniel Rockwell.
Benoni Olcott.
Amasa Loomis.
Thomas Sadd.

Amasa Loomis, Jr., appointed September 27, 1793.

Abner Reed, Daniel Rockwell, } appointed May 22, 1799.

Erastus Ellsworth, appointed April 4, 1834.

Theodore Elmer, John Allen, } appointed March 23, 1849.

We must add, or prefix, to these the names of Deacons Samuel Baker and Job Drake, as found in the Edwards Manuscripts, before mentioned. They were probably the *first* incumbents of the office in this church.

*The Old Burial Place.*

This graveyard was the first one opened on the east side of the Connecticut River. In December, 1707, the Second Society voted, "that the Committee should purchase a piece of land for a burying place in some convenient place, and the Society would pay the purchase next year."

In April following (1708) it was voted in town meeting "that the townsmen shall have power to agree with Dea. Job Drake, for land for a burying place, on the east side of the river." And in December of the same year, the inhabitants of Windsor, in town meeting assembled, consummated the purchase by granting to Deacon Drake "30 acres of land for the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre assigned up for a burying place." The first person buried in this ground was Thomas Morton, who "fell from a cherry tree, and broke his neck," July 20th, 1708. His monument is now standing.

A record of all the burials in this yard was commenced by Doctor Matthew Rockwell, or his father, and afterwards passed into the hands of the Cook family, by whom it has been carefully preserved, and additions made to it, down to the present day.[1] The latest interment, according to a copy of this record

[1] This interesting and valuable record, opens with the following introduction:

"Burials in the Yard by Amasa Drake's, from the Book owned by Mr. Oliver Cook.

"Death is a terror unto Kings
The King of Terrors too,
Both old and young, both rich and poor
When summoned, they must go."

in the author's possession, was in 1833. No spot in South Windsor is so full of interest as this ancient "God's acre," thick set with the quaint tombstones which mark the last resting places of the fathers and mothers of the town. No one who has spent a leisure moment in bending over these crumbling memorials of departed worth, or who has surveyed the beautiful expanse of scenery which it commands, will ever forget the Old Burial Ground of South Windsor.

The new burying ground, near the present South Windsor Church, was purchased in 1803. And a committee to superintend funerals was first appointed in 1820.

# CHAPTER XIV.

## Windsor, East of the Connecticut River.—Continued.

### *The Parish (now the Town) of Ellington.*

### 1717-1768.

The earliest purchase of land in the present town of Ellington, was made in September 1671, by Thomas and Nathaniel Bissell, of one Nearowanocke, a Namerick Indian.[1] It is then described as "without the bounds of Windsor." Shortly after, the town itself became the purchaser of a larger tract, including that bought by the Bissells.[2] And the court at its October session, 1672, upon the application of Messrs. Joseph Fitch, Samuel Marshall and Jacob Drake, in behalf of Windsor, granted that the limits of said town should be extended five miles to the eastward.[3] The bounds of Ancient Windsor, as thus enlarged,

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[1] See chapter on Indian purchases.

[2] "Voted, that Nathaniel Bissell's and Thomas Bissell's heirs have 200 acres of land on the north side of the land formerly purchased by the town, and within the purchase of said Bissells of Arowonuck the Indian, provided the said Bissells make over to the town all the right to the purchase made of Arowanuck or Will." Town Acts of Windsor, II, 102. Time, Dec., 1708.

[3] "Whereas, Mr. Joseph Fitch, Corporal Samuel Marshall and Jacob Drake, by the appointment of the town of Windsor, September 9th, 1672, moved this Court to grant them some enlargement on the East side the River of Connecticut, by reason of a purchase they have made of the Indians, they having an eye that in convenient time it will be fit for a plantation: This court upon the said motion, for the encouragement of such as shall plant

extended east to the road as it now runs from Jesse Meacham's by Mr. Oliver W. Steel's. South of the latter it passed on the side-hill east of that road as it now runs to Vernon. That part of Ellington east of this, known as "the Equivalent," was subsequently granted to the town of Windsor, as indemnity for certain lands of which they had been deprived in the settlement of the boundaries between Connecticut and Massachusetts. The following summary of its history is gleaned from papers in the State Archives.

1715, Sept. The petition of Windsor, by their selectmen, stated that, by a recent arrangement of the bounding line with Massachusetts, several thousand acres had been taken from that town and annexed to the other colony ; that the assembly had agreed that a suitable equivalent, in public lands elsewhere, should be rendered to Windsor ; they therefore requested the assembly forthwith to assign them an equivalent in some place convenient for the town and with due allowance for the distance. They feelingly reminded the assembly of the extra hardships and expenses they had borne by being a frontier town ; followed by the grievance of having such a quantity of land, purchased many years previously by that "ancient town," "taken out of the bosom of the Town, and forced" to receive an indemnity "in a remote place." The petition was signed by John Elliot, Israel Stoughton, Nathaniel Loomis, Jonathan Ellsworth and Henry Wolcott. It was granted in the upper house and negatived in the lower. A committee of conference was appointed, but no result appears on the record.

1716, May. Matthew Allyn and Roger Wolcott, agents for Windsor, in a petition reminded the assembly of the loss to that town of seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine acres of land by the settlement of the north line of the colony, and requested the appointment of a committee to lay out an equivalent from the public lands. "We beg leave to express our concernment to see this ancient town, which has cheerfully borne her part in the charge of this colony from the infancy thereof, a particular instance in thus suffering so great a loss which we could not have expected from this assembly."

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there, grant the bounds of Windsor shall extend eastward 5 miles from their former bounds, provided all former grants made of any parts of those lands, are excepted in this Grant." Trumbull's Col. Rec., II, 185. A copy of this record among the papers in the State Archives, was endorsed by the person who arranged them, a few years ago, as relative to Tolland. It undoubtedly, however, refers to Ellington, and the north part of Vernon, which last was also a part of the ancient town of Windsor.

This memorial was accompanied with the affidavit of Thomas Stoughton, who testified that in about 1702, Caleb Stanley, county surveyor, was employed by Windsor to ascertain the east bounds of the town : "who began at the Great River and measured eastwardly eight miles, which eight miles extended half a mile east of the marsh known by the name of the Great Marsh ;" also a statement from Wm. Thompson, New Haven county surveyor, who, under the employment of Mathew Allyn and Roger Wolcott, had ascertained that six thousand two hundred and forty acres from Windsor had been assigned to Enfield ; and one thousand and nineteen to Suffield—in all seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.

Upon this application the assembly appointed Joseph Talcott, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Kimberly, to survey and set to Windsor, as an equivalent to the lands taken from that, a tract "lying between the towns of Windsor and Tolland, north of the claim of Joshua's legatees ; and if in that place there shall not be found land sufficient to make the equivalent (consideration being had to the distance of the place and the quality of the land) the remainder shall be laid out to the town of Windsor, in the ungranted lands of this colony, above Tolland."

1722, May. Mr. Israel Stoughton, select man of Windsor, in the name of the town reminded the assembly of the above resolution, and stated that the committee, though often requested, "have hitherto refused to lay out said equivalent lands to the town of Windsor," and petitions for the appointment of a new committee or the addition of one to the former, and to give full power to any two of them. The assembly, upon the motion of the representatives of Windsor, appointed "Capt. James Wadworth and John Hall, Esq's, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Kimberly, country surveyor, to lay out to said town their equivalent lands."

1723, May. James Wadsworth and John Hall made report, that, in April previous, they had laid out to Windsor, on the east side of the town, about eight thousand acres of land as an equivalent for the lands taken from that town; which report was adopted, ordered to be put on record and that a patent be issued, "under the seal of the colony, and signed by the governor to the inhabitants, 'proprietors of said town'" of Windsor. In this patent, signed by Gov. Saltonstall, the bounds of the tracts are described as follows: "Bounded west upon a right line down from the northeast to the southeast corner bound walks of said town; and east partly by Willamantick River, partly by Stafford bounds, and partly by Tolland township; northwardly partly by Enfield bounds, and partly by Stafford bounds; and southwardly partly by said Tolland bounds, and, in part, by Bolton bounds, which is a line drawn from the south end of Mesbenups pond to the afore-mentioned line from Windsor northeast to the southeast corner,"

Twenty years, however, passed away before any division of this tract was made among the proprietors. During this interval, yearly meetings were held, at which the division of these and other common lands was the principal subject of discussion; but the lapse of time had so complicated the claims of proprietors, and intensified their differences of opinion, as to embarrass their proceedings and prevent them from coming to any mutual agreement. Finally in 1743, as a desperate attempt to extricate themselves, they accepted the report of a committee appointed many years before, and under their direction, the allotments were made. Beginning east of where the present road from Rockville to Ellington Centre, leaves Vernon or Rockville, they laid out the lots in half mile ranges, to Somers and then back again. Beyond this second tier, the lots were laid north and south in two tiers; all the south range bounded south by Tolland, and all the north on the north by Stafford. Beyond this a number of lots were laid out the whole breadth from Tolland to Stafford, and thus till the last lot was bounded by the Willimantic. In all these surveys and allotments, the pond between Ellington and Tolland was uniformly written *Messhanips*—for the north pond bordering upon Stafford no other name is known than Square Pond.[1]

Yet for nearly fifty years after the settlements began on the east side of the Connecticut River, this fine tract remained unsettled and unimproved. The traveler of the present day, who passes through the town of Ellington, and witnesses the high degree of cultivation and the pleasing scenery for which it is now distinguished, will wonder that it was ever undervalued or neglected. Still more will he be surprised to learn, that in the olden time, a very general opinion prevailed, that "the soil on the plain, near the present centre of the town, and all the western section of it, was far inferior to the elevated tracts in the towns east."

So the wave of emigration, scorning to remain upon the *plains*, rolled onward over the crest of the eastern hills, and boldly courted toil in the more mountainous districts beyond. Willington, Bolton and Stafford were surveyed earlier than any

[1] Barber's Hist. Coll. of Conn.

part of this town. Tolland and Coventry were settled towns, enjoying regular "gospel ministrations," long before any one was located here.

The following is the first known record of land surveyed in the present town of Ellington :

"Land surveyed to Daniel and John Ellsworth, sons of Lieutenant John Ellsworth, of Windsor, by Thomas Kimberly, surveyor of land in the county of Hartford, 16th of March, 1720, five hundred and forty acres of land between the mountains east of Windsor and Connecticut River, at a place called by the English *The Great Marsh*, and by the Indians *Weaxskashuck* — 340 acres bought of Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, and 200 acres bought of the Bissell's,[1] by said Lieut. John Ellsworth, began at a pine tree marked and having two mere-stones by it, standing on the plain, near the northwest corner of the said marsh — [then all the bounds are described] Samuel Pinney and Daniel Grant, being under oath, assisted in carrying the chain."[2]

It has been generally supposed that Ellsworth was the first settler in Ellington. It seems probable to us however, that he was preceded by Samuel Pinney, as early as the year 1717. This supposition is, to our mind, very strongly corroborated by the following entry, or addition, made by some person to Matthew Grant's list of deaths, &c., in the Old Church Record.

"The year 1717. I set down all that have died in Elenton [Ellington] to the year 1740."[3]

This we may consider, as establishing the *earliest* date of settlement in the town. Samuel Pinney had, for some years previous, been much employed by the town of Windsor, in surveying the lands east of the Connecticut River. He thus had an excellent opportunity of selecting, and probably purchased of the town the land on which he settled. This was a tract about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from east to west, and about 1 mile broad from north to south, comprising some of the best land in Ellington.[4]

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[1] See first part of this chapter.

[2] Barber's Hist. Coll. Conn. p. 547.

[3] The first name on the list is that of Lt. Ellsworth, and the second "Isibe[l] Pinye."

[4] It was afterwards divided to his three sons, as follows : *Samuel, Jr.* had his share on the northern side of the tract, now owned by Martin Beebe, Henry Lawrence and Albert Pinney. His house was near Mr. Martin Beebe's present

On this he built a log house, about twenty rods southeast of the square-roof brick dwelling lately occupied by Lt. Eleazer Pinney, and at present by his son Nelson Pinney.

In the spring of 1720, John Ellsworth came from (East) Windsor, and made a clearing on the east side of the Great Marsh, and built a shanty near the present residence of Mr. Chester Chapman. Tradition says that he and his two sons were accustomed to come out to this place on Monday morning, with their oxen and cart, and return again to their homes on Saturday afternoon. On the clearing which they made they raised corn, peas and turneps. One Saturday afternoon, in October, 1720, the father ordered the boys to pull some turneps and put them in the cart, while he would go down to the Marsh and fell a tree. Having done as they were told, and finding that their father did not return as soon as they expected, they went to look after him. They found that the tree had fallen upon and killed him. Taking their oxen and *stone-boat*, they drew their father's dead body to the shanty; where one remained to guard it during the night while the other returned to the settlement on the river for assistance. Who can imagine the feelings of that faithful son as he watched by the dead through the long hours of night, far away from all human aid and sympathy; or the horrors which surrounded the other youth, as, with "mind affright" by the sad spectacle of a father's mangled corpse, he anxiously picked his way through the dense forest and darkness to his home on the river's side?[1]

On a stone by the roadside, on the farm of Mr. Noah Pease, Jr., is the following inscription: "Lieut. John Ellsworth was

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dwelling. *Joseph*, the second son, took his share on the south side, now owned by Andrew and William Pinney. His house was 15 rods east of William Pinney's brick house, the ancient well is still to be seen there. The central portion of this property fell to the third son *Benjamin*, and it was truly a Benjamin's portion. On this reside Nelson Pinney, Amos Jacques and Stedman Nash; on it also is the Ellington Carpet Mill, Flouring and Saw Mill, and a whole manufacturing village, dwellings, stores, etc.

[1] This son was afterwards the first Captain of Militia in Ellington.

killed here by the fall of a tree, Oct. 26th, 1720, aged 49 years and 15 days."[1]

The tract which he purchased is now owned by Mr. McKinstry, Asaph McKinney, Austin Tilden, Chester Chapman, Noah Pease, Jr., and others, and together with the Pinney tract, embrace the best land in Ellington.

After Ellsworth and Pinney, the first settlers were probably Capt. Daniel Eaton, Nath'l Tayler, Simon Chapman, Isaac Davis, John Burroughs, Nath'l Davis, and the McCrea family.

The early settlers of *Windsor Goshen*, as the little collection of farms at the Great Marsh was called, for many years attended the ministry of Mr. Edwards in East (now South) Windsor. The distance, however, to *the Street*, which they were obliged to travel every sabbath, was a very severe tax upon even their weather-proof fidelity; and it is not strange, that they should have been anxious to secure gospel privileges for themselves, at the very earliest moment warranted by their ability. It is probable that some attempt of this kind was made in 1725, as in December of that year, the Second (Mr. Edwards's) Society passed a vote, "that the inhabitants at the Great Marsh shall be freed from their parts of Mr. Edwards's salary for the year past, provided they do on their own cost provide themselves a minister to preach the Gospel to them from this present time till the first day of April next." And in February following the town, "considering there is likely to be a society on the land laid out on the east side the River," granted, "30 acres to be laid out for a [ministerial] home-lot in the ancient town patent, and 40 acres in the equivalent."[2] Two or three years elapsed before the inhabitants of Great Marsh were able to effect their desire, owing probably to a want of ability, for in 1730, the settlement numbered only eleven families, most of whom were poor: In 1731 they hired

[1] A few years since a man who purchased a part of the old Ellsworth farm, took up the stone which marked the spot where Lieut. Ellsworth was killed. He was designing to use it *for a door step*. Mr. Miller, a neighbor, hearing of his proposed vandalism, purchased it from him, and set it up where it now stands.

[2] Town Acts of Windsor, Bk. III, 48.

a minister, and in 1733 settled him with a salary of forty pounds a year, and his fire wood; yet in 1734 the precinct contained but one hundred and ten persons. Their first pastor was the Rev. John McKinstry, a native of Brode, county of Antrim, Ireland, his Scottish parents having removed to that place from the vicinity of Edinburgh, to escape the persecution in the reign of Charles Second. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated as M. A., in 1712, and in 1718, was one of a large company who emigrated to New England from the North of Ireland. After preaching in Sutton, Mass., several years, he set out with his family for New York, but resting in East Windsor on account of the illness of one of them, he was invited to Ellington, where he remained until his decease in 1754, at the age of seventy-seven.[1] He preached on the Sunday before his death. He was sensible, pious, a sound Calvinist, plain in manners and spoke a broad Scotch dialect. His widow, originally a Miss Fairfield, of Worcester county, died in 1762, aged eighty-one. On account of disagreements between Mr. McKinstry and his people, arising from discordant views of church discipline, their connection was dissolved in 1749. A branch of his family yet remains in Ellington — his descendants in various parts of the country are numerous and respectable.[2]

According to usage in those days, the aid of the general assembly was frequently requested in the management of parochial affairs. The early ecclesiastical annals of Ellington are fully given in the following summary from papers in the archives of the state.

May, 1732. They petitioned for exemption from ministerial

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[1] He purchased a small place of Andrew McKee, a little east of the place where Judge Hall's High School is located, by deed April 27th, 1736. He built here an elegant house, for those days, where before the meeting-house was built the first settlers used to assemble for worship. Three years after he bought about thirty acres of land adjoining his first purchase, of Simon Parsons; his deed witnessed by Daniel Ellsworth, John Fairfield and Samuel Thompson, as appears from Windsor records. (Barber's Hist. Coll., Conn.)

[2] See Genealogical portion of this work.

taxes in East Windsor. They stated the number of persons in the settlement was one hundred and ten.

May, 1734. In a second memorial they desire a continuance of the same exemption. They stated that it had been granted them by a vote of the town, two years of the three in which they had supported a minister of their own, but on the preceding year ministerial taxes had again been laid upon them. They desired freedom from all taxes whatever. The assembly freed them from ministerial taxes in East Windsor, so long as they maintained an orthodox minister of their own. There were thirty-five signatures on the petition, and on it was endorsed, "There are one hundred and ten souls in the parish."[1] A paper accompanying this memorial is as follows; "Windsor, May 13, 1734. We the subscribers are perfectly willing that our neighbors that live at the Great Marsh shall be excused from paying rates to Mr. Edwards, so long as they hire a minister among themselves: we live on the street and are the Rev. Mr. Edwards's constant hearers." Signed by fifty-nine persons.

May, 1735. A memorial, signed by twenty-three persons, desired the erection of their precinct into a distinct parish, the western line of which should be four miles from the Great

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[1] Names of the Signers of the Petition of 1734. Those marked [*] had no male descendants in the town bearing their name in 1820.

Samuel Pinney,
*John Burroughs,
*Ephraim Chapin,
*Isaac Davis,
*Nathaniel Grant,
*Daniel Pearson,
*Nathaniel Taylor,
William Thompson,
Samuel Thompson,
*Nathaniel Grant, Jr.,
*Benjamin Grant,
*Daniel Ellsworth,
*Daniel Eaton, Jr.,
Simon Pearson,
Samuel Russell,
*Isaac Davis, Jr.,
*Josiah Halock,
Samuel Pinney, Jr.,
Joseph Pinney,
Benjamin Pinney,
*Jonathan Grant,
? Simon Chapman, Jr.,
Ephraim Person,
*David Chapin,
*Ephraim Chapin, Jr.,
*Nathaniel Davis,
*Joshua Booth,
*Roger Griswold,
*Daniel Eaton,
*John Graves,
*Joseph Graves,
*John Burroughs,
*Samuel Gibbs,
*Samuel Gibbs, Jr.,
*Giles Gibbs.

Nearly all the signers of this petition resided near the marsh—mostly west or north-west, two or three a mile and a half N. E. of the present meeting-house. Settlements on the mountain probably had not commenced.

River; and that they may "have liberty to ordain and settle an orthodox minister among us—that so we may have the ordinances of Christ in the gospel dispensed to us in our own territories." They reproached their brethren of East Windsor for taxing them in two years of the four in which they had supported a minister of their own; and requested that indemnity might be made in freeing them from country rates the two ensuing years. The paper was endorsed, "The petition of the Great Marsh people."[1] The assembly appointed Ozias Pitkin, Esq., Capt. Thomas Wells, and Mr. Jonathan Hills, a committee "to hear, consider, and if they judged best to divide, then fix a line," and report to the assembly at its session in October.

October, 1735. The above named gentlemen made report, that considering all the circumstances, and especially that the inhabitants were ten or twelve miles from the place of worship in East Windsor, they "do judge it best that they be a distinct society there, and that they be endowed with parish powers and privileges, and have accordingly set them a line," running, however, five and a half miles east of the river. The bounds and lines of the parish — subsequently those of the town — were fully defined. The assembly therefore constituted the precinct a society or parish, and ordained, "that the Society shall be known by the name of *Ellington* Parish." A petition was presented to the assembly, at the same session, by a committee, viz. Isaac Davis, Daniel Ellsworth and John Burroughs — "in hopes the Honorable Assembly will confirm what the Committee has done for us, we humbly ask liberty that we may ordain and settle a good orthodox minister among us." They were granted

[1] Names of the Petitioners of 1735. Names marked [*] were extinct in 1820.

Samuel Pinney,
*Isaac Davis,
*John Burroughs,
Samuel Pinney, Jr.,
Wm. Thompson,
Samuel Thompson,
*Nathaniel Taylor,
Simon Chapman, Jr.,
*James McCarter,
*Benj. Grant,
*Nath'l Davis,
*Nath'l Grant,
*Nath'l Drake, Jr.,
*Josiah Drake,
*Ephraim Chapin,
*Daniel Ellsworth,
Ephraim Parsons,
*John Burroughs, Jr.,
*Sam'l Gibbs, Jr,
Simon Person,
*Eph'm Chapin, Jr.,
Daniel Pearson,
*Samuel Gibbs.

the privilege to "embody into church estate, they having first obtained the approbation of the neighboring churches."

May, 1737. The Rev. Mr. McKinstry presented a petition stating that for "sundry years" he had been engaged in the work of the ministry in Ellington, four years of which his salary was but forty pounds annually and his fire-wood; since which, besides fire-wood his salary had been fifty pounds, which he represented as too small, and that the ability of his people was not equal to their benevolence. He therefore requested that the lands in the parish owned by non residents should be taxed, the six years ensuing, and the proceeds added "to his present small salary," but the petition was negatived in both houses.

May, 1738. On the 20th of the previous December, the parish having voted to build a meeting-house forty-five feet long, thirty-five wide with twenty foot posts, more than two-thirds of the parish being in the affirmative, and being well agreed as to its site, they petitioned the assembly to confirm their choice, without putting them to the expense of a committee to select one — also on account of the increased value of lands by building a meeting-house, they requested leave to tax the lands owned by non-residents, but the petition was negatived in both houses.

May, 1739. Mr. Isaac Hubbard waited upon the assembly with a petition from Isaac Davis and Daniel Ellsworth, committee, stating that timber for the meeting-house had been prepared, and requesting the appointment of a committee to fix upon a site before the close of the session, that it could be accepted by the assembly and the work proceeded with. They also requested the appointment of the same gentlemen who fixed the limits of the parish. The assembly appointed Capt. Thomas Wells, Captain Joseph Pitkin and Captain Jonathan Hills, who forthwith attended to their duty, and selected the place chosen by the society, whereupon the assembly ordered "that the place so affixed shall be the place wherein said inhabitants shall build their meeting-house for divine worship, and the said inhabitants are ordered to proceed to build the same in said place accordingly."

This *first* meeting-house stood about four rods east of the

three elms standing between the Windsor and Enfield roads, and fronted the former. It is said, on excellent authority, that at its *raising*, all the men belonging to Ellington sat down on the east sill of the frame. It continued in use until the erection of the present church edifice in 1806.

The successor of the Rev. Mr. Kinstry was Mr. Nathaniel Huntington, a native of Windham, Ct., and graduate of Yale College, 1744, who died April 28, 1756, aged thirty-one years—a little more than six years after the time of his settlement, and was long remembered with unusual esteem and regret.

Mr. Huntington was succeeded by Mr. Seth Norton of Farmington, a graduate of Yale College, in 1751, from which, as well as from Harvard University, he afterwards received the degree of Master of Arts. He died on the 19th of January, 1762, aged 30.

In 1764 the parish settled Mr. John Bliss, a native of Long Meadow, Mass., and a graduate of Yale College in 1761, whose connection with the society ceased in 1780. He died in the town, February 13, 1790, aged 53.

The troubles of the Revolutionary war, and of succeeding years, prevented the settlement of another minister until after Ellington finally became a town, in 1786.

Rev. Joshua Leonard, a native of Raynham, Mass., was ordained pastor of this church Sept. 7th, 1791, and dismissed in October, 1798. He graduated at Brown University, in 1788, and received his second degree at Yale College, in 1792.

Rev. Diodate Brockway was the next pastor. He was a native of Columbia, in this state, and graduated at Yale College, in 1797. He was ordained to the pastoral office in this church, September 18th, 1799, the duties of which he continued to perform until May, 1829, when, on account of ill health, he found it necessary to receive the assistance of a colleague. He was for many years a member of the corporation of Yale College. During the latter part of his life he did little more than to retain a nominal connection with the church as its pastor, and left the duties of the pastoral office almost entirely to his colleagues. He died on the 27th of January, 1849, having been the minister of this church fifty years. During his whole life

"he enjoyed the public esteem to a degree, and with an unanimity that has seldom fallen to the lot of any clergyman. Perhaps very few persons whose lives were protracted until old age, so remarkably escaped the ill-will of their fellow men as Mr. Brockway. Even the most worthless delighted to speak of him with high esteem and veneration. Possessing the kindliest feelings of nature, and having in his own family an unusual amount of affliction, in the form of disease and death, he knew how to sympathize with those who were called to mourn. He possessed in a rare degree that union of qualities which made his presence equally agreeable at a funeral and at a wedding: he was therefore often invited out of his precincts to officiate on those occasions. Kindness to the poor; gentleness to the young, and equal affability to all, were marked features in his character. Possessing superior abilities as a pastor, he had become a father in the ministry, and the common title, 'Father Brockway,' truly expressed the regard in which he was held far beyond the limits of his own parish." [1]

Rev. Lavius Hyde was installed colleague pastor with the Rev. Mr. Brockway, in November, 1830. He was originally from Franklin, Conn., and graduated at Williams College, in 1813. He was dismissed from this church in February, 1834, and is at present settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Bolton, Conn.

Rev. Ezekiel Marsh was ordained as colleague with the Rev. Mr. Brockway on the 29th of April, 1835. He was a native of Danvers, Mass., and graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1831. He was released from his pastoral charge on account of ill health, on the ninth anniversary of his settlement, and died in the month of August, 1844.

Rev. Nathaniel H. Eggleston was ordained as colleague pastor with the Rev. Mr. Brockway, on the 19th day of February, 1845. He is a native of Hartford, in this state, and graduated at Yale College in the year 1840. He was released from his

[1] Rev. Diodate Brockway. A biography of him is contained in Hon. Thomas Day's Memoirs of the Class of 1797. See also Dwight's Travels.

pastoral charge at his own request on the 4th day of March, 1850.

The church records, previous to 1799, are lost. A list of deacons and earlier known members will be found in the Appendix.

There was a large immigration of Scotch-Irish (rigid Presbyterians) into Ellington about the middle of the last century. They formed a valuable element in the formation of the society of the town, and their descendants, to this day, are among the most influential and respectable of its present population.

During the latter parochial years of Ellington there were two or three families of Episcopalians, two of Sandemanians, and possibly one or two of Methodists upon the mountain, though Methodism might not then have been introduced.

1762, May. "The memorial of the inhabitants of the Parish or Society of Ellington, in the town of Windsor," by Abner Burroughs and Stone Mills, agents, petitioned for incorporation as a town. They stated their distance was so remote from the main body of their fellow-townsmen, and from the place of holding public meetings, that they had little advantage of vote or voice in town affairs. So far as concerned the memorialists, they acknowledged confidence in the "prudent care and management" of town affairs ; but claimed that the town's people generally being strangers to the circumstances of that parish, suitable regulations could not be adopted, nor officers appointed for it, so much for their interests as the inhabitants could for themselves; whereby they in a great measure lost their town privileges. That, moreover, the area of the town was sufficiently extensive, that they were not inconsiderable in numbers or in estate ; and there was no society in the colony which so much needed relief as Ellington—the town meetings being generally held [in Windsor] on the west side of the River.

This petition was negatived in the lower house.

In May, 1764, a memorial, signed by the same agents, set forth that the township of Windsor was of very large extent on each side of the Connecticut River, and, without Ellington, was equal in size to some four towns in the colony. That

Ellington was near seven miles square, and their list was more than £7,000. They were situated in the north-east extremity of the township, the middle of the parish being more than ten miles distant from the river, and fourteen from the place of holding town meetings; the more important of which being held in December, could not be attended by the Ellington people. The transaction of business with the town officers required an absence from home of two days, and the expense of man and horse one night. They also wished for the means of reviving "a good discipline," and reducing to good order some who, living so remote, "are now a law unto themselves." This, like the former petition, was negatived in the lower house.

Three years later, May, 1767, Matthew Hyde, as agent, presented a memorial recapitulating the above mentioned inconveniences, and petitioning for distinct town privileges. The assembly postponed it until October, then until May, 1768, when that part of Windsor east of the Connecticut River, was made the town of East Windsor. With this improvement of their circumstances, the Ellington people seem to have been content until the obvious claims of the parish to a distinct organization, resulted in their incorporation in 1786, as the town of *Ellington*.

The relations of the town with East Windsor, were always amicable; the neighborly connection between them is not yet extinct. The Hon. Erastus Wolcott ("Old General Wolcott"), who decided upon many of the petty lawsuits that are so frequent among an ignorant and secluded people, was always remembered and admired by his Ellington cotemporaries, as the greatest man in the world, next to General Washington, the Governor, and possibly "Old Put."

The first merchant in Ellington was a McLean, who had a store on the old road formerly leading to Job's Hill. It stood about west of Daniel Warner's present residence. McLean, however, failed in business. His principal creditor was the celebrated John Hancock, of Boston, with whom he had extensive dealings, and to whom he had mortgaged his farm. The farm thus came into Mr. Hancock's hands, and has been known to this day as the Hancock farm.

John Hall, a native of Lyme, Conn., was for many years a successful merchant in the south-east part of the town. His house and store stood a little south of a house built by Lyman Ransom, and now owned by Nathan Doane. In those days a merchant did not seek a village, or central portion of a town, for business, but relied on his own energy to command trade, rather than upon any favorable location. To this store farmers brought their beef, pork and grain. Mr. Hall had many persons employed in packing meat, transporting it to market, and carrying on some mechanic arts. Wrought nails were made here At one time Nathan Hall, a brother of the merchant, and father of Rev. Gurdon Hall, one of the first missionaries from this country to heathen lands, had the care of the blacksmithing department. He afterwards removed to Tolland, Mass. The varied business carried on by Mr. Hall, was very exhausting to the physical energies of one who had the oversight of so much, and who carried it on under all the difficulties of transportation and exchange of those days. Heavy loads were drawn by ox teams, and exchange was in "hard currency." Goods were purchased at Boston instead of New York, in those days, by merchants in this region. Mr. Hall went to Boston on horse-back, and carried his "hard money" in saddle-bags thrown upon the horse. The weight of the specie was often greater than the weight of Mr. Hall, who was of medium size.

He was the father of JOHN HALL, Esq., whose name must ever be prominently connected with the interests and history of Ellington. He was born Feb. 26, 1783. His boyhood was spent at home, amid such scenes as the traffic carried on by his father, and such as the cultivation of a large farm, produced. This period of his life was marked by activity and ingenuity in his father's affairs, although he was not a robust lad. The father died when the son was thirteen years of age. He was then sent abroad to school, and spent some time in preparation for college, with Rev. Mr. Prudden, at Enfield. He entered college at the age of fifteen, and graduated in 1802. He was a superior scholar. At junior exhibition he received, for his appointment, *the Latin oration.* The year he graduated appointments were not given out, as they had previously been given, nor as they have

since been made. Parts were assigned, according as it was thought that each appointee would excel, and not according to his merit roll as a scholar. He received at graduating a *dispute.* Two years after this he was appointed a tutor in Yale College, and remained in this position between two and three years.

As Mr. Hall's health was delicate he did not take a profession. He purchased a farm in his native town, and superintended it from 1808 to 1829. During this period he spent much of his time in literary pursuits, and to the close of his life he cherished a great relish for books. He was not only an extensive reader, but he was eminently an original thinker. In college, and through life, he was fond of discussion; and he analyzed truth more boldly than men of his times were accustomed to do. He often employed himself in analyzing the sounds of the letters in the English language. He left manuscripts on the structure of our language, and arranged a Grammar, in which he followed no author. He devoted years to mental philosophy, and endeavored to make such definitions as would be undisputed, and as would not need defining. This subject he had completed in his own mind, but he died at the time he was ready to commit his views in full to paper.

His farm showed that taste, and adaptation of means to farming, were not wanting. In his day the products from a farm, in Connecticut, did not compensate the man who carried it on through hired laborers. He had too much love of the beautiful, in all his efforts, to render his labors profitable in a pecuniary point of view. The beautiful and large elms, now adorning the village of Ellington, he either planted, or induced others to plant.

Mr. Hall originated the Ellington School, and was its principal for ten years from the autumn of 1829. The instruction was of the most thorough kind, and a direct and positive influence was exerted by him on his pupils. Mr. Hall's health began to fail about the time he relinquished the school. This fact, added to the consideration that the school gave no pecuniary advantage, led him to resign his position. The school had enjoyed a high reputation, for fitting young men for college or for active business in life.

Mr. Hall was acknowledged as a man of strict integrity and of irreproachable purpose. His varied talent and reading rendered him agreeable to gentlemen in any one of the professions, and his acquaintance was much valued by those who were particularly intimate with him. As he lived rejoicing to commit his ways to God, so he died rejoicing to commit himself to Him in whom he confided. His life closed and death opened to him the reality of his trust, Oct. 2, 1847, at the age of 64.

The first blacksmith shop in Ellington was about eighty rods a little northeast of the house now occupied by Mr. Horace Warner. It was on an ancient highway, now discontinued. Abner Burroughs, of famous counterfeiting renown, once used this shop.

The tavern, now occupied by Dr. Joseph Partridge, was built in 1790. Previous to this time, west of the meeting-house there were only the Davis house, about eighty rods west of the Ellington school; the house where Mr. Culver's house now stands; the parson's house, where Mr. Griswold's house now stands, the well is there now; and Deacon Fitch's house, a few feet east of Timo. Pitkin's house. John Cross had a small house near the spot on which the district school house stands.

Capt. Sessions then traded near where Mr. Julius S. Hammond lives, and carried on the potash business. Dr. James Steele traded where his son O. W. Steele now lives.

### *Legends of Snipsic Pond, Epitaphs, etc.*

There was an Indian family living at the head of Snipsic sic Pond. The father of the family, Isaac Rogers, was going to mill in a boat, and being intoxicated, fell overboard. When he rose, he clung to the side of the boat, but was unable to get in. His daughter was in the boat, but could not help him into it. She however put a shingle under his chin, to keep his head out of the water, and then rowed the boat, with her father hanging to the side, to the shore. When he was taken away he was found to be dead. He had so tight a grasp of the boat that a piece of it was split off, and remained in his hand when he was carried to his house. This event happened in 1790. He

was the husband of *Poor Sarah*, whom we have before mentioned in our chapter on Indian history.

Not long after this a colored boy, or young man, living with a Mr. Post, nearly a mile northeast of the pond, went in bathing there, on the sabbath, and was drowned.

On the road to Vernon, on the west side of the marsh, and a little north of Mr. Lawrence's house, is a stone with this inscription (*verbatim et literatim*):

"Killed in this place.
Samuel Field Knight,
by a cart wheel roling
over his head in the
10th year of his age,
Nov. 8, 1812.

But O the shaft of death
was flung and cut the
tender flower down.
Death's sharpened arrows
gave the wound And now
he moulders in the ground."

The boy had been sent to Capt. Abbott's, with a yoke of oxen and cart, for a barrel of cider.

Ellington seems to be somewhat noted for *roadside epitaphs*. On the farm of Mr. Frank Goodell, a large slab reveals to the passing traveler, a grim death's head, surmounting the following:

This is y$^{e}$ place where
Mr. John Aborns was
Killed by a Flash of
Lightning From Heave$^{n}$
August 5$^{th}$ 1768.
Aged 46 Years this
Day all You y$^{t}$ Pass
this way Prepare For
Death while in Helth
For you must die
this was Erected by
Mr. Samuel Aborns of
Toland his brother."

*Early Epitaphs in the Old Burial Ground in Ellington.*

March 13, 1733–34, it was voted to draw 40*s.* from the town treasury, to purchase a burial place, "at the place called *Great Marsh*, in Windsor." (Town Acts).

The earliest inscription is the following :

Here Lies y^e^ Body of Mrs Sarah Moulton y^e^ wife of Mr Samuel Moulton who Died Oct y^e^ 4, 1747, aged 36 years.

In Memory of y^e^ Rev^d^ Mr Nathaniel Huntington A. M., a 2d Pastor of the Church in Windsor six Years and 6 months, who Died April y^e^ 28, 1756, in y^e^ 32d Year of his Age.

In Memory of y^e^ Rev^d^ Seth Norton y^e^ 3d pastor of y^e^ Church of Christ in Ellington in Windsor who departed This Life January y^e^ 19, 1762, in y^e^ 31st Year of his Age.

Behold as You Pass by
as You are now So
Once was I. as I am
Now So You Must be
Prepare for Death
and Follow me

In Memory of Charles Ellsworth Esq who Departed this Life Jan 4, 1776, in y^e^ 47th year of his age

While yet alive his virtues shined
The products of a Pious mind
We trust his soul is now above
Where all is peace, where all is love.

According to the unanimous statements of old people, Mr. Ellsworth fully deserved the eulogy implied in the first of the above lines. He was the earliest justice of the peace in the parish, having received the first appointment in 1769.

In Memory of Capt Daniel Ellsworth who Died January y^e^ 27th A D 1782 in y^e^ 82d year of his age.

In Memory of Dea. Jonathan Porter, who Died July y^e^ 5, 1783, In the 73d Year of his Age.

Beneath this stone Deaths prisoner lies
The Stone shall move, the dead shall rise
Whats now concealed beneath the dust.

Dea. Porter came into Ellington when a young man, from Ipswich, Mass., bought a large tract of land, and in 1747 built a house near the junction of the West Stafford and old Somers roads, which was inhabited by himself and his descendants for near a century. Its fashion, site, and remarkably antiquated air inside and outside, during its latter years, would strongly remind one of the garrison houses in early times. Dea. Porter was one of a class of men in his time who had a taste for solid reading otherwise than religious. Among his books were large quarto volumes of history, besides other valuable and curious works of a smaller size. Dr. Daniel Porter, who was in the action between the Trumbull and the Watts, during the

Revolution, and afterwards became a very respectable physician in the vicintiy of Warehouse Point, was his son.

In Memory of Doct Joseph B. Wadsworth who Departed this Life March ye 12 A D 1784 in ye 37th Year of his Age.

When weeping friends draw near
And drop a Sacred Tear
My last Best [obliterated.]

Dr. Wadsworth graduated at Yale College in 1766, and was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. He was a native of Hartford, and settled near the geographical centre of Ellington (about a mile in a strait line northeast of the meeting house) about 1775. Old people invariably described him as the handsomest man and the most polished gentleman they ever knew. Besides his regular education, Dr. Wadsworth possessed many elegant accomplishments rare among his cotemporaries; a peculiar neatness and elegance of taste and style was a marked characteristic. While in the army he kept a journal, which, with many other historical papers, were after his death neglected and destroyed. Dr. W. wore a large three-cornered hat, scarlet coat, white or yellow vest and breeches, and topped boots — a costume which it appears was rather frequent among those who occupied a high rank in society.

The following letter written by him to his father-in-law, Mr. Allyn, of Windsor, during the Revolutionary war, may, perhaps, prove not uninteresting to some of our readers :

Camp, West Point, May 1, 1778.

Hon'd Father:

I return you my hearty thanks for the favor of your two letters. I can inform you that notwithstanding my taking a bad cold coming from home, whereby I have been incapable of joining my regiment until last Saturday, I am now, through the goodness of God, almost well. As to news we have none here, except what you wrote. We have no enemies nigh that appear, but snakes; and *they* have not yet forgot the severity of winter, and I desire the time may come when the tories, and ministerial tools may lie as still as the snakes have here the winter past.

Let me beg the favour of a line from you every opportunity, as it will revive the spirits of your obedient son

Joseph B. Wadsworth.

My sincere regards to mamma and sisters and all friends.

P. S. I can not forget to return you my sincere thanks for the kind care you have taken of my family since my absence.

May the choicest of Heaven's blessings rest on you, your family, as well as on them, is the prayer of your obd't son, in haste. J. B. WADSWORTH.

N. B. I have now 21 under my care, sick with the measles, fevers, &c.

In memory of The Rev. John Bliss who Died Feb$^{y}$ ye 13, 1790, in ye 54th year of his Age.

Whenever you walk this hollow ground
And o'er my dust you tread
O dont forget you soon must sleep
Upon this dusty bed

This monument is erected in memory of Col Levi Wells who died December 18th 1803 in the 69th year of his age.

Oh Death thou sole proprietor of man,
Since the sad hour apostacy began,
No patriots love, no human worth can free
From the great tribute that is due to thee.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, Col. Wells removed from Colchester to Ellington, not having been previously a resident of the latter town. During the siege of Boston he was a captain in Spencer's Regiment — in 1776, then a major, he was taken by the enemy in the battle of Long Island and underwent a painful captivity. His case, with those of other officers is described by Ethan Allen, in his account of the cruelties perpetrated by the British upon American prisoners. After his exchange, while in command of a regiment of state troops distributed as a guard near the South West part of this state, Col. Wells was surprised in the night by a vastly superior force, and again made a prisoner. On this occasion John Lathrop, a respectable young man of Tolland, was killed, and Lemuel King of Vernon, then a mere boy, but afterwards one of the first citizens of that town, received a stiff knee for life. During his residence in Ellington, Col. Wells was held in the highest estimation. By a fortunate second marriage (with the widow of Charles Ellsworth, Esq.) and the success in life of his children, unlike too many of his brother officers, he spent the latter years of his life in abundance as well as honor. He was chosen a representative, and was for about ten years before his death a justice of the peace, then an honorable and even lucrative office. His grave stone was the first of marble erected in that burial ground.

This monument is erected to remind the living of the life and death of MATTHEW HYDE ESQ., who died Sept. 24, 1806, aged 72 years.

Mr. Hyde was a native of Franklin, married a Miss Stoughton of Windsor (probably east of the river), and settled in Ellington years before the river was made the dividing line. Besides his farm he followed the trades of carpenter, joiner, cabinet maker, and general worker in wood — all which and sometimes others were wrought at by the same person. Having embraced the creed inculcated by Thomas Sandeman, and perhaps engrafted some improvements of his own upon it, he was conscientiously opposed to all war, as opposite to the plain and undoubted injunctions in the gospel, consequently was not an advocate for the American Revolution. He even allowed his cattle to be distrained for war taxes, though he would immediately redeem them. He also opposed the war as impolitic on any ground whatever, declaring his apprehensions that if independence were secured the large states would eventually oppress the smaller ones. But it was evident that his actual sympathies did not harmonize with those of the American adherents to the British cause; he was not therefore deemed an enemy to his country, and never lost the confidence and favor of his fellow citizens who in that war contributed even their personal services. As a practically wise man, Mr. Hyde enjoyed a standing in Ellington similar to that of Roger Sherman in a more extensive field. He was the first representative elected by the town, and was chosen to that office fifteen times. On the organization of the town he was appointed a justice of the peace and chosen the town clerk, both which offices he held until his death, or a period of twenty years. Transacting the principal business of the former office in a town then somewhat famous for its petty lawsuits, and in numerous other offices and trusts, his good judgment and unsuspected integrity rendered him a remarkably useful and influential man, while his excellence as a private citizen gained him equal respect.

On the decease of the above, his oldest son, ROBERT, succeeded him as justice and town clerk, to which office he was annually reappointed for about thirty years, the records of the town remaining in one house from 1786 to 1835. During much of the time

from 1806 until constitutionally disqualified in 1837, Robert Hyde, Esq., transacted the greater share of such business as is referred to a justice of peace. He also represented the town at several sessions of the general assembly, and received numerous other proofs of the confidence of his fellow citizens. This gentleman, still living, is a son of Windsor, having been born in Ellington during the last days of the entire ancient township.

Daniel Hyde, second son of Matthew, and occasionally a representative, select man, &c., was, like his father and elder brother, a man of extensive reading (besides their own library the social library was kept in their house), and enlarged capacity for public usefulness. But, undesirous of public employment, he either wrought at his father's trades, or enjoyed a quiet home with his brother at the family residence, neither of them having ever been married. Mr. Hyde is still living at near ninety years of age.

Allyn, youngest son of Matthew Hyde (we have made no account of one who died in boyhood), inherited the family sense and intelligence in full. He studied medicine, settled in Ellington, and stept at once into a very extensive practice, which he retained until superannuated. Doct. Hyde married a Miss Mather of Windsor, daughter of Col. Mather, and niece of Chief Justice Ellsworth, by which last, and his children, the Hyde family was always held in particular respect. As property has no small share in fixing a position in society, and as that fact exists, it may not be amiss to mention that during the most exalted years of the Hyde family, in a town abounding in wealthy men, their condition in life was that of the common farmer. Doct. Hyde deceased two or three years ago, shortly previous to which all three of the brothers, each of them being above eighty years old, went to the polls and voted the Whig ticket. Two at least, if not all the three daughters of Matthew Hyde, had the family cast of character. The same was the case with two grand children, brought up at the family residence — the male one, Joseph Wadsworth Bissell, having been a representative and justice when those offices yet conferred some honor on their holders. The wife of Matthew Hyde, Esq., was a woman of a remarkably strong character and highly cultivated mind.

Her reading, even in old age, consisted in works of the soundest character. She has many times been seen, when above eighty years old, engaged in the perusal of Plutarch, Rollin, and other similar authors.

To the memory of Col. Joseph Abbott, who died Jan. 5, 1814, aged 78 years.

Col. Joseph Abbot moved into Ellington from Brooklyn, at about the close of the Revolutionary war, having purchased a tract of more than a square mile of excellent land, situated in the south-west part of the town. He was celebrated for his skill in farming; his equal in that business, on so extensive a scale, probably never has been found in Tolland County. In conjunction with other favorable circumstances at the time, it was by observing his success and imitating his example that the farmers on the plain discontinued their ridiculously slovenish and unprofitable mode of tillage — ambition and emulation were soon followed by prosperity — in a few years the agricultural features of their part of the town were changed, and Ellington became the pleasant place that never fails to excite the admiration of a stranger. It is related of Col. Abbot, probably with truth, that on one occasion he said he did not know of a single bush on his farm — and that if he did, he would instantly send a man to cut it down. He brought his military title from Brooklyn, and as he must have held a commission in the time of the Revolution, he probably saw service in that contest. Col. A. was twice a representative. He had a son bearing his name who represented Ellington several times. Col. Levi Wells also had a son Levi, whose name among the representatives might lead to a mistake by one who was not acquainted with the circumstances.

In memory of Capt. Ichabod Wadsworth, who died March 3, 1815, aged 73 years.

Stop reader spend a mournful tear,
O'er the dust that slumbers here
And whilst you read the fate of me
Think on the glass that runs for thee.

Capt. Wadsworth was raised in Ellington, "put out" until he was sixteen years old; sold his hair for a shilling, the first he ever had, and, when his period of service was up, enlisted in

the army (war of 1755); was in the expedition to Cuba, 1762, and at the close of that war was a sort of veteran of the age of twenty — like many of the soldiers in the heroic days of our country, with his moral and religious principles entirely uninjured. He married a Miss Drake, who owned about forty acres of poor land in the northern part of Ellington — within a few years after marriage she died, leaving one child, a son. Mr. Wadsworth was by this time in sufficient standing to be welcomed for a second wife into the family of Deacon Porter. In this prattle of family affairs, we ought to mention that the new wife was always one of the kindest of mothers-in-law — having however no child of her own. She survived her husband many years. In 1776, Mr. W. had arrived at the dignity of orderly sergeant of the militia company, and went with it to New York, where his former experience in camp and field duties, and in taking care of the sick, elevated him so highly in the estimation of his comrades, that on the resignation of the captain directly after, he was promoted over the subalterns to the command of the company. As a captain he was several times in actual service, and was one of the three or four chief veterans of the town. Captain Wadsworth was extremely well qualified to cut a path for himself through the world. He acquired a large property, and for many years was one of the principal farmers of the town. Punctual in attending church on Sundays, he used to ride in a superior style that indicated the wealthy farmer, viz: in a large, heavy, two-horse farm wagon, set strong and stiff upon the axles, the sides built like a cart and painted red, with movable end boards, and unpainted side boards. The men were seated on a slip of board, while the females were accommodated with chairs. In those days of comparative simplicity, Capt. W. occasionally attended meeting with his three-cornered, large, old-fashioned military hat on — nobody dreaming of its being in any way improper.

In memory of Mrs Roxanna Kingsbury wife of Dr Joseph Kingsbury.

Born April 20, 1773
Died March 5, 1820.

In memory of Doct. Joseph Kingsbury who died Aug 29, 1822 Act. 66.

Doctor Kingsbury was born in Ellington many years before the river line of separation was adopted, and was therefore a son of Windsor. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted into Washington's army for three years as a fifer, in which capacity he was in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and in various other minor engagements. He fully participated in the sufferings of that army during the period of his enlistment ; he was also in the State troops as a sergeant. In early life it was the settled resolve of Joseph Kingsbury to be a physician — his country needed his services in the field, and he cheerfully rendered them. But he did not relinquish his plan, and being a musician he often enjoyed some leisure, during which he sought improvement by observation and otherwise, in the hospitals, and there were surgeons who readily gave him what instruction might at the moment be practicable. Possessing a remarkable aptitude for gathering medical information, for arranging it into some system of ideas peculiar to himself, and to adapt it to a practical purpose, he quitted the army with a good stock of professional knowledge, and after studying awhile with Dr. Joseph B. Wadsworth, he commenced practice. In a few years he married the widow of Doct. Wadsworth, who, inheriting a large fortune, and his health failing, the result of the hardships endured on his campaign, he gradually relinquished practice. Dr. K. was in most cases partial to botanic and simple remedies; his ideas on medical science were original ; his success often indicated a peculiar skill. He enjoyed a high rank in his profession ; health and poverty only were needed to urge him to exertions that must greatly have extended his fame. Dr. Kingsbury was the son of a common farmer, and in his latter years often used to describe the habits of society in the days of his youth. Though residing more than a mile from the meeting, he used in summer, until more than a dozen years old, to attend without a hat or coat, and with breeches that left the legs bare below the knee. Such simplicity of apparel however was common at that time in Ellington among persons of his age. He wrote an elegant hand, acquired mostly by writing on birch bark of a peculiar kind, that was in general use among school boys as a substitute for paper. Under simi-

lar disadvantages he acquired a good English education — the basis in after life of a competent share in the general intelligence requisite to sustain himself creditably among well informed people. For about twenty-five years before his death, Dr. K. was a deacon in the church ; he was a gentleman of the old school, as it was called, adhering to the costume of the revolutionary age, which, with his noble countenance and bearing, gave him the look of just having stept out of some splendid revolutionary painting. He was venerated next to Mr. Brockway. Dr. Kingsbury was a rare instance of one who had the good fortune to ascend from comparatively humble life to the highest rank in his native town, and yet retain the warm friendship of the early companions whom he had so greatly distanced.

Mrs. Roxanna Kingsbury was daughter of Mr. Josiah Allyn of Windsor, a desendant of Col. Matthew Allyn, and, as before mentioned, was the widow of Dr. Joseph B. Wadsworth. As a humane, amiable, considerate, worthy woman, and a lady in all the relations of life, she was rarely equaled.

"In memory of Eleazer Pinney who died July 15, 1855, aged 83."

Eleazer Pinney was born in Ellington about sixteen years before the incorporation of the township east of the river, and was consequently a son of Ancient Windsor. He was a sergeant in the campaign against Burgoyne, in a corps of Connecticut militia, that distinguished itself for bravery. He was engaged in the battle fought at Stillwater on the 19th September, 1717, and also in the battle of Saratoga 7th Oct., 1777, which decided the fate of Burgoyne's army, and was one of the division that stormed that general's camp.

Lieutenant Pinney (for in Ellington, the commission that he afterwards held, conferred upon its possessor the title for life), *Leftent* Pinney, until his active career was closed by age, ranked among the first citizens of the place. He represented the town in the legislature, was a selectman *fourteen* years, no other person having ever held that office so long; and received his full share of other town meeting honors. In the settlement of estate, guardianships, and other responsible trusts, he received a

marked preference, although Ellington then contained an unusual number of men well qualified for similar proofs of confidence, and was often jocularly called the administrator-general of Ellington.

For a week preceding his death he suffered much pain, which was endured with true Christian patience and resignation. Few men in life were more respected, or, in death, more universally regretted. His funeral was numerously attended, for he was truly a friend of all, especially of the poor.

*The McKinstry Burial Ground,*

Originated in the determination of the first pastor of Ellington, not to be buried by the side of those of his former charge who had, as he thought, treated him unjustly in life. He, therefore, chose a spot in about the centre of the present village, where he and many of his kindred have been interred. Lately, the whim of the old pastor has been perpetuated by a portion of his descendants, who have erected (1858) a large and elegant granite monument, and have enclosed the ground with a handsome iron railing. It contains the graves of the allied families of McKinstry and Ellsworth. The following *unique* inscription is copied *verbatim et literatim:*

Here Rests ye Last Remains of Mr. Alexander McKinstry ye Kind husband tender Parent Dutiful Son affectionate Brother Faithful Friend Generous Master compassionate & obliging Neighbor ye unhappy hous looks Desolate & Mourns & Every Door Groans doalful as it turns ye Pillers Languish and each Silent Wall in Grief lament ye Masters Fall. who Departed this life, Novem: ye 9, 1759 in ye 30th Year of his Age.

Here also are interred:

"The remains of the Rev. John Ellsworth, A. M., minister of the Presbyterian Church in the Island of Saba, in the West Indies, son of Daniel Ellsworth, Esq., and Mrs. Mary, who died Nov. 22, 1791."

This young man graduated at Yale College in 1785; was ordained at East Windsor, in Sept., 1785; and was settled over a small Presbyterian Church in the Isle of Saba, in the West Indies. Being obliged, by the failure of his health, to relinquish his charge, he returned to Ellington, where he died, as above stated, at the age of 29. The sermon at his funeral was preached by the Rev. Dr. McClure, of East Windsor, and was afterwards published.

## CHAPTER XV.

WINDSOR, EAST OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER. — CONTINUED.

*The North, or Scantic Parish (now the town of East Windsor).*

Our esteemed friend, Mr. AZEL S. ROE, has already written so thorough and excellent a history of this parish,[1] that any attempt to rewrite it for the mere sake of originality, would be a work of superoragation. Therefore, as the elucidation of historic truth, rather than any display of authorship, is the object of this work, we shall content ourselves in the following chapter, with simply abridging the substance of his interesting little volume; and adding thereto a few items which we have ourselves collected.

As before mentioned, the first settlement of Windsor, east of the Connecticut River, was along the river from Scantic to Podunk, and included the whole of the present town of South Windsor. At a subsequent period (1696–1700) a few families began to locate themselves north of the Scantic. Thomas Ellsworth, the Osborns and the Stileses were among these northernmost settlers, all of whom were near the Connecticut River. But the gradual increase of numbers, and a necessity of larger accommodations, drove them, in the course of a few years, back into the higher forest lands of the interior.

"As early as 1736, settlers began to select favorable spots

[1] History of the First Ecclesiastical Society in East Windsor, from its formation in 1752, to the death of its second pastor, Rev. Shubael Bartlett, in 1854. With a sketch of the life of Rev. Mr. Bartlett, and his farewell discourse, prepared for the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement. Hartford, 1857.

for location amid the forests — some choosing their position where the land was favorable for grain, some where the large pines afforded means for the manufacture of tar, and others amid marshy places where the grass grew rank, for the purpose of gathering hay to winter stock, the sowing of grass-seed being an improvement in agriculture not then known to them."

At what time the *Ketch Mills*[1] settlement was commenced is uncertain. As early as March, 1663–4, the court allowed Mr. Matthew Allyn "to take up that meadow at Catch, beyond Goodman Bissell's, on the east side of the River, and what upland he pleaseth, so he exceeds *not his former grant.*" And in Feb., 1687, the town voted that

"Samuel Grant, Senior and Nathaniel Bissell shall have liberty to set up a sawmill with the use of ten acres of land upon the brook that is known by the name of Ketch, and the town is to have the boards for 4*s* per 100 at the mill, or 5*s* at the Great River, they to have no right to the land any longer than they maintain a mill upon the place."

We think the settlement in that neighborhood, however, began at a much later date — and subsequently to that on the river. The first settlers there, or among the first, were JOHN, ROGER and LUKE, sons of John Loomis.

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[1] It is related that once, "in the olden time," the men engaged at the old saw mill here were suddenly alarmed while at dinner by the unceremonious appearance of a huge bear. Unprepared for such an honor, they sought their safety in flight, while their unwelcome visitor, snuffing around in search of something to eat, espied the luncheon which one of the men had left on the huge log that was *set* for the saw. Mounting the log, Bruin began, with his back to the saw, quietly to dispose of the luncheon. Meanwhile the owner thereof, taking courage to reconnoitre, found his four footed adversary thus busily employed, and *started the saw.* Away it went, steadily sliding along the timber, on which unconscious Bruin was seated, in happy enjoyment of his stolen feast, until he was awakened from his "sweet dream of peace," by a savage scratch on his shaggy back. Quick as thought he faced around, and instinctively grasped the shining blade in a deathlike hug — but still, up and down, the relentless saw held on its way — and a mangled carcase testified to the exultant settlers that Bruin had "*caught a Tartar.*"

This incident has been assigned as the origin of the name *Ketch Mills*, but this is an evident mistake. The name is a corruption of *catch*, by which the brook was known at a very early date in the history of Windsor. The low wet lands on its borders were then covered with a large quantity of coarse grass, of which each of the surrounding inhabitants had liberty to gather in what he could; hence the name of *Catch Brook.*

Ireland Street, in the northeast part of Scantic Parish, was settled about the middle of the last century, by a number of families of Scotch-Irish, who came from the north of Ireland with the Rev. Mr. McKinstry, and others, who settled at Ellington. The names of Thompson, McKnight, Harper, Gowdy, Cohoon, and others, have been long and honorably connected with the history of this parish.

"From all," says Mr. Roe, "that can be now learned of the character of those who first settled the north parish of East Windsor, we must judge them to have been men of strong resolution, untiring industry, and of religious habits. They were not mere speculators, who sought to make the most out of the land they occupied in the shortest possible time, and then to remove and try their luck upon some other uncultivated spot; but they seemed to have settled with a design to make a life-stay of it, contenting themselves with a bare living for the first few years, and enlarging their incomes as they extended their clearings and brought more land into a state of cultivation. The houses which they erected were not log-houses, such as have formed the first houses of settlers in the far west, but they were frame buildings of small size, made comfortable without any pretension to ornament. Many of the original settlers purchased large tracts of land, which have sufficed even to the present day for division among their descendants, so that in very many locations among us the present owners can sit beneath the shadow of the trees that sheltered their forefathers, and cultivate the soil where their great-great-grandfathers labored.

From the best information which can be obtained, they were a church-going people, for we learn that they were in the habit of attending regularly those places of worship nearest to their different locations. Those who lived in the north visited the old church in Enfield, and those who settled in the middle and southern portions of the parish, attended the church of Dr. Edwards, situated near the old burying ground at East Windsor. Sabbath after sabbath they traversed the foot-paths through the woods to that place of worship, and in death they were carried through the same paths for many miles on the shoulders of

neighbors and acquaintances to the depository of the dead near the house of God."[1]

In December, 1749, however, the inevitable necessity of a division was so apparent, that the Second Society petitioned the assembly therefor.

Several committees were appointed, the last of whom reported, Sept. 1751, favorably to a division of the society by a line running due east from the mouth of the Scantic River; with the proviso, that as the list of the south side exceeded that of the north side,[2] a part of the former should pay rates to the latter for six years. This report was finally adopted, not without some remonstrance from the south-siders; and, by an act of the assembly, in May, 1752, that part of the Second Society north of the Scantic, became the Second or North Society of Windsor, east of the Connecticut River.[3]

The first meeting of the new society, of which we have any record, was held on the 25th of June, 1752. From this point we follow Mr. Roe's book. "A meeting legally warned convened on that day at the house of Mr. John Prior. Captain John Ellsworth was chosen moderator, and the following votes were passed:

"Voted, That Captain John Ellsworth, David Skinner and Joseph Harper, be society's committee.

Voted, By more than two thirds of the inhabitants of the North Society, entitled by law to vote, to build a meeting-house in and for said society.

Voted, That they would apply themselves to the county court to see where the meeting-house should be.

Voted, That Samuel Watson, an inhabitant of said society, be the agent for said society to apply to the county court for a committee to affix a place where the meeting-house shall be."

Oct. 30th, 1752, at an adjourned meeting of the society, the following resolution passed:

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[1] One of our oldest inhabitants remembers that at the death of a young lady, whose relatives had been buried in the old cemetery on East Windsor Hill, the corpse was carried from the house he now occupies in Ireland Street, upon the shoulders of the bearers to the place of interment, a distance of seven miles; several sets of bearers relieving each other.

[2] South side list, £9. 71 6s. North side list, £5. 16 5s.

[3] State Archives, Ecclesiastical.

"Voted that they would raise five hundred pounds, old tenor currency, for the building of a meeting-house, to be put into the hands of the committee for that purpose."

The county court, according to request, appointed a committee, and said committee made report, but it appears not to have been satisfactory, for on the 10th of Dec., 1752, at a meeting then held, in which Captain John Ellsworth was moderator, and Ammi Trumbull clerk, we find the following resolution passed by a vote of ten majority :

"Voted, That they would apply to the county court to laying objections against the report of second committee of said court ordered by said court to affix a place for a meeting-house, and to apply to said court for another committee ; and that Erastus Wolcott be employed to find the center of society, and to make a new place if necessary.

Voted, That Benjamin Osborn be an agent for said society in laying their objections before the county court."

During the delay necessary to fix upon a suitable spot for the erection of their place of worship, the inhabitants of the parish were not willing to be without the preaching of the gospel within the bounds allotted to them, and we find the following resolution on record.

"At a meeting of the North Society of Windsor, legally warned,

Voted, To raise one hundred pounds, old tenor money, to hire preaching at Mr. John Prior's.

Voted, That one-quarter of said hundred pounds, should be spent in preaching at Mr. Nathaniel Ellsworth's.

Voted, That Benjamin Osborn should go to hire a minister to preach to said society."

At the expiration of a year from the time of their first meeting for the purpose of erecting a house of worship, the difficulties attending the setting a stake at the place where it should be located, were surmounted, and on the 22d of June, 1753, we find the following vote :

"Voted, That a person be appointed to go to the county court, now siting at Hartford, to get the place where the last committee set the last stake, as a place for a meeting house to be recorded.[1] And that Joseph Harper be their agent for that purpose."

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[1] The following record was made at the June term of the county court, 1753 :

"We, the subscribers, being appointed in November last, a committee to repair to the north society in Windsor, view their circumstances, hear all per-

At the same meeting it was also

"Voted, That Mr. Caleb Booth should go for Mr. Potwine to preach."

In August we find the following important resolutions:

"Aug. 20th, 1753. At a meeting of the north society in Windsor, legally assembled, Captain John Ellsworth being moderator,

Voted, To give Mr. Thomas Potwine, of Coventry, a call to preach with us on probation, in order to settle with us, with the advice of the association.

Voted, To build a meeting-house, the same length and breadth as the meeting-house in the second society, and twenty-one feet high between joints.

Voted, Jonathan Bartlett, Samuel Allyn, and Ammi Trumbull, be a committee to employ men to get timber for said building."

After a trial of two months it was decided that Mr. Potwine should be called as their pastor. The meeting for that purpose was held on the 22d October, 1783.

"Voted, To give Sir Thomas Potwine a call to settle with us in the work of the ministry.

Voted, To give Sir Thomas Potwine, of Coventry, two thousand pounds in money, old tenor, as it now passes, as a settlement.

Voted, To give Sir Thomas Potwine five hundred pounds for his yearly salary. Equal to grain, wheat at forty shillings per bushel, rye at thirty shillings per bushel, and Indian corn at twenty shillings per bushel, old tenor, and to add to it as our lists rise until it amounts to six hundred pounds old tenor money.

Voted, That Joseph Harper and Mr. David Skinner be a committee to treat with Sir Thomas Potwine about settling with us.

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sons concerned, and affix and ascertain a place, in our opinion, most suitable and commendable whereon to build a meeting-house for divine worship in said society, having reported to said court in January last, the said society having applied to us to review and further consider their case, did on the 6th day of May, inst., repair to said society and review their circumstances and hear all persons concerned, and having advantage of a new plan of said society which gave a different representation from that which we before used, in reconsideration, have, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants of said society, set down a stake in the lot of Lieutenant Samuel Watson, about 36 rods near south from the new dwelling-house of Mr. Daniel Clark in said society, and are now of opinion that the place where we have now set the stake is the most suitable place whereon to build a new house for divine worship for said society, and will accommodate the inhabitants thereof.

NATHANIEL OLCOTT,
ZEBULON WEST,
STEPHEN CONE,
Committee.

June term, 1753.

Voted, To alter the shape of the meeting-house, that it should be forty-seven feet in length, thirty-five in breadth, and twenty-one in height between joints.

Voted, That Ebenezer Bliss go to Lieutenant Watson and Daniel Clark, in the name of the society, to purchase of them and take a deed for the same, of one and a half acres of land."

This was designed for the spot on which the church should be erected and where the stake had been placed.

Our forefathers had doubtless more correct ideas of the true relation in which a pastor and his people stand to each other than many societies of the present day, and the record which now follows ought to be engraven on the hearts of all ecclesiastical societies, and should be a ruling principle in all their agreements for the support of the ministry. The reason which called for the resolution is not given, but the fact of its having been placed upon their records goes far to illustrate their character as men and Christians.

"At a meeting of the north society legally assembled on the first day of February, 1754,

Voted, That if what we have already voted for Sir Thomas Potwine's salary should be insufficient for his support, that we will add to his salary *as his circumstances call for and our abilities will admit of.*"

In 1758 a new agreement was entered into between the Rev. Mr. Potwine and his people, in which, at his request, the sum to be paid to him annually was to be sixty pounds so long as he should continue their minister. He had also the use of the glebe land, or minister's lot, and a yearly provision of wood. As this seems to have been an arrangement satisfactory to both parties, we may conclude that the sum, small as it appears to us, was sufficient in that primitive period of country, for its purpose.

We find, however, much to the credit of the society, when, at a subsequent period, in consequence of the high price of the necessaries of life during the terrible years when our young nation was in the deadly struggle for her independence — and upon an application by Mr. Potwine for assistance, we find the following record:

"27th Dec., 1799. Voted, To raise fourteen hundred and forty pounds money to be paid to the Rev. Thomas Potwine, in addition to his stated salary the current year, on account of the high price of the necessaries of life."

What was the actual value of the amount designated as fourteen hundred and forty pounds is not now easily determined, but as they also raised one hundred and eighty-eight pounds for the purchase of his wood for that year, which had usually cost five pounds, we can suppose it to have amounted to forty pounds — an addition to his regular salary of two-thirds.

There is also an excellent testimony borne for the society by its records in the promptness with which the salary to their minister was paid. Regularly as the year came round his receipt is attested as in full for the amount agreed upon.

The following rules of church discipline were defined for settlement of Mr. Potwine, at a meeting of the society on the first April, 1754:

"Voted, To settle Sir Thomas Potwine in the following manner, viz.:

1st. The Word of God is the only infallible rule of church discipline.

2d. That the church will have a manual vote in this house.

3d. That whenever we shall have occasion to send a messenger, that we will choose him by proxy.

4th. That whenever we shall have occasion for a council, that the church shall choose them.

5th. We do agree to leave the examination of those who desire to join in full communion with the minister.

6th. We do agree that those who have a desire to join in full communion have liberty to make relation of their experience in the church and congregation, upon their admission to the church."

Mr. Potwine, having accepted the terms offered him as a settlement, it was concluded that on the 1st day of May, 1754, he should be solemnly ordained as their pastor.

And the following votes were passed at the meeting held on the 1st April preceding:

"Voted, To ordain Sir Thomas Potwine at Lieutenant Samuel Watson's.

Voted, That Captain John Ellsworth proceed for the ministers that shall ordain Sir Thomas Potwine, and the rest of the ministers that shall come to ordination, and the messengers.

Voted, That Caleb Booth, Ezekiel Osborn, Jonathan Bartlett, Samuel Watson, David Skinner, John Gaylord, Ebenezer Bliss, Benjamin Osborn, and Ammi Trumbull, provide for people that come to ordination."

No building had as yet been erected for public worship, but

the people, anxious to have the ministration of the ordinances and a servant of God as their leader and teacher, procured the use of a private house for that purpose, and the one most appropriate then on account of its size and capacity for accommodating a number of people was that which is now in possession of Mr. Joel Prior, situated in Main street. The ordination of Mr. Potwine was celebrated under the roof of a barn then newly erected and never as yet used. Of course none are now living who witnessed that scene, but the account of it the writer has received from an old lady, who very distinctly remembers, what her mother told her about it, who was present and with her babe in her arms. The ceremony was performed upon the barn floor. A table answered for a desk, and benches made of rough boards, with a few chairs for the more distinguished ministers, were their seats. Boards were laid across the bays as standing places for the women and older people, while upon the beams above perched the younger and most elastic. This barn is still standing.

It would be gratifying to be able to give some particulars of the ministry of Mr. Potwine, but unfortunately no records have been preserved that can throw light upon it; nothing pertaining to church matters can be known except from tradition. How many were added through his long ministry can only be known now when the last great account shall be made up.

In about one year after his ordination, the house for worship was completed,[1] and the congregation joyfully assembled

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[1] The house of worship was not probably in a finished state when first occupied, for we find on record the following resolutions in reference to it:

"Dec. 18th, 1759, Voted, That Joseph Allyn, Jonathan Bartlett, and Ammi Trumbull, be a committee for finishing the lower part of the meeting-house.

"Voted, That the lower part of the meeting-house be finished with pews."

Again, at a meeting held 21st Dec., 1767:

"Voted, To raise twelve pounds to glaze the meeting-house, to be paid in grain, viz: wheat at four shillings, rye at three shillings, and Indian corn at two shillings per bushel; and the Society's committee to take charge of the glazing."

Again, at a meeting held 11th Dec., 1769:

"Voted, to raise eighty pounds to be expended in finishing the meeting-house, to be paid in grain, wheat at four shillings, rye at three shillings, and Indian corn at two shillings per bushel; and Lemuel Stoughton, Jonathan Bartlett, and Simeon Wolcott, to be a committee to lay out the money and see to the work."

together for the purpose of consecrating it as a holy place where they could meet to sing the praises of Jehovah, to bow together in prayer before him, and to sit beneath the droppings of the sanctuary, and listen to the teachings of his servant from the holy scriptures.

It was erected as nearly at the centre of the parish as could be agreed upon, although in the opinion of many, who lived on what was called the river road, "too far in the woods." The site chosen was the one occupied by the present place of worship. The building was after the fashion of many of that day, where the society was not large or wealthy. It was a plain, oblong building, of small size, as the dimensions already given testify, and without any steeple or ornament. A door opened from the east and south, and with its galleries could probably accommodate from two to three hundred persons. Not long after the erection of the church a small building was put up near the present site of the dwelling-house of Samuel W. Bartlett, Esq., for the accommodation of those who lived too far from the place of worship to be able to return to their homes during the interruption of public worship at noon, where they could take refreshment such as they had brought with them, or, if the winter season, have the benefit of a fire, and replenish their foot-stoves for the afternoon service, a warm meeting-house being in those days an interdicted luxury. This building also answered a very useful purpose for those females who might have no convienience for riding to church, and were of necessity often compelled to encounter sand and dust if the season was dry, or snow and mud at other times—a change of the nether garments was necessary, and here it could be effected.

Going to church was in those days a matter of course. None staid at home but the very aged and the sick; and they went in that way which happened to be most convienent, for the most part on horseback.[1] The husband and the wife, the brother

[1] Some of the roads were inconvenient even for that mode of conveyance. At the top and bottom of the long hill which ascends from Mr. Osborn's mill to what is now called Prospect street, horse-blocks were erected at which the riders could dismount and mount—the hill was so steep and rugged they were obliged to lead their horses going up or down; and some persons now living remember well seeing these blocks.

and sister, the lover and his lass, each pair on the same horse, and often a little one in the arms of the mother or father. One hundred horses have been counted thus passing in line along one of the most frequented roads, of those who had been attending the house of God.

Weather did not then determine the numbers who should be in their seats in the Lord's house. The soaking rain and the driving storm of snow were matters of little account with the hardy ancestors of this settlement, the men who with their own sturdy arms had made a clearing for their families amid the forest, and the women who with their own hands wove the garments in which their husbands and themselves were clad, were not the persons to look either to the heavens above or the earth beneath to ascertain whether it would do to "venture out to-day." Moreover, going to church was considered an indispensable duty, none turned their backs upon the house of God, and it was no uncommon thing for neighbors to question each other if for one or two sabbaths any were absent from their place. Alas! that the good habit should ever have been laid aside.

With this practice continued, as the parish increased in numbers, we can readily understand how at the end of fifty years the house which had accommodated the fathers became too small for their descendants. The seats could not contain the congregation, and the stairs which led into the galleries, as well as the outer steps at the doors, were often filled with those who could find no other resting place.

Whether the spiritual condition of the people may be judged by this crowding to the house of God, can not now be so clearly ascertained as we could wish. That there was a good degree of vital religion we may hope. Prayer-meetings were regularly kept up in different parts of the parish, and in these exercises the hands of the pastor were greatly strengthened by the energy and devotion of his venerable father who had removed to this town.[1] He went from house to house and held meetings that

[1] John Potwine, a goldsmith, removed from Boston to Hartford, and thence to (North) Coventry, Ct., where he was admitted a freeman in 1754. From Coventry he came to Scantic. See Genealogy.

were well attended, and was constant in his labors both in regular attendance through all weathers and in direct conversation with individuals. And so much was he esteemed for these labors of love, that the people of their own accord erected for him a small house in the center street of the parish, that he might have a permanent home among them.

The first notice we have of any necessity for a new meeting-house is from the record of a meeting held on the 19th day of Dec., 1796. The society was called together "for the purpose that the inhabitants of said society may show their minds respecting the necessity of building a new meeting-house, and to do any business lawful and proper to be done relating to the building of said house.

But two votes were passed at this meeting; one appointing James Chamberlin moderator, and the other to adjourn the meeting to the first Monday of March following, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

At the meeting held in March, the question was put by the moderator:

"Will you do anything respecting the building a new meeting-house in this society?

The society answered in the negative."

Five years elapsed before any move was again made in reference to erecting a new house or repairing and enlarging the old one. On the 21st day of April, 1801, a meeting was held of the Second Society in East Windsor, "legally holden at the meeting-house in said society."

"Voted, To build an addition to the meeting-house in said society of about 21 feet in length, and the same height and breadth with the body of said house, on the north part of said house; to build a new roof facing the opposite way from what the old one now stands; to move the pulpit to a proper place; to fill the new part with pews, excepting proper alleys; to move any pews that it shall be necessary to move; to plaster all parts of said house that shall be necessary; to new cover the outside of said house and paint it; to underpin the said house decently with three tier of stone, including many of the old underpinning stone as can be used; and to procure suitable step stones; all to be done within twenty months from this date.

Voted, That Messrs. John Morton, Thomas Potwine, Jr., and Stoddard Ellsworth, be a committee to carry the above vote into execution.

Voted, To raise four cents on the dollar on the list of 1800, to enable said committee to carry into execution the above described building."

Nothing had been done towards the accomplishment of the resolutions passed at the meeting in April, when the society again met in October of the same year, excepting collecting materials for the work; nor is there a record of any motion having been made to rescind or alter the votes which had been passed; nor is any mention made in reference to the matter, except the following vote:

"Voted, That the inhabitants of this society or any individuals be permitted to build a cupola or steeple to the meeting house in this society, provided it be done entirely by subscription, and provided no tax be laid to defray the expense of the same."

A difference of opinion is, however, known to have arisen, and perhaps a little too much pertinacity was manifested on each side; the breach became seriously wider and wider, and the members on either side of the question were determined to stand by their expressed opinion. At the close of one of their meetings in which many hard words had been sent back and forth, and in which it had been decided by a majority of voters that an addition should be made to their present house of worship, it was very evident that the minority felt sorely grieved, and one of them was heard to express the opinion "that the addition would never be made." Whether it was spoken under prophetic inspiration or otherwise is of little consequence now.

In the edge of evening of that same day, 5th October, 1801, the families living in the vicinity of the meeting-house were aroused by the cry of fire! and to their dismay soon found that the sacred building which had been the subject of so much contention, and the innocent cause of much asperity of feeling, was involved in flames. The fire had originated upon the west end of the house, and when first discovered it is said might soon have been extinguished; but the efficient help at the right time was wanting, and the dry material soon fed the flame beyond the power of any means within reach to extinguish it, and in a few hours a heap of ashes and charred timbers alone remained of the place where for half a century the inhabitants of the

second parish of East Windsor had worshiped. To some, doubtless, it was rather an agreeable sight than otherwise; there could be no patching or adding to be done; a new house must be had to worship in, or none at all; but to very many it brought dismay and sorrow of heart. The old building had been their "first love." It was associated with the memory of departed ones. It was their holy house. Sabbath after sabbath they had gathered there from their earliest days; there they had sung the praises of Jehovah, had bowed in solemn prayer, had listened to words of exhortation, and there perhaps had received the first breath of spiritual life. No other place could be to them what that had been, and as the unsparing flames wrapped in their furious embrace the sacred building, and sent their lurid glare far up on the overhanging clouds and on the distant hill-tops, the tears of heartfelt sorrow broke forth, and lamentations were heard in many a household. It seemed to them like the triumphing of the wicked; like the tread of the demon of evil upon their sacred Zion.

But perhaps to no one was the intelligence "that the church was on fire" so heart-rending as to him who had administered at that sanctuary for the last fifty years. Mr. Potwine had now become an old man. He had reached the farther shore of time, and the mists from eternity's vast ocean were beginning to gather around him. Advanced in life and weakened by disease, he was in no condition to bear such a trial. To him, above all others, that old edifice was precious. It had been the place of his life's labor; the post where his master had stationed him in the days of his early manhood, and in which he had been kept to his old age; it was associated with all the memories so dear to a true pastor of the flock of Christ. He had there proclaimed a Saviour's dying love; administered the elements commemorative of that Saviour's atoning sacrifice; witnessed the power of the truth upon those who listened to his message from the heights of Zion. It was the one spot to which for fifty years his mind turned with deep interest, and with which were connected his duty here and his crown hereafter. He is said to have lost his usual elasticity of mind, his spirits drooped, and his

bodily infirmities increased in power, until the hour came which closed his trials and his stewardship.

A period of darkness now ensued. The minds of many in the society were sadly embittered. The daring and wanton act which had been perpetrated by some rude hand could not be forgotten. More than one individual was suspected and openly charged with the crime, and at length a prosecution was commenced against several who had been members of the society. They of course denied the charge; and those connected with them by friendship or family ties, were greatly aroused and violently embittered against the society, and withdrew their names from its list of members. It was a time of contention and subsequent darkness. Some now living can no doubt recall the scene as one of severe trial to the lover of Zion; as a time when Satan seemed to have gained the ascendancy, and was about to root up the good seed which had been sown here by the preaching of the Word, and the prayers and tears of God's people.

The trial in the courts lasted for some time, but the result of it is now of little consequence. Most, if not all, of those concerned on either side, have gone before a higher tribunal, and the troubled waters have long since subsided; we would not raise a ripple on their calm surface.

Whatever division of feeling existed within the society, there seems to have been a decision of purpose with a large majority in regard to the erection of a new place of worship. At the regular meeting of the society in the following April, it was

"Voted, To build a meeting-house in this society, at a place where the Honorable General Assembly or County Court shall affix — by a majority of the whole except two — and that Caleb Booth, Esq., be agent in behalf of this society to proffer a memorial praying said Assembly or Court, as occasion may require, to appoint, order and affix the place whereon said meeting-house shall be built, and also to apply to said Assembly for their resolve appropriating the materials and money provided for repairing the old meeting-house, lately burnt in this society, to the purpose of building a new one.

Voted, To raise five mills on the dollar on the list of 1801, for the purpose of defraying the expenses."

The expense referred to was more particularly intended for

carrying on the law-suit ordered to be commenced against those suspected of having fired the old meeting-house.

On the 26th day of May, 1802, a meeting was held "for the purpose of taking into consideration the doing of the Honorable General Assembly committee in affixing the place whereon to build a meeting-house in this society, and for acting thereon."

"Voted, That provided said Assembly shall ratify the doings of said committee, we will build a meeting-house on said place. Ninety-one in the affirmative and twenty-three in the negative."

On the 31st May, the society again assembled;

"Voted, To raise two cents on the dollar on the list of 1801, towards defraying the expense of building the new meeting-house, when the General Assembly have affixed the place, in addition to the four cent tax already voted and appropriated to the building of said house, by said Assembly, payable on the first day of October, 1802.

Voted, Messrs. John Morton, Thomas Potwine, Jr., and Job Ellsworth, be a committee to carry the building of said meeting-house into effect.

Voted, To build said meeting-house of the following dimensions: fifty-six feet in length and forty-seven feet in breadth, and a proportionable height, to be determined by the committee appointed to build said house; and to erect the frame, and cover the outside, and lay the lower floor, by the first day of October, 1802, or as soon as may be."

The committee chosen by the society seems to have possessed a very commendable degree of energy in carrying out their resolutions, for in one month from the date of their last meeting the house was raised, and we suppose in some state of forwardness, so much so that at a meeting legally warned and held on the 2d of July, 1802, they felt it necessary to pass a vote and take measures for protection against any evil disposed persons who might attempt to injure it. The following resolution speaks for itself:

"Voted, That Samuel Stiles, Jeremiah Lord, and John Felshaw, be agents in behalf of this society, and they are hereby authorized and appointed to take care of the new meeting-house lately erected in this society, and to commence a prosecution or prosecutions against any person or persons who shall attempt or commit any trespass on said meeting-house, in any wise injuring the same, and to make presentment to proper authority for any breaches of law or for any threats that have or shall be

uttered respecting said house, and prosecute the same to final judgment and execution."

The last vote for raising the yearly salary of Rev. Mr. Potwine, was passed by the society at their regular meeting in October, 1802.

"Voted, To raise two hundred dollars for the Rev. Thomas Potwine's salary for the current year.

Voted, To raise sixteen pounds, sixteen shillings, to get the Rev. Thomas Potwine's wood for the year ensuing, to be paid to the following named persons, in proportion as they have undertaken to get said wood:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Daniel Osborn, | 4 | cords at | 8 | shillings. |
| " Hezekiah Wells, | 4 | " | 8 | " |
| " Daniel Chapin, | 4 | " | 8 | " |
| " Hezekiah Bissell, | 8 | " | 8 | " |
| " Jonathan Clark, | 2 | " | 8 | " |
| " Henry Wolcott, | 2 | " | 8 | " |
| " Paul Hamilton, | 2 | " | 8 | " |
| " David Bancroft, | 2 | " | 8 | " |
| " Alexander Vining, | 6 | " | 8 | " |
| " Joseph Button, | 2 | " | 8 | " |
| " Caleb Booth, | 4 | " | 8 | " |
| " Jonathan Button, | 2 | " | 8 | " |
| | 42 | cords" | | |

This method of supplying wood for Mr. Potwine had been adopted first at a meeting of the society in November, 1794, at which time an inspector of the wood thus to be provided was appointed.

Soon after this meeting in October, 1802, the society was left destitute of a pastor by the death of the Rev. Mr. Potwine.[1]

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[1] Mr. Potwine died in November, 1802, about one year after the burning of the meeting-house The following record of his last hours of life was made at the time when the scene occurred:

"For more than ten days preceding his death, Mr. Potwine was exercised with great bodily distress, but patient and resigned to the hand of God. So great was his weakness that he was unable to converse in that length of time; but while the lamp of life was glimmering in the socket, and every moment expected to be his last, on the morning of the Lord's day, which was the day before his death, to the surprise of his mourning family and many people who called in to take a last and affectionate farewell of their beloved pastor, on their way to the place of public worship, at that moment he was favored with a short revival, his departing spirit recalled, and with an audible voice he asked them to unite with him in prayer: and in the following words poured forth the desires of his heart:

"Almighty God and Heavenly Father! be pleased to be with us on this Thy holy day, to keep us from sin and all evil, and guide us in duty. Will

They did not however relax in any of their efforts to finish their meeting-house, already erected, or to provide for themselves and families the stated preaching of the gospel ; and it is highly gratifying to perceive how promptly and systematically they went on amidst the difficulties with which they were surrounded. They had now no spiritual leader. Many who had been members of the society either withdrew their aid or united in opposition ; but the business of the society went steadily on.

A meeting was legally warned and held on the 10th day of January, 1803, when it was

"Voted, That Caleb Booth be and he is hereby appointed agent for this society to apply to the association for advice and assistance in procuring a candidate to preach the gospel to them on probation.

Voted to raise two cents on the dollar, on the list of 1802, for the purpose of paying the expenses on the meeting-house, already arisen, and likewise to build a pulpit."

Ia March following, a meeting was held by adjournment from that held 10th of January, which was again adjourned to the third Monday of March ; and on the third Monday the society

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God be with me, Thy servant, who is soon to be laid in the consuming grave. Merciful God! be with me in my dying moments, to uphold and support me. Put underneath me Thine everlasting arms of mercy ; and support me by Thy free, rich grace ; and receive my parting spirit to Thy blissful presence. Will God be with my dear and mourning wife in her great trials, and support her by Thy Holy Spirit. Will God sanctify my death to my dear children, for their spiritual and everlasting good. And may my death be sanctified to my beloved church and people, when I am laid in the dust. Unite them in one heart and one mind to serve the living and true God. Preserve them from Will worship : and may they in truth and sincerity love and serve Thee. May they be united in harmony and peace. Bless the whole Israel of God ; and have compassion on the immortal souls Thou hast made ; through the merits of Thy dear Son, our Lord and Saviour, and to Him, with the Father and Eternal Spirit, be ascribed everlasting praises. Amen."

The last words which Mr. Potwine was heard to utter, were,

"Christ is my all and in all."

And the Rev. Mr. McClure, the pastor of the South Church in East Windsor, chose them as the text from which he preached his funeral sermon, November 17, 1802.

Colossians iii, 2.—"Christ is all and in all."

His monument, in the Scantic graveyard, bears this inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Potwine, first Minister of the Second Church in East Windsor, he was a native of Boston, and educated at Yale College, 1751, settled in the gospel ministry here, 1754, where he continued more than 48 years, the faithful pious pastor of an united people, his useful and exemplary life, thro' the grace of his Savour, was crowned with peace and triumph in death. He deceased Nov. 15th, 1802, aged 71 years.

again assembled, but the only resolution passed was the following :

" Voted, To dissolve this meeting."

That there was some difficulty, appears evident from these frequent meetings, without any action. There was, however, a majority of determined friends to religion and good order, for on the twenty-eighth day of March, instant, another meeting was legally warned and held, at which considerable business was transacted.

" Voted, To finish off the new meeting-house in this society *complete* by the first day of December next ; the stairs in the steeple to be included in finishing said house.

Voted, To raise six cents on the dollar, on the list of Aug. 20, 1802, to defray the expense of the same, to be paid at three several payments, viz : $\frac{1}{3}$ first of Oct. 1803 ; $\frac{1}{3}$ first of October, 1804 ; $\frac{1}{3}$ first of October, 1805 ; and that the rate-bills be immediately made out, that any persons so disposed may pay their proportions at once.

Voted, That John Morton, Job Ellsworth and Thomas Potwine, be the committee to finish said house.

The above meeting was adjourned to the 6th day of June following, when the following vote was passed :

" Voted, To raise five mills on the dollar, on the list of 1803, to defray the expense of hiring a clergyman to supply the pulpit in this society."

Mr. Booth had been successful in procuring a candidate, the Rev. Shubael Bartlett ; and the above tax was laid for the purpose of paying him for his services.

After preaching some months as a candidate, Mr. Bartlett received a call from the society to settle as their pastor.

The preliminary meeting for that purpose was held on the 28th day of November, 1803. The vote was passed to call Mr. Bartlett by a large majority, eighty-four voting in the affirmative, and twelve in the negative. The terms of settlement were, five hundred dollars to be paid him as a settlement, and a yearly salary of four hundred and fifty dollars, so long as he should be able to supply the pulpit, and if disabled from preaching, one-half the salary to be deducted. He was also to have the use of the ministerial lot.

These terms were accepted by Mr. Bartlett, and he was ordained as their pastor, on the 15th of February, 1804.

In 1841, the meeting-house was remodeled and finished in a style of modern convenience and elegance.

*Bell and Clock.*

The bell and clock were presented to the society as a donation, and the following is the first notice of them on record:

"At a meeting of the second ecclesiastical society, legally warned and held on the second day of October, 1809:

Voted, That whereas sundry individuals belonging to the second ecclesiastical society in East Windsor, have provided, by free donation, a bell and also a clock, for the use and benefit of said society, and have freely presented the same by their committees; therefore,

Resolved, That this society cordially and gratefully accept the donation and return them their sincere thanks for the same, and also to the respective committees for their trouble and attention to this business."

The bell and clock were no doubt put into their respective places immediately, for we find provision made for ringing the bell and taking care of the clock, at this same meeting, in the following vote:

"Voted, To raise twenty-two dollars, to be paid to Mr. Thomas Tarbox for ringing the bell and taking care of the clock."

The regulations for ringing the bell were not made until 1812. At a meeting held in October of that year, it was

"Voted, That the following shall be the regulations for ringing the bell:

The bell shall be rung at 12 o'clock in the day, and nine at night, five minutes each time. After ringing the bell at nine at night, to toll the day of the month.

It shall ring every sabbath morning at half past nine o'clock, fifteen minutes, it shall ring at meeting time five minutes, and then toll until the minister comes and enters the desk.

In like manner before a lecture.

It shall ring for a death five minutes; for a male about ten years old, it shall strike three times three strokes; for a female over ten years of age it shall strike three times two strokes; and for a child under ten years of age, three strokes; and then it shall strike the age of the person deceased; and then it shall be tolled fifteen minutes. It shall be tolled at a funeral when requested.

It is not to be tolled for a death after the sun is down."

We find no mention made of stoves for warming the meeting-

house until 1825. At a meeting held in October of that year it was

"Voted, To give liberty to the inhabitants of the second society in East Windsor, to put a stove or stoves into the meeting house, provided they shall be the property of the society so long as the society shall suffer them to remain in said house."

Nothing, however, was done in accomplishing what now seems such an absolute necessity for comfort in the house of worship, until another year had passed.

A meeting was held on the 25th day of December, 1826, which was adjourned to the 2d day of January, 1827, when it was

"Voted, To raise three-fourths of a cent on a dollar, to defray the expenses of putting up stoves and pipes into the meeting-house—to provide fuel for the same, and a man to attend to the stoves."

*Seating the Meeting-House.*

The first notice in regard to pews is recorded at a meeting of the society in December, 1759, when a committee was appointed to finish the meeting-house with pews. Whether the committee completed the work, is doubtful, for no mention is made of their doings, nor was any money voted for that purpose. In 1769, eighty pounds was raised for the purpose of finishing the meeting-house, and Ensign Lemuel Stoughton, Captain Jonathan Bartlett, and Simeon Wolcott, were appointed committee to carry the vote into effect. The next year, 10th day of December, 1770, is the first notice we have of seating the meeting-house, so that in all probability the pews were not completed until that period.

The persons selected for that purpose, were James Harper, Simeon Wolcott, John Thompson, Jr., Ensign Lemuel Stoughton, and John Prior; and the meeting was adjourned to the first Monday in February following, for the express purpose of hearing their report. The report was accepted.

In December, 1785, a committee was again appointed for the same purpose; and at an adjourned meeting held on the second Monday of January following, the report of that committee was heard and accepted. The persons appointed for that purpose were Captain Hezekiah Bissell, Major Lemuel Stoughton, Cap-

tain Caleb Booth, Joseph Allen, Esq., and Ebenezer Watson, Jr. In December, 1790, it was

"Voted, That the committee that seated the meeting-house the last time, be a committee to seat those persons who have come into the society since the meeting-house was last seated."

In January, 1794, a committee was again appointed to seat the house, and on the 1st April following their report was accepted.

The last order for seating the old house was made at a regular society meeting held on the 6th day of October, 1800.

Samuel Stiles, Samuel Bartlett, Thomas Potwine, Jr., Benjamin Loomis, James Chamberlain, Stodant Ellsworth and John Pasco were the committee appointed for that purpose. The meeting was adjourned to the first Monday of February following, to hear their report.

At that adjourned meeting, the following question was put to the society, by the moderator, Capt. Hezekiah Bissell :

"Do you accept the doings of your committee in seating the meeting-house ?"

"Voted in the affirmative."

After the erection of the new meeting-house, in 1802, nothing was done in reference to seating the house for twenty-four years. When the congregation took possession of the new pews, they probably seated themselves according to some principle which had been established during their occupancy of the old house. It must, at least, have been an arrangement satisfactory to the larger part of the society, or it would not have been continued so long without some attempt to alter it. The first notice of any movement on the subject is recorded at a meeting of the society held the 2d of October, 1826.

"Voted, That the society's committee be directed to embrace in their warning, at the next annual meeting, to see if the society will lease the pews in the meeting-house in this society for one year — or whether they will do anything relating to selling the pews or seating the meeting-house."

The society, however, seems to have been greatly divided in opinion on that subject, as well as others, and after several adjourned meetings the matter was finally dropped until 1832, when at the regular meeting, held on the 7th of October of that year, Jonathan Bartlett, Esq., being moderator, Chester Belknap, Esq.

clerk and treasurer—Simeon Barber, John Bissell, Esq., 2nd, Moses Osborn, society committee.

The following resolution was passed :

"Voted, To lease the pews for one year to raise money to defray the expenses of the society the current year and to discharge the debts now due from the society.

Voted, That Messrs. Moses Osborn, John Bissell, Esq., Ira Wells, Samuel Bartlett, Esq., and Simeon Barber, be a committee for the above purpose."

This committee made report at an adjourned meeting held in November, which was accepted, and the sale of the pews accordingly made — and this method of seating the meeting-house has been since usually adopted with slight variations.

*Singing.*

Attention to singing, as a part of the worship of the sanctuary, has always been held among this people as of great importance, and very early in the history of the society we find the subject alluded to and provision made for its maintenance.

At a meeting of the society in December, 1758, among other resolutions for the good of the society, we find the following:

"Voted, To raise eight pounds to hire Mr. Beal or Mr. Wilson to teach us to sing."

What method these gentlemen adopted in their term of instruction we can not now say, but it appears some years afterwards, the society thought it necessary to pass a resolution which would seem to indicate that the service had been performed pretty much " ad libitum."

At a meeting of the society in April, 1771, it was

" Voted, To introduce singing by *rule* in the congregation."

This resolution it would seem did not meet with approbation, for at a meeting of the society next year it was in effect rescinded, as follows:

" Voted, Not to act upon the article of singing in the congregation."

There were doubtless, wise men among them, who, as soon as they perceived what testy folks singers were, resolved to let them have their own way—either to sing in unison, or each one on their own hook, merely insisting upon the following regulation, which should be in force for one year :

"Voted, To sing in the congregation without reading line by line, a part of the time, not exceeding one-half, until the next annual meeting of the society."

At the next annual meeting it was

"Voted, To continue the singing in the congregation, as agreed upon at the last meeting."

No further attempt was made to interfere with the singing until 1794.

At a meeting of the society, held in January of that year, the following resolution was passed :

"Voted, To raise one farthing on the pound on the list of 1793, for the purpose of hiring a singing-master to instruct in the rules and arts of singing Psalms, so that singing in divine worship may be performed *decently and orderly* in this society."

The peculiar wording of this resolution rather leaves an impression upon the mind that things were not in respect to that department of the exercises just as they should have been. And the society appears now to be in earnest to correct the evil, for at the next annual meeting another farthing on the pound was raised, and Major Caleb Booth empowered to hire a singing master for the winter.

Again in 1796, a vote was passed to raise one-half penny on the pound for the purpose of hiring a teacher "to learn the inhabitants of this society the rules of singing psalms in the congregation," and Daniel Osborn was appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

The last singing school for the benefit of worship in the old church, was in the winter of 1800 and 1801.

At a meeting held 6th October, 1800, it was

"Voted To raise two mills on the dollar, on the list of 1800, for the use of hiring a singing-master the ensuing winter.

Voted, That Capt. Asahel Stiles should procure a singing-master."

Since the erection of the last meeting-house, and during the ministry of Mr. Bartlett, singing schools were enjoyed every few years; the pastor himself always attended them, for he not only took a great delight in sacred music, but he believed that the meeting together of the younger part of the congregation to engage in this exercise had a happy influence on their minds, and he has often been heard to say that he could date the

beginnings of several revivals of religion from the close of the singing-schools. His prayerful watch over them did, no doubt much to prevent the evils which have come upon other ecclesiastical societies from this source.

In 1847, Mr. Bartlett was induced, by the infirmities of age, to request the assistance of a colleague pastor.

Accordingly the society chose the Rev. Samuel J. Andrews, who was duly ordained to his office, in October following, "and commenced his peculiar and responsible duties, for which by nature, and more especially by the grace of God, he was in an eminent degree qualified."

In 1854 the society were bereaved by the death of the venerable second pastor. The following sketch of his life and character we have condensed from the faithful and touching memoir, by the same graceful pen to which we have been so much indebted in the preparation of this chapter.

The Rev. Shubael Bartlett was born at Lebanon, in the state of Connecticut, 2d of April, 1778.

His father, Mr. John Bartlett, was a deacon in the Congregational church at Lebanon, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. Ely. In a direct line he could trace his ancestry to John Alden, who landed at Plymouth in December, 1620, and the whole line of pedigree runs through those who were professedly pious persons.

Mr. John Bartlett was a man in plain circumstances, working with his own hands at the shoemaker's trade; but training his family in the fear of God, and had the pleasure of beholding his children walking in the ways of righteousness and professing faith in Jesus Christ. In his declining years, having lost his wife, and his children being scattered abroad, he left Lebanon and closed his life at the house of his son, Rev. Shubael Bartlett, at East Windsor.

I find in the diary of Mr. Bartlett this record:

"If ever I was born again, I have reason to hope that it was some time in the springing of the year, A. D. 1794."

He united with the church in June of the same year, so, that he must have made a profession of religion when he was sixteen years of age.

His mind was soon after this turned towards the ministry, and he commenced studies preparatory to entering college under the Rev. Zebulon Ely, and in September, 1796, entered the freshman class at Yale College.

His means for a collegiate course were mainly provided by himself, in part by teaching, together with some perquisites received by him for service in the college. His father could spare but little from his income for such purposes, and in those days there were no benevolent societies to offer assistance to young men in the arduous undertaking of a collegiate course. The rock had to be broken then by resolute and sturdy blows.

Having finished his collegiate course in the year 1800, he commenced studying for the ministry under Dr. Dwight, and in the course of the year 1802, was licensed to preach the gospel.

In January 7th, 1803, Mr. Bartlett received an invitation from the Second Society in East Windsor, to preach as a candidate, the church being then left destitute by the death of their former pastor, Rev. Thomas Potwine.

Soon after this invitation he came and supplied the pulpit for several months. Towards the close of the year a call was voted by the church and society, and handed to him for acceptance.

Having accepted it, on the 15th February, 1804, he was solemnly ordained in the new meeting-house as pastor of the church and people.

The character which Mr. Bartlett was enabled through so many years to sustain as a man was that of a consistent Christian. He was remarkable for an evenness of deportment as well through his youth as in his maturer years, and to the very close of his life. He seemed always to realize his accountability to God for all his conduct towards his fellow-men, and for all the motives of that conduct. He not only believed it to be wrong to indulge in harsh censure of his fellows, he felt that it was beneath the Christian's character to indulge even in harsh thoughts.

In all his most private concerns he felt that it was his privilege as a child of God, to have the care and counsel of his heavenly Father, and thus connecting the care and the will of God with his daily interests and his daily duties, he may be said

truly to have traveled the path allotted to him with the sensible presence of his Almighty Friend, hallowing every scene and making even its darkest passes radiant with the light that streameth from heaven. * * *

The government of his family was far from being rigid; he treated his children with the greatest familiarity, entering into all their plans, examining with them all the reasons for or against a certain course, and encouraging them under every circumstance to make perfect confidents of both their parents. He was in the habit of conversing freely with them, especially as they drew near to adult years, on the peculiar temptations to which they would be exposed, and thus guarding them against concealed dangers. * * *

He kept a strong hold of his children by prayer, bearing them continually on his heart before God and more especially so if any peculiar circumstance in the life of either of them excited his interest. * * * *

Mr. Bartlett's style of preaching was not calculated to please a fastidious taste; he had never studied to adorn his discourses with the graces of elocution even from the first, and perhaps regarded with too much indifference the manner in which the truths which he wished to enforce were presented. It doubtless seemed to him all sufficient if he could say to his hearers, thus saith the Lord — and from a desire to make every proposition as plain as possible, he enlarged upon each particular more perhaps than was necessary for the best effect and yet who can say that more finished compositions, a style more in unison with the refined taste of later years, would, upon the whole, have accomplished a greater amount of good?

His preaching was rather practical than doctrinal. He did not, indeed, keep back the prominent articles of our faith, but they were never brought out in their startling boldness, so as to lead the minds of his hearers to revolt at them or to create a disputatious spirit. He was fully conscious that "we now see only in part," that many things "were hard to be believed," and could never be made quite clear in our imperfect state — but "to love the Lord with all our heart and our neighbor as ourself," to repent heartily of sin, to lay hold on Jesus as the

great Saviour of the soul, to do works meet for repentance, and to walk by faith on the Son of God. These were within the grasp of the mind and upon these he dwelt.

In his ministrations as a pastor, he appeared among his people in the same character as when standing in the sacred desk, the same gentleness of manner, the same Christian courtesy, the same serious, devout instructor. He never put off the ambassador of Christ when mingling with the family circle, at the firesides of his people. He had a word of encouragement for the desponding, a word of exhortation to the thoughtless, and to those who openly transgressed, his reproof and admonition were administered in the spirit of humility and love. Nor had he any partiality. All received from him the same tokens of his kindly feelings. He looked upon his flock as a father upon his children; all might not equally meet his approbation, but all shared in his heart's interest. * * *

His attention to the children of his flock was also a peculiarity in his ministrations that has done much in accomplishing his work, and implanted an interest for him in the hearts of very many which will never die away. He never passed a child without especial notice, and for many years could call any child among his people by name.

He walked before his people a living example of true religion. His path was a plain, steady path of unaffected piety. The tongue of scandal was never heard against him, it could find no stain upon his pure character, to feed its malignity. He never wandered into a dubious path, nor did an act of questionable character. He loved his people — he did his best for their temporal and eternal welfare, and his record is in many hearts on earth, and we doubt not, well registered in heaven.

Fifty years is a long period in the relations of life, and seldom is it exceeded — and the providence of God had determined that the pastoral connection of his servant to the people he had so long watched over, should be brought to a close, and its results sealed up.

The last public services which Mr. Bartlett performed were in the month of December, 1854. An appointment had been made for the consecration of a house of worship, at Broad Brook.

It was a stormy day, one of the worst of the season, and he being the only minister present on the occasion, all the service devolved upon him. On the following sabbath he was invited to preach there, and although then suffering from his previous exposure, he went through the duties of the day. A severe attack of influenza succeeded, from which he appeared partially to recover, and from which his physician hoped he would be finally relieved in the opening spring.

But when the returning spring brought no vigor to his system, and his wasting frame began to assure him that his food did not impart its accustomed nourishment, he readily yielded to the sign that his master had no more work for him here, and that it was his will that he should depart hence.

His worldly matters were easily arranged, and he had but little to do in putting his house in order — for he had lived wisely.

He had no special preparation to make on his own account — he had been doing that for sixty years, and had no new arrangements to trouble himself with. He conversed freely about the event that was approaching, with the same calmness as was usual with him in reference to any concern in life.

By degrees he gave up his duties as the head of a family, as he had done those of a pastor of his flock, having placed in the hands of his colleague, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, the book of records belonging to the church, which for fifty years he had faithfully kept. The morning and evening service at the family altar was the last duty he resigned.

And on Jesus, this servant of God kept a firm and steady hold to the very last. No fear, no doubt, no cloud, dimmed his clear vision, or troubled his passing spirit. He watched with a firm look the steady approach of death, marking his own pulse, and following the life current as it dropped and retrograded to the heart. And thus he sunk to rest, on the 6th of June, 1854.

### *Scantic, or North Parish.*

The present pastor of this church is the Rev. Frederick Munson.

The following list of deacons and earliest church members, is from the church manual:

*Deacons.*

Lamson Wells, David Skinner, A. D. 1754.

Joseph Eggleston, died May 9, A. D. 1797, aged 82.

John Bancraft, died March 20, A. D. 1800, aged 66.

James Harper, died March 19, A. D. 1808, aged 85.

Oliver Barber, died October 8, A. D. 1820, aged 84.

Noah Allen, ordained A. D. 1809; died May 7, A. D. 1824, aged 67.

Daniel Richardson, ordained A. D. 1818; removed A. D. 1829; died A. D. 1847.

Ira Wells, ordained A. D. 1823.

Anson Bissell, ordained A. D. 1825; removed to Wapping A. D. 1832.

Erastus Buckland, ordained A. D. 1830; died Jan. 23, A. D. 1848.

Azel Stevens Roe, ordained A. D. 1833.

When the second pastor of this church first removed to this place, A. D. 1803, a few weeks previous to his ordination, the clerk of the church furnished a list of the male members of the church, and said that there were no records of the church to be found, from its first formation, May 1, A. D. 1754, to the death of the first pastor, November 15, A. D. 1802.

Of the members of this church, as far as they could be found, February 15, A. D. 1804. Figures denote the age at death.

Mrs. Lydia Potwine, widow of Rev. Thomas, 82.
Dea. James Harper, 85
Wife of Dea. H., 74.
Dea. Oliver Barber, 84.
Wife of Dea. B. 81.
Noah Allen, 67.
Benjamin Allen, 44.
Nathaniel Allen, 36.
Ashbel Barber, 73.
Simeon Barber, 67.
Jerijah Bissell, 92.
Isaac Bancraft, 87.
Samuel Bartlett, 81.
Isaac Bancraft, Jr., 79
Josiah Blodget, 73.
Elisha Crane, 91.
Benoni Stiles, 64.
Seth Stowell.
Elijah Sadd, 77.
Alexander Vining, 76.
Gideon Wolcott, 71.
Widow Sarah Bancraft, 81.
Wife of Nathan Pelton, 63.
Wife of Hezekiah Allen, 84.
Wife of Nathan Cohoon, 70.
Wife of Samuel Bartlett, 84.
Wife of Solomon Ellsworth, 85.
Wife of Aaron Frost, 87.
Wife of Alexander Morton.
Wife of Daniel Bissell, 79.
Wife of Daniel Chapin, 73.
Wife of David Crane, 88.
Wife of Rufus Crane, 88.

Hezekiah Crane, 84.
David Crane, 91.
Rufus Crane, 64.
Wareham Crane, 65.
Jonathan Clark.
Daniel Chapin, 54.
Aaron Crane.
Aaron Frost, 70.
Aaron Frost, Jr.
Alexander Morton, 63.
Daniel Osborn, 82.
Nathan Pelton, 75.
Thomas Potwine, 67.
Solomon Payne.
Wife of Wareham Crane.
Wife of Elijah Sadd, 84.
Wife of Oliver Clark, 70.
Miss Mary Eaton, 61.
Mrs. Hannah Eggleston, wife of Dea. E., 88.
Mrs. Rachel Potwine, 86.
Wife of Hezekiah Crane, 83.
Wife of Josiah Blodget.
Wife of Aaron Crane.
Wife of Elisha Crane, 94.
Mrs. Hannah Bartlett, widow of Jonathan B., 94.
Wife of Seth Stowell, 59.

*Names of the Society.*

This society, when it was organized, in 1754, was the *Sixth* Society in Windsor. It remained so until 1768, when, by the division of the ancient town, it became the *Third* Society in East Windsor, the church in Ellington being the second. In 1786, Ellington was set off as an incorporated town; after which period this society was known as the *Second* Society of East Windsor; and in 1846, by the incorporation of South Windsor, as a distinct town, it became the *First* Society in East Windsor.

*Society Fund.*

The first mention of any fund for the support of the gospel ministry in this parish, appears to be a sum left by Capt. Samuel Stiles.

At a meeting of the society on the 4th day of October, 1813, the following resolution was passed[1]:

"Voted, That the society committee be directed to receive the sum of one thousand dollars given to this society by the last will of Capt. Samuel Stiles, deceased, and dispose of the same according to the tenor of said instrument."

And, year by year, after this, we find the interest of this fund used in part for the payment of the minister's salary — at first as an addition to the regular salary on account of the high price to which the necessaries of life had risen, and thus it was continued until 1820.

The next addition to the fund appears to have been received from the state, and is called the State Fund — the record con-

cerning it was made at a society's meeting held the 6th day of October, 1818, as follows:

"Voted, That the State Fund received at Hartford in December last, by the society committee, and interest amounting to one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, be put at interest and remain as a fund for the support of the Gospel ministry in this society during the pleasure of this society."

At an adjourned meeting held on the 2d day of January, 1827, we find the first notice of the Bartlett Fund:

"Voted, To accept of the donation given by Mr. Samuel Bartlett, of one thousand dollars, to the second society in East Windsor, under its restrictions."

The following extract from the will of Mr. Bartlett, will show the nature of the donation and the restrictions above referred to:

"And wishing to perpetuate a regular Gospel ministry, I will that my executor pay as a donation which I now make to the second ecclesiastical society in East Windsor to which I belong, the sum of one thousand dollars, under the following restrictions, viz: That this donation shall be kept at annual interest until principal and interest shall amount to four thousand dollars, and when the whole sum shall amount to the aforesaid sum of four thousand dollars, the interest arising thereon shall be applied annually towards paying the minister's salary in the society, leaving the principal of four thousand dollars entire with the following conditions being complied with:

1st. That said society keep and maintain a decent meeting-house in which to perform public worship.

2nd. The said meeting-house to be the sole and entire property of said society.

3rd. That said society shall not at any time be destitute of an ordained minister more than two years, which minister shall be a learned man of true orthodox principles according to the sense in which our forefathers maintained the same.

4th. They shall not pay any of the interest arising on this donation to hire a minister of different principles,—but if at any future period of time shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above conditions and restrictions, then and in that case said donation shall be forfeited by said society to my executor or his heirs, to sue for and recover the said donation to his or their use."

This fund reached the amount specified in the will of Mr. Bartlett (four thousand dollars), in 1849, and the income from it has been since that period appropriated for the purpose to which it was consecrated by the devisor.

At an adjourned meeting of the society held 13th of October, 1845, a committee previously appointed for the purpose of making a permanent lease of the parsonage lot, reported as follows:

That they had leased to Mr. Daniel Chapin the "ministry lot of land" for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years from April, 1845, for the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy dollars ninety-three cents.

And the society's committee was instructed to pay the interest on said amount of fourteen hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-three cents to Rev. Shubael Bartlett, annually, on the first day of December in each year, subject to the regulations of settlement of Mr. Bartlett.

At a meeting of the society held in October, 1854, this fund was appropriated as follows:

"Voted, That the fund belonging to the first ecclesiastical society in East Windsor, arising from the sale of the ministry lot (so called) and amounting to fourteen hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-three cents, be applied to liquidate the indebtedness of this society in building their parsonage-house and purchasing land of the same, and that said fund shall not be appropriated for any other purpose whatever.

*Graveyards.*

The inhabitants of *Ireland* district, for many years buried their dead in Ellington. The deed for the present burying ground, near Mr. Gowdy's, was given in 1794, and the first person buried there was John Prior.

A deed was given for the graveyard at *Scantic*, near the meeting-house, in 1751, and for another in the street by Caleb Potwine's, in 1780.

The *Warehouse Point* graveyard was deeded in 1801.

Since then another graveyard has been opened near Ketch Mills.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### Windsor, East of the Connecticut River—Continued.

### *Wapping Parish.*[1]

That section of Windsor, known as Wapping,[2] was probably first settled by one Thomas Bissell, as early as 1700–5.[3] This house stood a little south of the road from the Hill, and west of Podunk River, until about 1840, when it was taken down.[4] Tradition records that, shortly after coming here, Bissell had a very severe fight with a large and powerful Indian, who in a mood of drunken bravado, boasted of having killed *ninety-nine* white men, and insisted on making up the *hundred*, by killing him. Bissell's courage and strength, however, completely overcame him, and defeated his sanguinary intentions.

The Bissells, Rockwells, Skinners, Sadds, Stoughtons, Smiths and Grants, were among the first to locate in Wapping, where their descendants remain to this day.

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[1] We are mainly indebted, for our information concerning this parish, to a MS. account written by the Rev. Marvin Root in 1840, and deposited in the archives of the Conn. Hist. Soc'y.

[2] Wapping is the name of a street in London, on the Thames.

[3] In an old account book of Samuel Rockwell, "a mighty hunter," in those days, we find that he sold venison to Thos. Bissell, who then lived in the N. W. corner of Wapping, as early as 1705.

[4] MS. of Dr. Ebenezer F. Reed. We find in the society records frequent allusions to a place below Podunk River, called Bissell's Farms, it may perhaps refer to Wapping.

The first settlers were of course included within the limits of the Second Society (or Windsor, east of the Connecticut River); and attended worship in Mr. Edwards's congregation. But the roads to *the street*, were exceedingly bad; and they seem to have petitioned, at a very early day, for *winter privileges*, *i. e.*, for liberty to hire a minister during six months of the year. This reasonable request was, for many years refused. In 1761, however, the assembly made them a *winter parish*;[1] and the society voted to allow them their proposition of rates, which amounted to £6:12*s.*[2]

Their first meeting-house was built, under the title of a *school*, about 1765. It stood on land now owned by Capt. Samuel Hall. His west barn occupies a part of the old church site.[3] Its windows above were boarded up, and only those below were glazed; and the whole edifice finally became so dilapidated that the *six* months winter privileges were extended to *eight* months, and, by leave of the assembly, the warm season was substituted for winter; the people worshiping in the latter season with the society, who invited them to do so, *tax* free. Their own old edifice was therefore used only in spring, summer and fall, and finally having acquired the appellation of Wapping Barn, was pulled down one night in the year 1799, by a party of young men, "out on a frolic."

The first minister we can ascertain to have preached in Wapping, was one Matthew Rockwell, who graduated at Yale

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[1] At this time, as we learn from their petition, dated March, 1761, on file among the State Archives, they numbered 200 souls, and had 32 houses, while their proportion of the (East) Windsor list was £2000. They complain that on settling the meeting-house on the Street, no regard was had to them, that they are obliged to go to it four miles and a half, "through the wilderness."

A number of documents relative to Wapping are preserved among the State Archives.

[2] East Windsor (Soc'y) meeting-house and Wapping meeting-house were three miles apart. The Street always claimed that their society extended within half a mile of the Wapping meeting-house, *i. e.*, three miles from the river, or to the end of the "three mile lots."

[3] Rev. M. Root's MSS., 1849.

College in 1728. He was a physician, and added a gift of preaching to his other accomplishments. He was a licentiate, and occasionally preached for the Rev. Mr. Edwards, during the last year of the latter's life.

"Windsor, Nov. 4, 1763.

Received, of Samuel Grant, the sum of £1 1*s* 3*d* for preaching at Wapping, in the year 1762. By me,

MATTHEW ROCKWELL."

Tradition affirms that he preached in Mr. Grant's old house, before the building of the meeting-house in 1765.

Mr. Moses Tuthill, also preached here for three years. He was a Congregationalist, and a man of eccentric character, although of considerable talent. He graduated, at Yale College, in 1745; became the pastor of a church at Granville, Mass., at its organization in 1747; resigned his charge in 1753. He then came to (East) Windsor for a season. His wife was Martha, the daughter of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, to whom he was married in 1746, and who is represented as a woman of remarkable fine powers of mind, although, perhaps with some peculiarities of character.

Mr. Tuthill is described as "an orthodox and faithful minister, and his short ministry, in Granville, was blessed with prosperity and peace."[1]

He died at Southold, L. I., October, 1785, in his 78th year. His widow, died in Wapping, February, 1794, aged nearly 77 years.

Another meeting-house was built in 1801, about 20 rods southeast of the site ofthe old one. Its dimensions were 60 by 44 feet, and 24 feet posts. Its frame stood uncovered until the spring of 1802; when a subscription was raised for "covering, glazing and roofing it." Its pulpit and seats were rough and unfinished; and a pillow with a clean case, was carried to meeting every sabbath, and placed on the desk as a cushion. This edifice was erected by the different denominations then existing in Wapping on a *union* plan. The Congregationalists,

[1] Rev. Dr. Timothy M Cooley, the present pastor of said church.

were to become the sole proprietors, at such time as they should see fit, paying the other denominations what they had contributed towards its erection, "deducting decay." This church is the same now in use, but has never been consecrated except by usuage. In the fall of 1829, a subscription was raised "for lathing and plastering its walls, erecting a breast-work around the gallery, and building a pulpit."

Although the people of Wapping had enjoyed preaching almost all the time from 1761, no formal attempt seems to have been made to organize a church. "In the years 1826 and 1827, however, the question was seriously discussed by a few individuals," says the Church Manual, "Must our children be brought up under a religious belief different from the one which we and our fathers embraced?" These people resolved on making an effort to sustain Gospel ordinances among themselves, few though they were in number, at the first. In this state of things, Rev. Mr. Brinsmade came from Hartford, where he was teaching in the Mute's Asylum, to preach to this people.[1] He continued his labors for about six months, during which time there was a revival of religion here, and eighteen or twenty adults indulged hope. It was then judged expedient by those who were the *first* in acting in this society, that a church should be formed.

Rev. Henry Morris came to Wapping, July 10, 1829, to labor as a minister. He continued to labor here till the summer of 1832. The church here was organized during his ministry.

No minister has labored here with so much apparent success as Mr. Morris. The following is Mr. M.'s account of the formation of this church:

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[1] Previous to this, a Mr. Blakely of the Baptist denomination had preached here, in 1816 and 1817, with some success.

A Mr. Osborn, a Methodist, also preached about two years from 1826, and did much good. His denominational prejudices, however, were very freely exhibited. It is even said that he once took the Saybrook platform, and the Methodist articles of discipline, into the pulpit, and commented strongly upon them. This so embittered the Congregationalists, that they expelled him from the meeting-house; and this act was followed by the formation of a separate Methodist society.

"A council of ministers convened at the house of Mr. Samuel Hall, February 2, 1830, and after discussing the subject, proceeded to organize a church. The church, when formed, consisted of twenty-eight individuals — five males and twenty-three females. It enjoyed a precious revival in the autumn of 1831, which commenced at a protracted meeting of six days length, which commenced August 30, 1831." The number of hopeful conversions was not far from fifty at this meeting.

Rev. Samuel S. Whelpley, was moderator (the writer has been informed), when the church was organized.

July, 1832, the Rev. David L. Hunn, from Sandwich, Mass., commenced preaching as stated supply. He preached till May 1st, 1835, when he discontinued his labors here; 27 were added to the church during his stay.

Rev. Marvin Root first preached in Wapping, July 12, 1835. He commenced his labors as stated supply, August 30, of that year. He was installed the first pastor over the Third Church in East Windsor, June 29, 1836. The pastoral relation existing between him and the church was dissolved by mutual council, April 29, 1840. Twenty-seven (three by profession) were added to the church during his pastorate.

The church was visited by the special presence of the Holy Spirit about the 1st of August, 1841. Rev. Augustus Pomeroy then labored in the place, and from twenty to twenty-five were the hopeful subjects of the work of Grace.

In 1843, Mr. O. F. Parsons commenced to preach here, and was settled on the 3d of January, 1844. He was obliged by ill health to resign his charge, and was dismissed by act of Council, October, 1848.

The present pastor, Rev. William Wright, from Chicopee Falls, Mass., was settled and ordained, August 22, 1854.

*Standing Rule of the Church.*

At a regular organized meeting of this church, held December 12, 1831,

Voted, That it shall be a standing rule in this church, that no individual shall hereafter be received into fellowship (or connection), who vends, distills, or makes an habitual use of ardent spirits.

*Deacons of the Church.*

Elward Miner was chosen first deacon of the church, December 12, 1831, and inducted into his office the 22d of the same month.

He afterwards removed to Hartford, and united with the Second Church there, but having returned to Wapping again, was re-elected to the office of deacon February 8, 1849.

November, 1832, Anson Bissell was chosen and inducted into the office of deacon. In the summer of 1835, he removed to the West, consequently vacated the office of deacon.

June 12, 1836, William Vinton was chosen deacon by the church.

Note.—September 26, 1837, this church was consociated with Hartford North Consociation.

The first Sabbath School was organized, April 19th, 1829.

The first monthly concert for prayer was held, August 2, 1829.

The first person buried in the Old Burial Place of Wapping, was an Indian. "Molly Mohalk, died December, 1762, ae 28, a squaw." Her grave was opened by Oliver Skinner. The first sexton of Wapping was Timothy Skinner, who died August 31, 1777, ae 36 years. He was, also, a *schoolmaster*, and taught in the old brick school house, which the oldest inhabitants affirm was the only one in the parish, until 1775 or 1780, at which time Wapping formed one school district.[1]

His successor as sexton was Thatcher Lathrop.

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[1] He was the first husband of Mrs. Hannah Grant, who died Sept. 4, 1837, aged 89 years and four days. She called in a doctor, for the first time in her life, only the day before her death.

The records of burials here were in possession of Alfred Grant, passed into David Miner's hands, and are now lost.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### Windsor's Share in the Old French War.[1]

### 1739–1762.

In the latter part of 1739, England declared war against Spain, and the American Colonies were called upon to assist in the proposed expeditions against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies. Four regiments of troops were to be raised in the north, who were to form a junction at Jamaica with the largest fleet and the most powerful army which had ever been sent into the Gulf of Mexico. The colony of Connecticut seconded the wishes of the royal government with her usual alacrity. The governor issued a proclamation for volunteers, recruiting officers were appointed in each county, and every influence was used to forward the objects of the expedition. In October, 1740, the armament, under the command of the able and popular Lord Cathcart, sailed for the West Indies. At Dominica, Cathcart fell a victim to the climate, and the command devolved upon his second, Wentworth, and vice-admiral Vernon, whom they were to join at Jamaica.

"The enterprise, instead of having one good leader, had two

[1] We have endeavored, as far as possible, to designate the parishes of Ancient Windsor, to which individuals belonged, by the following abbreviations: E. W., *East and South Windsor;* Ell., *Ellington;* Wby., *Wintonbury*, now Bloomfield. All others are supposed to have belonged to Windsor proper. The Wintonbury names are mostly gleaned from the MS. pastoral records of the Rev. Hezekiah Bissell, first minister of that parish. The others from town and church records, and the State Archives.

bad ones." Wentworth lacked experience and resolution, Vernon was arrogant and impetuous. There could be no unity between such different temperaments, and the fate of the expedition was virtually sealed before it fairly commenced. Time was foolishly wasted, and when the splendid fleet of over 100 vessels, with 15,000 sailors and 12,000 troops, fully provisioned and equipped, at last set sail, it was on a fool's chase after the French and Spanish fleets, which had already left the fatal climate.

Then, instead of attacking Havana, which was the keystone of the gulf, although poorly defended, Vernon preferred to attack Carthagena, the strongest point in the Spanish power. A brave but rash attempt to storm the town was repulsed, with heavy loss to the assailants; then the rainy season set in, and the fever of the marshes began a havoc among the English troops more deadly and rapid than the heaviest fire of artillery. In *two days there died three thousand four hundred men.* Of nearly 1000 New England men who left their homes but a few months before, scarce one hundred survived, and before the return of the fleet to Jamaica, in November, 1741, it was estimated that 20,000 lives had been lost, mostly by the pestilence. In every town, and in almost every family in this and the neighboring colonies was heard the voice

> "of farewells to the dying
> And mourning for the dead."

Several citizens of Windsor enlisted in this unfortunate expedition.[1]

"July 6, 1740. Volunteers appeared in Capt. Henry Allyn's company for Cuba, alias the West India settlements, viz:

Thos. Elgar, Alex. Alford, Cyrus Jackson, Asahel Spencer, Aaron Cook.

From the State Archives we glean the names of Return Strong, Nathaniel Hayden, Roger Newberry.

The latter gentleman was a distinguished citizen of Windsor, and his death is thus quaintly recorded on the town books:

"Roger Newberry, Esq., Capt. of one of His Majestie's Companies belonging to Connecticut, and Listed in His Majestie's Service in y^e^ war against y^e^ Spanish West Indies dyed (according to the best account that is yet given) May 6, 1741, In his

[1] Timothy Loomis's MS. records.

Return from Carthagena to Jimica about Three days before y^e^ Transport arrived at Jimica."

The character of this excellent man is thus portrayed in the following obituary notice, found by us among some ancient manuscripts in an old garret in South Windsor, and reprinted here *verbatim et literatim.*

"Windsor, July 29, 1741. Last Monday we had the Melancholy news of the Death of the Worthy Capt. Roger Newberry who went from this Town on the Expedition. He was well descended. The Honorable Major Benjamin Newberry, that had adventured his Life in his Country's Service in the Indian war, and sate several years att the Councill board, was his Grandfather. Capt. Benjamin Newberry, who died of Sickness in the Expedition formed against Canada, 1709, was his father.

"This Gentleman had a Liberal Education Bestowed upon him which he was careful to Improve and was an accomplished mathematician and Good Historian. He always Carryed about with him a Lively Sense of the Divine providence and of man's accountableness to his Maker of all his tho'ts, words and actions, and gave his Constant Attendance on the Worship of God in the Public and Private Exercises of it, was Just in his Dealings, a Sure friend and faithful Monitor.

"He had a very Quick and Clear apprehension of things, a solid Judgement & Tenaceous memory; his Discourse and Conversation was affable and Instructive and so Peculiarly winning that most were his Real friends, as were acquainted with him. His mind was formed for Business, which he followed with an Indefatigable aplycation by which he not only discharged to Good Acceptance the public Trusts that were put upon him, but also advanced his own Estate.

"In May 1740, he being then a member of the Generall Assembly was pitcht upon by the Governor and Councill, yea, he had the suffrage of the Assembly to Invite him to Lead one company of the Troops from this Collony in this Expedition. He took it into Consideration and after Sometime appeared Inclined to undertake it, whereupon Some of his Relations to Dissuade him from it Laid before him the Dangers of his own Life and the Great Loss his family would Sustain if he should miscarry. He answered

"I can Leave my Family with the Divine Providence, and as to my own Life Since it is not Left with man to Determine the time or place of his Death I think it not best to be anxious about it. The Great thing is to Live and Dy in our Duty. I think the War is just and my Call is Clear. Somebody must venture and why not I, as well as another." So he took out his commission and Proceeded to fill up his Compiny, and there appeared such a Readiness to serve under him that he said he thought he could have made up his Compiney in [his] own Town.

"He was att the Takeing of Boto Chico, from which fort two Days after he wrote a chearful Letter to his Wife Expressing his Great Hopes of Takeing the Town of Carthagena and thereby finishing the Expedition and opening a way for his Return.

"Butt soon after this he was Taken Sick and Languished untill the fifth of May. When he had almost Completed the thirty-fifth year of his age, he not far from Jamaica Departed this Life and wee Shall see his face no more untill the Sea gives up the Dead that are in it.

"He hath Left his antient mother to Lament the Death of this her only Son. His own Widdow with seven small Children, one att her Breast, a Family to mourne under this heavy Bereavement and Combat with the Difficulties of an unquiet World."

In March 1744, France, long suspected, by England, of assisting Spain, boldly threw off the mask, and war was mutually declared between the two nations. In the hostilities which followed, success for a time attended the French, who captured Canso, and whose cruisers took many vessels and completely broke up the English fisheries. This of course deeply touched the interests of the New England colonies, who were largely engaged in the fish trade, and it became the general desire of the country that Louisburg should be taken. Having unsuccessfully applied to the home government for assistance, they at length resolved to undertake it alone. The deliberations on the subject were weighty and divided, but the war party preponderated, and preparations were accordingly made. None of the colonies outside of New England would join the hazardous undertaking, but nothing daunted by this or the manifold obstacles which presented themselves, an army of 4000 troops, together with a fleet fully equipped, was raised within the short space of two months. Of this force Connecticut contributed 500 men, under command of Lieutenant Governor Roger Wolcott of Windsor, who was also second in command of the united colonial army. On the 23d of April the army was joined at Canso by Commodore Warren, from his station in the West Indies, with a fine fleet of large ships; and full of joy and enthusiasm the army and fleet set sail for Louisburg. It is needless here to recount the details of that eventful siege. Suffice it to say that after numerous successes by land and water, which seemed like special interpositions of Providence; after miracles of labor, bravery and endurance, Louisburg, the appa-

rently impregnable Gibraltar of North America, capitulated to the brave New England troops. Not until the victorious army entered the gates of the city, did they know the extent of their achievement, nor the difficulties which their bravery had overcome. Wonder struggled in their hearts with emotions of adoration to Him who had given them the victory. "God has gone out of the way of his common providence," said they, "in a remarkable and almost miraculous manner, to incline the hearts of the French to give up, and deliver this strong city into our hands." God had indeed granted to an undisciplined army of mechanics, farmers and fishermen, led by a merchant general, a victory almost unparalleled in history. The news was received in England with exultation, and in New England with a frenzy of popular joy. Words can not express the enthusiasm which was everywhere felt.

It was a proud day for Windsor when she welcomed home again her brave son, the Lieut. Governor. His journal affords us a pleasant glimpse of the scene.

"Tuesday 30th. Col. Whiting with his troops and sundry Gentlemen from Hartford and Wethersfield came to me at my lodgings from whence they attended me to my own Home at Windsor, where we arrived about two afternoon. Here we had a Good Dinner, Drank some bowls of Punch, &c, and after the Discharge of the Great Artillery and small arms Gave 3 Huzzas, and parted Good friends."[1]

Windsor contributed many of her best citizens to this enterprise, but it is impossible to ascertain the names of all.

Alexander (afterwards Dr.) Wolcott accompanied the Connecticut troops as surgeon's mate.

Israel Stoughton.

Capt. David Ellsworth (E. W.).

John Warham Strong, was a first lieutenant in service.

James Eggleston, Jr. (Wby), was impressed into the service.

Ezra Loomis (Wby) died at Louisburg, aged about 24 years, Dec. 18, 1745.

Thomas Barber (Wby) died at Louisburg, aged about 24 years, 1745.

Stephen Gillet (Wby) died at Louisburg, aged about 34 years, Feb. 1746.

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[1] Coll. Conn. Hist. Society, I.

Caleb Case (Wby) died at Louisburg, aged about 34 years, May 10, 1746.

James Barnett (Wby) died at Louisburg, aged about 22 years, April 24, 1746.

Jeremy Alford (who lived on Cook's Hill) distinguished himself by his bravery at Louisburg.

For a while America seemed destined to be the theatre of the Anglo-French war. France planned the recapture of Louisburg, but the fleet under D'Anville in 1746, was met by storms and pestilence, and, worse than all, left without a commander by the death of D'Anville, and the suicide of his successor — so that it never accomplished anything. Another French fleet, the next year, was captured by the English admirals, Anson and Warren. The New England Colonies proposed a plan for the conquest of Canada, but it was not seconded by the mother country. At length, a season of "masterly inactivity" was ended by the general peace of Utrecht in 1748; and England, France and Spain mutually restored to each other, the fruits of their conquests. "Nothing was gained, humanity had suffered, without a purpose, and without a result."

The war which the colonies had entered into with such zeal and at great expense, had not brought them any special advantage. On the contrary, it had been an almost useless expenditure of resources, and a loss of thousands of their young men; it left them with a depreciated currency, a paralyzed commerce, and that saddest accompaniment of war, a fearful deterioration of public morals.

The peace of Utrecht, however, procured but a slight cessation of hostilities. France, always restless and intriguing, soon began to infringe on the British possessions in Acadia and Nova Scotia. She also, in direct violation of treaty stipulations, extended her frontiers toward Crown Point and Ticonderoga on the north, and Virginia on the west, with the evident design of forming a connection between the head of the St. Lawrence and their possessions on the Mississippi. This, together with their relations with the Indian tribes, would have given them a command of the extensive trade of the interior; and an opportunity

to harrass and annoy the English colonies, which the latter could never consent to.

About this time a number of lords and gentlemen in England, and planters in Virginia, associated themselves under the name of the Ohio Company, and obtained a grant of 600,000 acres of land in the Ohio River country. This movement was immediately resented by the French, mutual skirmishes and reprisals followed, and finally in 1754, the Virginians, who had commenced a fortress on their patent, were attacked by an overwhelming French force, and driven from the ground with a loss of all but two of the English traders, and skins and property valued at £20,000. On the same spot which commanded the whole Ohio and Mississippi country, the French built a fortress which they named Fort du Quesne. As may be imagined this event caused much alarm and apprehension to Great Britain and her American colonies. Virginia, South Carolina and New York were speedily in the field, and Col. Washington (afterward the hero of the American Revolution) having defeated a party of French belonging to Fort du Quesne, was afterward attacked by Villiers, the commandant of that post, with a large force; and after a brave defence in a hastily constructed fortress, accepted honorable terms of capitulation, which his bravery had extorted from the French general. At this juncture a convention of delegates from the several colonies was held, at which was discussed the feasibility of a union of the colonies for mutual protection and defence against the French and Indians.

This necessary movement was warmly approved by the colonies, but, as might have been expected, was strongly opposed and denounced by Great Britain, whose whole policy was repugnant to any thing that savored of colonial independence. She evidently feared that the combined strength of the latter might some day be employed to sever the chain which bound them to herself. Consequently a meeting was proposed of the governors of the several colonies, who should in the largeness of their wisdom, devise ways and means of defence, government and protection; and the colonies were to be taxed for the expenses of the whole. It is needless to say that this plan

met with the most universal disapproval of the colonies themselves; for they were as unwilling to trust their interests into the hands of kings and favorites, as the latter were to grant them any independent powers.

Hostilities between France and England had now proceeded to the extent of actual war. Four expeditions were planned against the former; one against Fort du Quesne, under General Braddock; a second against Nova Scotia; a third against Crown Point, and a fourth against Niagara. In the Spring of 1755, the northern colonies were alive with preparations for the coming campaigns. Special assemblies were held, and taxes levied to defray the necessary expenses of fitting out the army. It was proposed to raise in New England 5000 men, of whom Connecticut was to furnish one fifth, to attack Crown Point and occupy the country around.

In the meantime the expedition against Nova Scotia under Col. Monckton was already in the field. Three several encounters with the French troops, and their Indian allies, resulted in success to the British arms, and placed the whole of Nova Scotia in their possession. The Acadians, numbering some 15,000, were disarmed and removed to New England and other colonies, where they were distributed as prisoners of war among the different towns. Some of them were sent to Windsor, but their names and subsequent history can not now be discovered.[1] This event has received a new and romantic interest from Longfellow's beautiful poem, entitled *Evangeline, a tale of Acadie.*

While this was going on at the north, General Braddock with 1500 regulars had arrived in Virginia from England, and commenced, though tardily, his preparations for the expedition against Fort du Quesne on the Ohio. The history of that expedition is written in letters of blood upon the page of our country's history as Braddock's defeat. The rashness and arrogance of its leader was atoned by his death, and redeemed only by the bravery and good sense of George Washington and the Virginia troops. Let us, however, turn from this scene to the

[1] We can only learn that three men came here and lived for a while on Hinsdale Hill, as the little eminence was named, on which the present Sixth District school house now stands.

operations of the expedition against Crown Point, and Niagara, which are more intimately connected with the purposes of our history. The former under the command of Gen. Johnson luckily intercepted the Baron Dieskau, who with a large force of French and Indians was advancing to cut off Fort Edward, which was garrisoned by New York and New Hampshire troops. The battle which ensued resulted in the complete defeat of the French, although with a loss to the British of some brave officers and men. The remainder of the fall of this year was busily occupied in building a fort at Lake George, and completing the works at Fort Edward, all of which had to be done in a trackless forest, and in face of many obstacles. All the colonial troops, except those in garrison, returned to their homes in November.

Benjamin Allyn, Esq., of Windsor, was appointed Captain of the 4th Company in the 3d Regiment, in August, 1755. The following is the muster-roll of his company, nearly all of whom were from this town.[1]

"Roll of Capt. Benj. Allyn's Co. Crown Point Expedition, 85 men enlisted."

| | |
|---|---|
| Isaac Tucker, | Nath[l] Gaylor, |
| Reuben Crow,* | John Japhet, |
| Zaccheus Crow, | Thos. Hawkins, |
| Levi Chapin, 1st Lt. | Reuben Cook, |
| Noah Hunt, | Zebulon Winchell, |
| Elijah Barret, | Robert Westland, |
| John Hosmer, | Benj. Baker, |
| Patt O'Conele, | And[w] Shilling, |
| Chas. Burnham, | Jona[n] Pinney, Jr., |
| John Abbot, | Daniel Filley,* |
| Hez. Welles, | Elijah Denslow, |
| Elijah Evings, | Elisha Williams, |
| Geo. Colton, | Jona[n] Buckland, Sgt. |
| Daniel Eaton, | Ephraim Parker, |
| Jacob Osborn, | Joseph Winchel,* |
| Gideon Loomis, | Ebenezer Loomis, |

[1] State Archives. War, vol. vi.

* Those thus marked remained in garrison during the winter of 1755-56, their names being found in "A Role of Capt. Noah Grant's company in Garrison at Fort Edward Nov[r] y[e] 26, 1756, their wages made out from y[e] 23 of Nov. 1755 to y[e] 26 of March 1756."

Capt. Allyn,
Giles Wolcott,
Joel Soper,
John Eggleston, Jr.,
Abner Prior,
Ozias Grant,
David Bissell,
Jon$^{n}$: Gillett,
Joseph Moore,
Joseph Moore, Jr.,
Gideon Prior,
Silas Wells,
John McMunnen,
Wm. Thomson,
Eben Belknap,
Asher Isham,
Zephaniah Snow,
Asa Pimrey (or Perry),
Ely Parker,
Appleton Hollister,
Orvis, 2d Lt.
John Strong, Drummer,
Jona$^{n}$ Pinney, Corp$^{l}$,
Benj. Kinney, Corp$^{l}$,
Eliphalet Loomis,
Charles Burnham.
Drake, Sgt.
Zeb. Winslow,
Josiah Standliff,
Thomas Jarwell,
Keup Perrigue (Indian).

Isaac Drake (Wby) was buried at Lake George, Oct. 26, 1755, aged 22 years.

The Niagara expedition, commanded by Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts, was too tardy and too poorly provisioned to effect much. They, however, built a new fort near the old one (on the site of the present city of Oswego), and leaving a garrison there, returned home in October.

The campaign in 1756 opened brilliantly under the command of Lord Loudon and Gen. Abercrombie. A fine army, including 7000 Provincials, was early in the field, anxious to be led against Crown Point, but its leaders were dilatory.[1] Time was wasted, and after a somewhat indecisive success by Col. Bradstreet, and the inexcusable surrender of Oswego to the French, by which they obtained command of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and the surrounding country, the campaign ingloriously terminated.

Capt. Benjamin Allyn was in commission this year, in the Crown Point expedition.

Medina Fitch (Ell.) was first lieutenant in 7th company, 2nd regiment.

Moses Griswold was first lieut. in 1st Regiment.

Daniel Brown (Wby) died at Albany in September.

Samuel Belcher, died in war, as it is supposed, near Crown Point, 1756.

[1] A parade was held in Windsor for "enlisting men for Crown Point expedition" on 10th April. (Olcott MSS.)

Ithamar Bingham (Ell.) was appointed commissary (March, 1756) of the hospital, in this expedition.

Extensive preparations were made by Great Britain for the campaign of 1757, and early in July a powerful fleet under Admiral Holbourn, with 6000 regular troops under Gen. Hopson, arrived in Halifax. Here they were joined by Lord Loudon with 6000 provincials, eager to be led against Crown Point. But again they were disappointed. Lord Loudon preferred to attack Louisburg, and much to their chagrin they were obliged to submit. So dilatory, however, was his lordship, that, before they were ready to sail, Louisburg was reinforced by the arrival of a large fleet, and the project was abandoned. Loudon returned leisurely to New York.

But Montcalm, the French general, was by no means so pusillanimous and inactive as his English opponent. First surprising and defeating a detachment of 400 near Ticonderoga, he pushed on and invested Fort William Henry, which was well fortified and garrisoned by 3000 men. After only six days' siege, during which it made a brave defence, it capitulated to the French. Gen. Webb, who was occupying Fort Edward, only 14 miles distant, and might easily have relieved his braver compatriots, not only failed to do so, but sent a letter to Col. Monroe, advising him to surrender. The British were allowed to march out with arms, baggage and one cannon. But the French and Indians, contrary to stipulations, plundered them of their baggage, killed the Indians in their service, and chased the unfortunate English themselves nearly to Fort Edward, where they arrived in a most piteous plight. This seems the more unaccountable when we consider that the English had arms in their hands. After it was all over, Gen. Webb alarmed the colonies, and put them to the useless expense of sending on further reinforcements to the north. Albany was threatened, the people were alarmed, and the colonies sent on large numbers of troops. Connecticut alone furnished 5000 men within a few days.[1]

---

[1] Samuel Allen (son of Joseph and Mary, of E. W.) was among the few who escaped.

When running through the woods, with nothing but his breeches on, he

Windsor was by no means behind her sister towns in responding to the call. The following document serves to give us an idea of the urgency of the occasion.[1]

"To Benoni Olcott, Clerk of y^e^ 3rd Company or Trainband in Windsor, greeting: Whereas I've Rec^d^ special orders from Lieut. Colonel Geo. Wyllis, Lieut. Col. of y^e^ first Regiment of ye^e^ Colony of Connecticutt to muster my Company for a speedy march to fort Edward for the relief and succor of y^e^ King's garrison and subjects there; These are therefore to require you, forthwith to notify all under my Command that they appear complete in their arms at landlord Porter's tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock for y^e^ attending to y^e^ business above s^d^ as they will answer their neglect at y^e^ peril of y^e^ Law. Fail not of thy writ to make Return to my Lieutenant.

Dated at Windsor y^e^ 12th day of August A. D. 1757.

EBENEZER GRANT, Capt. for 3d Company.

P. S. If we march it will be on horse."

Of the Windsor men who responded to the Fort Wm. Henry alarm, the same month, we have found but three names, viz: Lt. DAVID PHELPS of West Windsor, and SAMUEL STOUGHTON and AMMI TRUMBLE of East Windsor.[2]

Thus ended this year's campaign, as a British historian remarks, "to the eternal disgrace of those who then commanded the armies and directed the councils of Great Britain."

The year 1758 opened hopefully for the cause of Great Britain. The reverses and losses of the three previous years, were so evidently the result of incapacity and bad management, as to demand a change of ministers and policy, in order to retrieve the waning fortunes of the British arms. A new cabinet was formed, and the genius of Pitt and the sound sense and integ-

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was caught by an Indian who sprang from behind a tree and seized him by the back of his neck. He turned suddenly upon the Indian and brought his knee forcibly against the pit of his stomach, and brought him to the ground and despatched him by jumping both feet upon his breast.

He ran in this situation for a while, then meeting a man Mr. Allen said to him: "I can not run so, do for God sake give me your jacket," which he had the kindness to do.

He then proceeded to Fort Edward. Mr. Allen carried the marks made by the Indian's finger nails upon his neck to his grave. (MSS. of Mr. Henry W. Allen of Warehouse Point, Ct.)

[1] Olcott family MSS. (South Windsor).

[2] MSS. Archives of the State.

rity of his coadjutors gave renewed hope of better days. New measures were proposed, a new spirit was infused into every department of the service at home and abroad. Louisburg was to be reduced, Crown Point and Fort Du Quesne were to be the main points of attack in the coming campaign. The colonies were in ecstacies, their darling projects were at last about to be realized, and when his majesty's letter, composed with the matchless art of Pitt, was received, requesting their loyal aid and support and the raising of 20,000 men, the whole country was in a fever of loyal joy. Connecticut immediately proceeded to raise 5000, more than she could well afford, yet it was done not only cheerfully but with enthusiasm. They were to be divided into four regiments, each with its colonel and chaplain; the already large bounty offered for enlistment in previous years, was increased, and everywhere the work of enrollment went briskly on. Meanwhile across the broad ocean was sailing a noble fleet under Admiral Boscawen, bearing 10,000 troops, commanded by "the circumspect Lord Amherst," and the scarcely less skillful Gen. Wolfe. On the 2d day of June that fleet lay before the battlements of Louisburg, and on the 8th the English landed through a rolling surf which upset and broke their boats, and in the very teeth of bristling ramparts and a perfect hailstorm of artillery, drove the French from their batteries and invested the city. For nearly two months the siege went on, but not until the city was a heap of ruins, not until their finest ships were burned and their batteries disabled, did the brave French surrender. With Louisburg, fell Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island. Wolf returned home to meet the commendations of his sovereign, bearing with him the praises of New England, whose great heart was overflowing with joy and gratulation.

Dr. Elihu Tudor (E. W.), Mark Filley and his elder brother (E. W.), were engaged in this expedition.

While this was being enacted, the colonies were actively pushing forward their preparations for their long cherished attempt on Crown Point.

"On the banks of Lake George 9024 provincials, from New England, New York and New Jersey, assembled. There were

the 600 New England rangers, dressed like woodmen, armed with a firelock and a hatchet; under their right arm a powder-horn; a leather bag for bullets at their waist; and to each officer a pocket-compass as a guide in the forests. There was Stark, of New Hampshire, now promoted to be a captain. There was the generous, open-hearted Israel Putnam, a Connecticut major, leaving his good farm, around which his own hands had helped build the walls; of a gentle disposition, brave, incapable of disguise, fond of glorying, sincere, and artless. There were the chaplains, who preached to the regiments of citizen soldiers a renewal of the days when Moses with the rod of God in his hand sent Joshua against Amalek. By the side of the provincials rose the tents of the regular army, 6367 in number; of the whole force Abercrombie was commander-in-chief; yet it was the gallant spirit of Howe that infused ardor and confidence into every bosom."[1]

On the 5th day of July, the whole army of more than 15,000 men, embarked at daybreak on Lake George in 900 small boats and 136 whale boats, together with artillery on rafts, and "the fleet, bright with banners and cheered with martial music, moved in stately procession down the beautiful lake, beaming with hope and pride, though with no witness but the wilderness." Early the next morning, they landed at the northern end of the lake, and forming in four columns, began their march to Ticonderoga. But after two miles had been passed, they came in the depths of the wilderness upon a large body of French. The struggle was sharp and resulted successfully to the English, but they lost their bravest man, Lord Howe himself, "the idol of the army;" and grief-stricken and dispirited the army encamped on the battle field which it had so dearly won.

The next morning, Abercrombie returned to his landing place, and sent out an engineer to reconnoitre the French works. The engineer reported that they were of flimsy construction, but the better practiced eye of Stark and the New England woodsmen decided otherwise. Abercrombie, however, heeded only the advice of "his Rehoboam counsellors," and gave orders for storming the French position. But they had an enemy who was wary, cool, and prepared at every point. Again and again, through the hours of a sweltering hot July day, the brave grenadiers and active provincials charged upon those rude

[1] Bancroft, vol. iv, 299.

ramparts only to be mown down and hurled back by the steady and resistless fire of the enemy. At last, near sunset, they fled promiscuously from the field, leaving 1944 killed and wounded, mostly regulars.

While Montcalm had been in the thickest of the fight, with his coat off, seeing, comprehending, directing everything; Abercrombie had been snugly but ingloriously ensconced at a saw mill two miles distant. And although the English possessed the advantages of position and heavy artillery, although in numbers they still exceeded the French fourfold, Abercrombie, paralyzed with "extremest fright and consternation," embarked his army the next morning, and did not draw a free breath until "he had placed the lake between himself and Montcalm."

Thus disastrously ended the expedition which had been inaugurated with such bright hopes. Its shame was, however, somewhat redeemed by Col. Bradstreet, who, at his own desire, and according to his own plan, was detached with a considerable force against Fort Frontenac, on the St. Lawrence, near its junction with Lake Ontario. This, after a two days' siege, he captured and destroyed, with its large stores of provisions and military equipments, and nine armed vessels. He then returned to Oswego, having frustrated a proposed attack of the French on the Mohawk River settlements; restored the communication between Albany and Oswego; and obtained the command of Lake Ontario.

In the south, Fort du Quesne had been taken, nominally by Gen. Forbes, but really through the sagacity and energy of the youthful Washington, who commanded the Virginians. On its site the flag of Great Britain was joyously planted, and the place was named *Pittsburgh*. "It is the most enduring trophy of the glory of William Pitt. America afterwards raised to his name statues that have been wrongfully broken, and granite monuments of which not one stone remains upon another; but, long as the Monongahela and the Alleghany shall flow to form the Ohio, long as the English tongue shall be the language of freedom in the boundless valley which their waters traverse, his name shall stand inscribed on the Gateway of the West."[1]

[1] Bancroft, Hist. U. S., iv, 313.

Thus, with the exception of the unfortunate affair at Ticonderoga, this campaign closed with honor to the British arms, presenting a marked contrast to the bad management and accumulated disaster of previous years.

John Chick was 2d Lieutenant in 3d Company, 1st Regiment.

John Ellsworth was Ensign in 9th Company, 1st Regiment.

Medina Fitch was a first lieutenant.

Jonathan Gillet was a first lieutenant.

Silas Case (Wby) aged 18, was buried, Sept. 16, half-way between Albany and Lake George.

Jonah Filley (Wby)

Abel Loomis (Wby) buried October 16th, at Green Bank.

John Loomis (Wby) buried November 12, between Albany and Cheffield.

John Mumford (Wby) aged 21, died with small-pox, in Dec'r, above Albany.

Richard Fitch, aged 18, enlisted and went to Oswego and Montreal; on his return took the small-pox, which he communicated to three children of his father's (James) family.

Francis Drake and Jedidiah Eggleston, were impressed and enlisted in the spring, but on account of sickness were allowed to return home, where they were a long time sick.

The campaign of 1759 opened with a free seacoast and a clear road into Canada, whose conquest became the great object of the British ministry. To effect it, three expeditions were planned, which should act simultaneously. Gen. Wolfe, the hero of Louisburg, was to attempt the capture of Quebec. Gen. Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and then to form a junction, via. the Sorel and St. Lawrence Rivers, with Wolfe at Quebec. Gen. Prideaux was to move against Niagara, and, if successful, to embark on Lake Ontario, and passing along the St. Lawrence was to besiege the city of Montreal. The colonies were required to furnish the same number of men as for the previous year, and "Connecticut," says Bancroft, "which distinguished itself by disproportionate exertions, raised, as in the previous year, 5000 men. To meet the past expense, the little colony incurred heavy debts, and learning political

economy from native thrift, appointed taxes on property to discharge them."

Gen. Amherst was first in the field, and en route for Ticonderoga, which the enemy abandoned on his approach, and retreated to Crown Point, which they also evacuated in a very few days. Being thus in possession of these important posts, the general took active measures for the building of a fleet on Lake Champlain, to oppose that of the French at that point. Meanwhile Ticonderoga was repaired, and a strong fort erected at Crown Point.

While Amherst was thus employed, Prideaux had set siege to the fort at Niagara, where he was killed, but his place was ably filled by Sir William Johnson, who in a sharp and protracted encounter completely routed the enemy. Three important posts were now gained, but *Quebec*, the heart of the French dominion, was still untouched, and to its reduction every effort of combined skill, sagacity and numbers was turned.

On the 26th of June, a splendid British fleet, with 8000 picked troops, under Wolfe, arrived before the precipitous and apparently impregnable cliffs of Quebec. On those battle-crowned summits, Montcalm commanded, and though feeble in numbers, he was as usual, cool, wary and intrepid; and his chief strength was the nature of his position. Such were the peculiar difficulties and obstacles to be overcome, that in spite of repeated but unsuccessful attempts, and the utmost sagacity and energy, it was not until the 15th of September, that any full assault could be made. On that night, in silence and darkness, the perilous ascent was made, and at daybreak Wolfe and his army stood in battle array upon the Plains of Abraham.

Montcalm was amazed and confounded, but his brave soul resolved in the very forlornness to make a brave blow to avert the almost inevitable doom which he saw awaiting him. Why need we recount the details of that eventful battle? Empire hung breathless on its every turn, and when the victorious shouts of the British troops fell upon the ear of their dying chief, he exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy."

Among the loose manuscripts of the town, is the following subscription paper, circulated among the members of the First

trainband in Windsor, under command of Captain Nathaniel Hayden :

Windsor, 13th of April, 1759.

"Whereas y^e^ Providence of God Binds a Necessity upon us to exert ourselves to y^e^ utmost of our Power in y^e^ Present warr and a number of our Young men called to enter His Majesty's service this Currant year, and altho' y^e^ Assembly have done considerable to incourage men to enlist freely into said service, it is thought advisable that since a number of our friends must go, and y^e^ service attended with much hardship as to require incouragements, that a further incouragement be given by y^e^ subscribers to incourage men in y^e^ said 1st Company in Windsor to enlist into said service, & it is Hoped & Expected & Requested y^t^ all within y^e^ limits of y^e^ said 1st Company, whether in y^e^ [Train-]Band or out of y^e^ [Train-]Band, give their incouragement."

This was subscribed to by 46 influential men of Windsor, on condition that the sons and servants of such subscribers should be exempt from impressment. The amount subscribed, £54 17*s.* was to be divided among the enlisted and impressed men. The state requisition was for sixteen men. On the back of the document was the following endorsement :

| *Soulgers that Listed.* | *Soulgers Prest.* |
|---|---|
| Roger Eno, | Joel Palmer, |
| John Grant, | Noah Barber, |
| Joseph Marvin, | Joseph Youngs, |
| John Alford, | Moses Barber, |
| Daniel Filley, | Jeremiah Alford, Jr., |
| Ebenezer Loomis, | Sgt. Phinehas Drake. |
| John Allyn, Jr., | |
| Uriah Pees[e], | |
| Sam. Eno, Jr., | |
| John Japheth [colored]. | |

Samuel Lattimore also appears on bills in this campaign.

The year 1760 opened with an attempt by the French to retake Quebec, which was for a while averted by the vigilance of the general in command. On the 26th of April, however, the enemy invested the city, and the British commander, foolishly preferring to risk a battle rather than endure a siege, found himself overmatched and obliged to retire within the walls, with a heavy loss. The French, flushed with this success, set actively

to work to capture the town, which was only saved by the opportune arrival of a large British fleet.

Montreal, also, had been invested by three large English armies under Lord Amherst and Generals Haviland and Murray. It shortly after capitulated on honorable terms, and with it all the French possessions in Canada passed into the power of Great Britain.

The Windsor men in this campaign were mostly in service in this siege.

By the kindness of Mr. Elihu Marshall, of Poquonnoc, Windsor, we are enabled to present our readers with the following *digest* of two muster rolls of General Lyman's Regiment in this campaign. One of these, evidently an orderly sergeant's roll, was entitled:

"A Muster roll of Gen$^{ll}$ Lyman's Company" in "Camp at Montreal, Sept. 4$^{th}$, 1760."

This we have copied, with sundry additions and items gleaned from the other document, which is "A List of General Phinehas Lyman's Company of all y$^{e}$ enlisted men, with the time of their several enlistments, and the time of the death of those that are dead, and that are deserted, or never joined; and the time of their receiving the King's bounty." This is drawn up in a formal and handsome manner, on a large sheet of paper, and endorsed on the back "R[oyal] A[rtillery], N° 42."

General Lyman was a distinguished officer in Connecticut, and a native of Suffield. His company, as will be seen, was made up principally of Suffield and Windsor men; and, indeed, so intimate has been the connection between the two towns, that we have not been able to locate many of the names which have become so common in each place. We have therefore left that to the more abundant leisure and industry of descendants and genealogical investigators. Windsor, more especially the Poquonnoc district, is well represented.

| Rank. | Names. |
|---|---|
| Gen$^{ll}$ | Phinehas Lyman. |
| Cap$^{t}$ | Giles Wolcott. |
| Lieut. | Roger Enos. |
| Do. | Silas Holcomb. |
| Ensign | John Strong. |
| Do. | Elihu Humphrey. |

| Rank. | Names. |
|---|---|
| Serg$^{t}$ | Major Sam$^{ll}$ Granger. |
| Qr Serg$^{t}$ | James Harman. |
| Serg$^{t}$ | Joel Addams. |
| Do. | Joseph Marvin, enlisted March 24. |
| Do. | Oliver Hanchet. |
| Do. | Ephraim Addams. |
| Do. | Shadrach Phelps. |
| Do. | John Slaid. |
| Do. | Phinehas Southwell. |
| Do. | Eleazer Smith. |
| Do. | Reuben Denslow. |
| Do. | Wm. Ross. |
| Do. | Jon$^{th}$ Allyn. |
| Do. | Philander Pinney. |
| Do. | Thomas Jerrit, enlisted March 25. |
| Do. | Zephany Snow, enlisted Do. |
| Do. | Jon$^{th}$ Beaman, enlisted Do. |
| Clerk, | Joab Griswold, enlisted March 24. |
| Do. | Nath$^{ll}$ Humphrey. |
| Doct$^{r}$ | How. |
| Do. | Andrus. |
| Chap$^{l}$ | Beckwith. |
| Corp$^{l}$ | Abiether Evans, enlisted March 25. |
| Do. | Dan King. |
| Do. | Ebenezer Phelps. |
| Do. | Elisha Spencer. |
| Do. | Stephen Holcomb. |
| Drumm$^{r}$ | Ephraim Goodrich. |
| Do. | Elijah Reed. |
| Do. | Sam$^{ll}$ Marvin, deserted Sept. 22d. |
| Privates, | Daniel Enos, enlisted April 1st. |
| | Nath$^{ll}$ Griswold, enlisted March 24. |
| | Francis Griswold, enlisted Do. |
| | John Lewis, enlisted March 26, deserted Sept. 15th. |
| | Timothy Soper, enlisted April 4th. |
| | Abiether Jones, enlisted Do. 26. |
| | David Jones, enlisted Do. 26. |
| | Epraphras Wolcott, enlisted March 25. |
| | Moses Fargo, enlisted Do. |
| | Jona$^{th}$ Bewell, enlisted Do. 16. |
| | Sam$^{ll}$ Blackmore, enlisted Do. 25. |
| | Berijah Brunson, enlisted Do. 25. |
| | Elisha Pendal, enlisted March 25. |
| | Roswell Davis. |
| | Jonath$^{n}$ Brown, enlisted March 24. |
| | Richard Fitch, enlisted March 25. |
| | Simeon Allin. |
| | Austin Phelps, enlisted March 24. |
| | Benajah Webster, enlisted March 25. |

| Rank. | Names. |
|---|---|
| Privates, | Isaac Crowfoot, deserted Sept. 15. |
| | Phinehas Fuxley. |
| | Joshua Preston. |
| | Ebenezer Burbank. |
| | Joseph Towner. |
| | Stephen Bu[c]kly, enlisted March 25. |
| | Joseph Stoughton. |
| | David Allyn. |
| | Silas Simans. |
| | Thos Newberry, enlisted March 25. |
| | Jonth Gillett, enlisted May 1, died Oct. 3d. |
| | Joseph Easton. |
| | Thos. Austin. |
| | David Allyn, Jr. |
| | Moses Warner. |
| | Reuben Phelps. |
| | John Rimington. |
| | Wm Middleton. |
| | Marshall Stanly. |
| | Elias Austin. |
| | Hosea Brunson. |
| | John Alford, enlisted March 24. |
| | David Spencer. |
| | Ebenezer Halladay. |
| | Thaddeus Lyman. |
| | Brown Be[c]kwith. |
| | Enoch Granger. |
| | Thos. Williams, Jr. |
| | Dudley Hayse. |
| | Jesse Goddard. |
| | Jehiel Messenger. |
| | Richard Andros. |
| | Isaac Goff, died Sept. 13th. |
| | Aaron Noble, enlisted April 4. |
| | Moses Holcomb, died Oct. 4th. |
| | Shadrach Phelps, Jr. |
| | Primus Hills.[1] |
| | Isaac Fosbery. |
| | John Williams. |
| | John Forward. |
| | Joseph Hinksman. |
| | Thos. Davis. |
| | Abel Norton, died Aug. 27th. |
| | Dan Pom[e]r[o]y. |
| | John Thomas, enlisted March 28th. |
| | Joel Peck. |

[1] Probably the old colored *Dr.* Primus, afterwards of East Windsor.

| Rank. | Names. |
|---|---|
| Privates, | Timothy Wills. |
| | Wm. Cammel. |
| | John Dewey. |
| | Benjamin Thrall. |
| | Elijah Brunson. |
| | John Thomas, enlisted March 28. |
| | William Harrington, enlisted March 26. Not joined. |
| | Thomas Parsons, enlisted May 21. Not joined. |

Giles Gibbs (Ell.), aged 17, was drafted and died, north of Crown Point, of camp-distemper.

The French war was now virtually at an end. The balance of the year 1760, was occupied with a distressing and harrassing war between the Southern Colonies and the Cherokees, which was finally brought to a successful close. The year 1761 was mostly spent in repairing and strengthening the numerous posts gained from the French, a work in which the provincials were much employed.

At the commencement of 1762, England found herself involved in war with the principal continental powers, and the greatest part of the maritime power of Europe. The colonies were therefore required, as heretofore, to furnish men and arms for service, and in an expedition which was made against Martinique and the French posts in the West Indies, in the early part of 1762, a large number of colonial troops were employed.

Shortly after, war was declared against Spain, and a large fleet with some 15 or 16,000 troops was sent to attempt the reduction of Havana and the Spanish West Indies. A large number of provincials under their own officers, joined this undertaking. The greatest obstacles of nature and art, the terrors of pestilence and the burning rays of a tropical sun, endured for two long months, had almost wasted and destroyed this courageous and energetic army, when their drooping spirits were revived by the opportune arrival of a reinforcement from North America, and the 15th of August, the town, the shipping in the harbor, and a large extent of territory, were surrendered to the English commander. New England in this enterprise lost a large number of her sons. Slain in battle, or swept off by the pestilence, but few ever returned to their homes.

Thomas Parsons (Wby), aged about 26, died and was buried in Cuba.

John Eggleston (Wby), aged 34, and Eliphalet Loomis (Wby), aged 32, died and were buried in the ocean coming from Havana.

Reuben Cook (Wby), aged about 36, died at New York on his return from Havana.

Dr. Elihu Tudor (E. W.), was on the surgical staff.

Capt. Ichabod Wadsworth and Isaac Hubbard (Ell.), were in Putnam's Regiment during this siege.

Benj. Pierson, son of Simeon, (Ell.), died at New York, November, on his return.

Benj. Pinney, son of Benjamin, (Ell.), died at New York, November, on his return.

Joseph Pinney, son of Joseph, (Ell.), died at Havana, November, on his return.

Reuben Stiles was in the expedition, and returned safe and sound.

Sudden and unforseen changes in European affairs soon after turned the scale of fortune in favor of England, and enabled her to treat for peace, without relinquishing a single advantage which she had gained in North America. Accordingly a definitive treaty of peace between England and France was entered into on the 10th of February, 1762, and the series of long and bloody French Wars was ended.

It may perhaps be thought by some that we have occupied more space with this subject than is appropriate in a local history. But when we consider how devotedly the colonies sacrificed lives and means in the service of their king; when we remember how great a change the French wars produced in the character of New England society and manners; above all, when we reflect that they were pre-eminently the School in which God was drilling and disciplining the American Colonies for that greater struggle for their own independence, it does not seem that we have given it too prominent a place in our Windsor history. For in the long Canadian campaigns, the colonial troops, fighting by the side of the disciplined masses of Eng-

land's choicest soldiery, and under the eye of England's best generals, were silently learning their own defects and strengthening their own powers.

Nay, more, for as they measured their own success with the cumbersome inefficiency of the regular troops, they gradually learned to rely on themselves. And when in after years, they met those same troops, as foes, upon the battle grounds of American liberty, it was not with the fears of timid novices, but as practiced athletes, wrestling with those whose prowess and abilities they had already tested in former contests.

We append the names of some who served in the French wars, but of whose *time* or *place* of service we have not been able to find the exact data.

John, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Stiles) Taylor (E. W.), died January 6th, 1757.

Benoni Stiles (E. W.), died in war, aged 24 years.

John and Hezekiah Bissell (E. W.), were in one or more campaigns.

Thomas (son of Roger) Newberry of Windsor, at the age of 16, went to East Windsor to learn a trade, and there enlisted under Capt. Erastus Wolcott, with whom he served several years in Canada.

Nathaniel Owen, was in one or more campaigns.

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### Division of Ancient Windsor.

We have now arrived at a point in our history which is of some considerable interest, viz: the incorporation of Windsor, east of the Connecticut River, as a distinct town, under the name of East Windsor.

As the settlements of Old Windsor gradually extended in size and influence, a necessity arose for such a division of the ancient limits as should better accommodate the circumstances and interests of the inhabitants. Those who in these days of rail roads and easy carriages, are prevented by the breadth of the

noble Connecticut from visiting their relatives on the opposite side, oftener than once a year, if indeed as often, can readily understand that in those early days of rough roads, sparse settlements, and horseback riding, it was *no small joke* for those on the east side, tough and hearty though they were, to be obliged to travel from twelve to six miles, and cross a river, in order to attend town meetings or transact any business with the town officers. The only wonder is that they bore it so long and so patiently as they did.

But everything has an end, and so did the trials of the east side Windsor folks.

The subject was first agitated at a town meeting on the 30th of January, 1748–9, but was not acted on. Again in July, 1753, it was voted that they would divide the town of Windsor into two distinct towns, "as Connecticut River runs." At a meeting on February 11th, 1756, the same vote was passed, and a committee appointed to apply to the assembly about the matter.

In 1759, the same subject came before the town, and William Wolcott, Samuel Eno and Peletiah Mills were appointed agents to apply to the assembly.

Again, on December 7, 1767, Erastus Wolcott and Josiah Bissell were appointed a committee for the same purpose, and at last their efforts were crowned with success. At a town meeting on the 3d Monday in March, 1768, the details were agreed upon, as follows: that the town should be divided as the river runs; that Windsor should keep all the records and half the money which might remain in the treasury after all town debts were paid; and support ten of the town poor, who were named, and have the free use of the stone quarry (Snake Hill) on the east side. The east side folks were to take the charge of eight of the town poor.

And thus, "Windsor, east of the Connecticut River," including the present towns of East and South Windsor, and Ellington, was duly set apart, and incorporated as the town of

EAST WINDSOR.

*Extracts from Newspapers.*

Hartford, Feb. 27th, 1767.

One night last week, a panther having killed nine sheep in a yard at Windsor, the owner of the sheep, one Mr. Phelps, the next morning, followed the panther by his track into a thicket about half a mile from his house, and shot him. He was brought to this town, and the bounty of five pounds allowed by law was paid for his head.—*New London Gazette*, No. 172.

From the *Connecticut Courant*, dated Hartford, August 10, 1767.

"Last Tuesday two transient persons were taken up at Windsor, for committing, each of them, two thefts, and received sixteen lashes on each of their backs; eight for each offence. The next day they were committed to Gaol in this Town, to take their trial at the Superior Court next month, for breaking open and robbing a house at Windsor."

From the *Connecticut Courant*, dated Hartford, September, 1767.

"Last week, David Campbell and Alexander Pettigrew, were indicted before the Superior Court, sitting in this Town, for breaking open and robbing the house of Mr. Abiel Abbot, of Windsor, of two watches, to which Indictment they both plead guilty, and were sentenced each of them to receive 15 stripes, to have their right ears cut off, and to be branded with a capital letter B on their foreheads; which punishment was inflicted on them last Friday. Pettigrew bled so much from the amputation of his ear, that his life was in danger."

From the *Connecticut Courant*, No. 191, dated August 22, 1768.

"On Saturday, the 13th inst., the following melancholy accident happened in Windsor, viz.: Four young women whose names were Thrall, who had been at work abroad in the afternoon, after they had completed their labor, agreed to divert themselves in the water, in a small river at that place. Accordingly they pulled off their stockings and shoes, and joining hands, immediately went into the river; but not being acquainted with the depth of the water, and the bottom being very uneven, the young woman that was foremost fell into a deep place, which she did not discover till it was too late to save herself, and pulled two of her unhappy companions after her, by which means they were all unfortunately drowned; and the other very narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. Two of the above young women were sisters, one of which was about 21, the other about 19 years of age. The other was a near relation. Their bodies were soon after taken up, and the next day decently interred. The Rev'd Mr. Russell preached a sermon suitable to the occasion.

A few days after, one Henry Chapman of the same place, accidentally fell from a beam in a barn, upon a cart that stood

upon the floor, and split his head, and died instantly. He was about 40 years of age."

Tradition relates that Mr. Chapman, at the time of this accident was at work for a neighbor on the north side of the Rivulet; his own residence being on the south side. That afternoon, his wife sent a little daughter up to Hoyt's Meadow, to look after or drive home the cows. The child went, but shortly returned, crying violently and appearing greatly frightened and agitated. On being questioned as to the cause, she affirmed that on reaching the pasture where the cows were, she had seen her father standing on the stump of a tree, and covered with blood.

In a few minutes after, word was brought to the family, of the sudden accident by which the husband and father had lost his life. It was undoubtedly one of those cases of premonition which sometimes precede coming events, but which all our philosophy fails to explain.

"We hear from Poquonock, a parish in the western part of Windsor, that about half an acre of the surface of the ground there has lately sunk or fallen to a considerable depth below the common surface or level; not unlike to what is frequently occasioned by earthquakes, though attended with no eruptions, either of water or fire; for which event no natural cause has as yet been assigned. And it is more unaccountable, as the ground that is sunk was not contiguous to or bordering upon any precipice or declivity, nor adjacent to any collection of water that should occasion it to sink."—*Conn. Journal, June* 22, 1770.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### Ecclesiastical History of Windsor, First or Old Society.

### 1712–1776.

After 1712, the ecclesiastical history of the town is found in the records of the School Society, and will therefore be hereafter treated of, distinctly from its civil history.

February 3, 1712–13. Voted. "To give the Rev. Samuel Mather, this year, and also during his life for the future, the sum of £45 in pay, or two-thirds in money, yearly, and so proportionately for a lesser term of time."

January 30, 1716–17. "Voted, That the south and north sides of the Meeting House, and the east end be made into pews.

Voted, It shall now be determined in what manner the said pews shall be built.

Voted, That the Society shall be at the charge of making the pews around the Meeting House as above."

Dr. Mather and Samuel Allyn were appointed a special committee, to act with the Society Committee, in the matter. A major part of the said five to act.

"Voted, That Dr. Samuel Mather shall have room to erect a pew from the Gallery stairs, going into the women's gallery, to extend to the South Guard, including one casement."

February 14, 1717–1718. Thos. Griswold, Sgt. Israel Stoughton and John Palmer, were appointed a committee to "seat the meeting house."

"Voted, That Corporal Allen and Dr. Mather and Lt. Barber should dignify the seats."

The seaters were specially instructed, in the performance of their duty, to have due regard to age and estate, "none to be degraded."

Also "voted, Those that have seats of their own granted are not to be seated nowhere else, except they resign up their seats to the Society."

Also voted, "That the seaters shall not seat the minister's pew."

"Voted, To permit Isaac Skinner, Stephen Palmer and Enoch Drake to have liberty to make a pew over the women's stairs, provided they fill the said pew, and don't hinder the light."[1]

December 30th, 1718. "As to the middle pew in the gallery, the Society voted that notwithstanding any former right, any person had, by building or being settled, in the aforesaid pew, the Society takes it into their own custody, to dispose of it as they shall think fit, allowing those persons what they shall think reasonable that built it."

"Voted, That the Society will give to the persons that built the pew in the gallery, 31*s.* for it."

The committee were ordered to seat it.

December 31, 1719. Voted "that the pew next to the pulpit shall be for the use of Mr. Marsh's family and no other."

In the year 1724, the inhabitants of the Poquonnoc district were set off as a distinct parish, and the style of the "Society West of the River," is after this date changed, on the records, to the *Old*, or *First*, or *Middle* Society.

January 29, 1729. It was voted, that Deacon Thomas Marshall shall set the psalm on sabbath day.

April 5, 1731. "Voted, that this Meeting-House shall be repaired, with new window frames, sash frame, and well glazed forthwith, and clab-boarded anew where it is needful; also that the under-pinning be well repaired and the dormant windows, so called, taken down and the space filled up with boards and shingles."

At a subsequent meeting this vote was reconsidered, and it was ordered that "the meeting-house windows shall be made in the same form as they now are, and that the dormer windows be unchanged."

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[1] In the Town Records is a "Pewman's Bond," dated Dec. 19, 1718, which corresponds with the above. It was executed by Enoch Drake, John Stiles, Isaac Skinner, Nath. Allyn and Thos. Allyn, Jonathan Barber and Daniel Griswold, for the sum of £5 each. It bound "all and every one of them, their heirs and administrators, to well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, his or their ratable part of building a Pew, which we are now about to build in the gallery of the Meeting-House." None were to sell out their right without the consent of all the rest; and none to sell it for more or less than its original cost. Matthew Allyn afterwards sold his right to his brother Thomas, and he to Simon Chapman.

February 4th, 1734–5. The society committee were instructed to "purchase a good suitable black broadcloath, which may be creditable to cover corpses withall when buried, and that the same be left with Mr. Thomas Filer, so that any person may know where to take it when any person is buried ; and it is to be purchased on the society's cost, and the cloth to remain for the use aforesaid."

Also, "Voted, that the Society drum be fitted in good rig, and some person hired on the Society's cost to beat it on the Sabbath days."

About this time the meeting-house was seated anew, and it was ordered, "that each person is to be seated according to his age and rates, and not to have any regard to anything else, but only no man to be seated lower than he is now seated."

In society expenses, the next year, are the following items:

"John Wilson, for pall, £8:15*s.*
" " to turning a pair of drumsticks, 6*d.*
Josiah Allen for beating drum.
John " " " "

In 1736, or thereabouts, there seems to have been quite a commotion in various churches of the colony, occasioned by a *new fangled* method of singing, introduced by a certain Mr. Beal, and called *Singing by Rule.* In the Church of Windsor, its attempted introduction gave rise to much excitement, during which an amusing incident occurred, which is thus naively described on the Society Records:

July 2d, 1736. At a society meeting at which Capt. Pelatiah Allyn was moderator,

"The business of the meeting proceeded in the following manner, viz., the Moderator proposed to the consideration of the meeting in the 1st place what should be done respecting that part of Public worship called singing, viz; whether in their Public meetings, as on Sabbath days, Lectures, &c: they would sing the way that Deacon Marshall usually sang in his lifetime, commonly called the "Old Way," or whether they would sing the way taught by Mr. Beal, commonly called "singing by Rule," and when the Society had discoursed the matter, the Moderator proposed to vote for said two ways as followeth, viz: that those that were for singing in public in the way practiced by Deacon Marshall, should hold up their hands and be counted, and then that those that were desirous to sing in Mr. Beal's way, called "by Rule," would after show their minds by the same sign,

which method was proceeded upon accordingly. But when the vote was passed, there being many voters, it was difficult to take the exact number of votes in order to determine on which side the major vote was: whereupon the Moderator ordered all of the voters to go out of the seats and stand in the alleys, and then that those that were for Deacon Marshall's [way] should go into the men's seats, and those that were for Mr. Beal's way should go into the women's seats, and after many objections made against that way, which prevailed not with the Moderator, it was complied with, and then the Moderator desired that those that were of the mind that the way to be practised for singing for the future on the Sabbath, &c. should be the way sung by Deacon Marshall as aforesaid would signify the same by holding up their hands, and be counted, and then the Moderator and myself went and counted the voters, and the Moderator asked me how many there was. I answered 42 and he said there was 63 or 64, and then we both counted again and agreed in the number being 43. Then the Moderator was about to count the number of votes for Mr. Beal's way of Singing called "by Rule," but it was offered whether it would not be better to order the voters to pass out of the meeting-house door and there be counted, which method (though by many objected against) was ordered by the Moderator, and those that were for Deacon Marshall's way of singing, as aforesaid, were ordered to pass out of the Meeting-House door and there be counted, who did accordingly and their number was 44 or 45. Then the Moderator proceeded and desired that those that were for singing in Public the way that Mr. Beal taught, would draw out of their seats and pass out of the door and be counted; they replied that they were ready to show their minds in any proper way where they were, if they might be directed thereto, but would not go out of the door to do the same, and desired that they might be led to a vote where they were, and they were ready to show their minds, which the Moderator refused to do and thereupon declared that it was voted that Deacon Marshall's way of singing called the "Old Way," should be sung in Public for the future, and ordered me to record the same as the vote of the said Society, which I refused to do under the circumstances thereof, and have recorded the facts and proceedings."

At the next meeting in January, 1736–7, Deacon Marshall's method *was dropped*, and it was "voted, that the Society would sing in their public meetings, for the year ensuing, one part of the day in the old way of singing, as it is called, and the other half of the day in the new way of singing, called singing by Rule."

In February, 1739–40, Beal's method of singing was adopted for the current year; and Deacon John Wilson was continued

as chorister, while Dea. John Cook was to "read the Psalm in public."

In the winter of 1740–1, occurred the famous revival of religion known as the Great Awakening. Commencing at Northampton under the preaching of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, it extended throughout the breadth and length of New England, until almost every church had partaken of its influences. The first parish in Windsor, under Mr. Marsh, was richly blest, as Mr. Edwards says, "about the same time as we in Northampton, while we had no knowledge of each other's circumstances; there has been a very great ingathering of souls to Christ in that place."[1] About this time the celebrated Whitfield preached, at least once, in Windsor. The meeting-house, which at that time stood on the Palisado green, opposite Dr. Pierson's, was very large and had two galleries, yet it could not accommodate hundreds who came to listen to the burning eloquence of the Man of God.

In 1747, the Rev. Jonathan Marsh, third pastor of this society, rested from his labors. He possessed great amiability of temper, with strong powers of mind; and fervid piety was happily blended with sound judgment. Tradition relates that not unfrequently, when the sands of the pulpit hour-glass had quite run out, he would turn it over, and preach almost to the end of the second hour. His life was one of laborious effort, and his ministry was attended with great success.

His monument, in the old cemetery at Windsor, bears the following truthful epitaph:

"Here lies interred the body of the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Jonathan Marsh, a faithful and successful Pastor of the first church of Windsor, who died Sept y$^{e}$ 8, 1747 in the 39$^{th}$ year of his Ministry. Ætatis Sui 63. Sic Transit Gloria Mundi."

The love and respect with which he had inspired his people, and their tender care for his family, is evinced in the following society votes:

"At a Meeting of the 1$^{st}$ or Old Society in Windsor lawfully warned and assembled in the Old Meeting House in Windsor on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1747, to consider what we shall do under our sore and heavy bereavement, brought on us

[1] Jonathan Edwards's Hist. of the Great Revival.

in the Death of our Late, Rev[d] Mr. Jonathan Marsh, our pastor, voted, that Deacon John Wilson, Deacon John Cook, Ebenezer Hayden, Daniel Bissell, Jonathan Stiles, John Palmer, Jr., and Henry Allyn, or the major part of them be a Committee for this Society to seek after and provide some meet Person to preach with us under our present circumstances."

Voted to raise £200 for the Gospel ministry, and to pay Mr. Marsh's heirs the balance of his salary.

The Society in April 1748, voted in consideration of the "late depression of our paper currency, and the charge of the decent Interment of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Marsh, our late worthy Pastor, it is now voted to grant to his heirs £175, money, old Tenor, in addition to what has hitherto been granted."

Shortly after the decease of Mr. Marsh, and before his successor had, as yet been decided upon, the society began to agitate the subject of having a new meeting-house; and straightway became involved in one of those quarrels, which — alas for poor human nature — are so frequent in the history of New England churches. The matter in dispute was the location of the new edifice. From the first settlement of the town, the meeting-house had stood on the Palisado green, north of the Rivulet. A rule very generally recognized in locating churches was to take the sum of the distances from each dwelling, and find the *common centre.* Tradition says that a centre thus obtained, measured by the usual path of those who resided in what is now the Fourth school district (the vicinity of the old mill), who usually crossed the Rivulet in their own boats near the present rail road bridge, would have located the new meeting-house on the site of the old one; but those who lived south of the Rivulet, on and below what is now known as Broad Street, claimed that their distance ought to be measured by the public road and ferry, which was considerably below the present bridge.[1] The war of contending factions rose high, but those

[1] There is now in the town clerk's office a map which was drawn up at this time, and with special reference to this question of locating the meeting-house. From some notes on its margin we gather the following items:

The travel of the inhabitants on the *south* side of the Rivulet to Dr. Wolcott's (the house now occupied by the Widow of Sidney Bowers), is, 112 miles.
The travel from Dr. Wolcott's to the meeting-house, is - - - - 56 miles.

168 miles.

south of the Rivulet finally carried the day — and the society, in 1754, agreed to erect the new meeting-house in Broad Street.

It was built, as we learn from the date on its corner stone, inserted in the foundation of the present edifice, in 1757. The dissatisfaction, however, of those who lived north of the Rivulet, resulted, in 1759, in the passage of a legislative act, authorizing the formation of a distinct ecclesiastical society. This was done, and the Seventh Society, or the Society in North Windsor, as they were styled, erected an edifice on the west side of the road, nearly opposite the present residence of Mr. Hiram Buckland; and in Sept. 1761, were by act of the Consociation of the North District in the county of Hartford, solemnly set apart as a distinct church of Christ. In October, 1765, a unanimous call was extended to the Reverend Theodore Hinsdale to become their pastor. Mr. Hinsdale entered upon his pastoral duties on the 30th of April following. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1762, and a man of deep piety and excellent attainments.

The same year, 1766, the new society received from the First, or Old Society, certain propositions, intended as a basis for a reunion. The latter offered to finish their meeting-house, where it then stood, at their own cost, within five years, or as soon as the state of the times and circumstances of the society should permit. Also, to exempt the North Society people from their ministry taxes for the next four years, and to admit them to a proportionable share of all public stock and privileges of the said First Society. The only condition imposed upon the Seventh or North Society, was, that they should "freely and cordially" annex themselves and their public stock to the First Society; and in case of future division, each were to have their own back again; and such property as should have been acquired after

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The travel of the inhabitants on the *north* side of the Rivulet to the meeting-house, is - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 71 miles, 253 rods.
The travel from the meeting-house to Dr. Wolcott's, is 39 miles,

110 miles, 253 rods.

Making the travel of the south side people 58 miles, 253 rods, more than that of those on the north side.

the reunion, should be divided by the amount of their respective lists at the time of division. This proposition, however, was not accepted by the North Society.

Meanwhile the First Society remained without a pastor for four years after the death of the venerable Marsh. An invitation was extended to a Mr. Graham in 1740, and another in 1750, to Mr. Joseph Fowler of Lebanon, both of which were declined. At length, in February 1751, the society voted to call the Rev. William Russell, Jr., of Middletown. The call was accepted by him, in person, in April following, and he was accordingly ordained on July the 24th, 1754, and settled on an annual salary of £67 "coined silver money at 8*s.* per oz. or in Bills of Credit," together with a settlement of £1600 old tenor, to be paid in two years, and the usual provisions for firewood.

The new pastor was the son of the Rev. William Russell, of Middletown, Conn.; and had graduated in 1745, at Yale College, in which institution he afterwards held the office of tutor. He came to the charge of the Windsor church at a peculiarly trying time, when the minds of the people had become unsettled by the want of a regular ministry, and by the contentions and divisions which were then agitating the parish in regard to the building of the meeting-house. Yet, so far as we can learn, he ruled his charge with mingled prudence and fidelity, and his intercourse with the Rev. Mr. Hinsdale and the new congregation, was such as to secure their respect and affection.

In January, 1758, the new meeting-house seems to have been nearly completed, for the society instructed the committee "to pull down the Old House, sometime in March or April next, and that it be applied for finishing the new;" and in April it was voted "to give Mr. Russell the timber that was picked out of the old meeting-house, for a barn."

The new edifice, which stood where the academy since stood, in front of Widow Bowers's, was never quite finished.

April 19th, 1775, the society were bereaved by the death of Mr. Russell. In the 24 years of his ministry, he had baptized 319 and admitted 39 persons to the communion of the church. "During his pastorate, there was a shower of divine grace, by

which twenty of the above number were added."[1] His loss was felt not only by the people of his own charge, but by the town; and the attendance upon his funeral gave evidence of a sorrow as wide-spread as it was heartfelt. He was buried on the same day on which the news of the battle of Lexington was received at Windsor.

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[1] MS. Church Records.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### Ecclesiastical History of Windsor, Third, or Poquonnoc Society.

1724 – 1800.

The records of this church and society, although probably in existence *somewhere*, have thus far eluded all the investigations and inquiries which we have made. We have therefore had to rely, in the following meagre and unsatisfactory sketch, upon MSS. in the State Archives, the records of the Old Society, and such fragmentary documents and traditionary evidence, as we could obtain. It is hoped that this explanation will fully excuse such deficiencies as may be noticed.

That portion of Windsor known as *Poquonnoc*, was first settled, as before mentioned, in 1649, and prior to 1700 had become one of the most thickly settled neighborhoods in the town. As early as 1717, the inhabitants were allowed by the Old Society to which they belonged, the sum of £4 for *schooling* their own children; but several years elapsed before there was any attempt to secure for themselves the benefits of an independent church organization.

In January 1723–4, however, at a meeting of Windsor West, or Old Society, it was "voted, that the inhabitants of Poquonnoc, with the people adjacent, viz: as far as Peter Brown Jr's, inclusive, and Thomas Thrall's, exclusive, shall be freed from paying to the ministry here in proportion to such time as they shall hire an orthodox minister amongst them, that shall preach."

By the same vote, the Old Society released the following in

habitants of Poquonnoc, on the south side of the Rivulet, from paying ministerial taxes:

John Brown,
John Brown, Jr.,
Jonathan Brown,
Peter Brown,
Hester Barber,
Benjamin Barber,
Wid. Martha Barber.
Nathaniel Griswold,
Peletiah Griswold,
Ens. Thomas Griswold,
Thomas Griswold, Jr.,
Sgt. John Griswold,
Daniel Griswold, Jr.,
Matthew Griswold,
Ens. George Griswold,
Francis Griswold,
David Griswold,
Lt. Daniel Griswold,
Edward Griswold,
Joseph Griswold,
Sgt. Benajah Holcomb,
Wid. Martha Holcomb,
Joseph Holcomb,
Benjamin Moore,
Sgt. Joseph Barnard,
Wid. Hannah Phelps,
William Phelps, Jr.,
Josiah Phelps,
Lt. Nathaniel Pinney,
Nathaniel Pinney, Jr.,
David Marshall,

Their list of estates for 1723 amounted to £1570 10*s.*

On the north side of the Rivulet,

Sgt. Benjamin Griswold,
Benjamin Griswold, Jr.,
Nathan Gillet, Sr.,
Isaac Gillet,
Obadiah Owen,
Nathaniel Owen,
Ephraim Phelps,
Thomas Phelps,
Enoch Phelps.
David Phelps,
Samuel Phelps,
Sgt. John Phelps,
Stephen Winchell.

Their list of estates for 1723, amounted to £590 11*s.*

In May following, the Poquonnoc people made a formal application to the assembly for incorporation as a distinct society. This petition states that they number forty families, most of whom are four miles distant from the Old Society meeting-house; and that they have a "difficult river to pass" in going there. The assembly granted their request, and they, in October 1724, were duly incorporated as the *Third Society* in Windsor.

At the same time their bounds were extended, which much "grieved" the Old Society, who petitioned in vain for a reconsideration.

The new society by vote of April, 1725, called Mr. Daniel Fuller of Wethersfield, and after a trial accepted him as their pastor, and appointed a day for settling him. From some unexplained cause, however, they suddenly dropped him. Whereupon (Oct. 1726), the discomforted minister petitioned the

assembly for redress, claiming that he was put to much inconvenience and expense, as he had been at Poquonnoc a year, and had moved his family there. The society denied that they had wronged him, but a committee, appointed by the assembly, decided that they had not treated him well, and must pay him £50 damages. This verdict the society petitioned against, but found no relief.

Of the real causes of dissatisfaction between pastor and people we are ignorant, with the exception of the little light that is shed upon the case by the following amusing affidavit:

"May, 1727. Cornelius Brown testifieth that when Mr. Daniel Fuller was at Poquonnoc, I was one of them that sought for his settlement in y^e^ work of y^e^ ministry there, but perceiving great uneasiness amongst y^e^ people in that affair, and particularly at y^e^ shortness of his sermons, I prayed Mr. Fuller to apply himself to his work, and lengthen out his sermons, that if possible he might gain disaffected persons. Mr. Fuller replied that he did not concern himself about it, if they were but orthodox they were long enough for Poquonnoc.

CORNELIUS BROWN."

In 1727, the Poquonnoc Society erected their church, which stood on or near the place now occupied by a small shop, south of the residence of the widow of the late Hon. John M. Niles.

Their first pastor was the Rev. John Woodbridge, son of the Rev. John Woodbridge of West Springfield, Mass.[1] He graduated at Yale College in 1726. We have no data whatever concerning his ministry here, or the time of his removal. His residence at Poquonnoc was on the site of John E. Griswold's present dwelling.

He was succeeded in January, 1740, by the Rev. Samuel Tudor, of (East) Windsor. He was a grandson of Owen Tudor, the first

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[1] The Rev. John, of West Springfield, graduated at Harvard College in 1694, m. Jemima, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Eliot of Guilford (son of the Apostle), and died in 1718. His father was Rev John, who graduated at Harvard College in 1664, was pastor at Killingworth, Ct., in 1666, and at Wethersfield in 1679. He was son of Rev. John (son of Rev. John, a distinguished non-conformist clergyman), born at Stanton, Wiltshire, England, about 1613, who came to New England in 1634, m. a daughter of Hon. Thos. Dudley, settled at Andover, Mass., in 1641; returned to England in 1647, and returned to New England in 1663; settled at Newbury.—*Sprague's Annals of Am. Pulpit*, i, 129.

of the name in Windsor, was born in 1705, and graduated at Yale College in 1728. Of him we know but little, except that he was a gentleman of very high classical attainments, a faithful and beloved pastor, and a sincere follower of his Master. He died Sept. 21, 1757, aged 52, and was interred in the old burial ground of East (now South) Windsor. His death was caused by camp-distemper, communicated from his son who contracted it in Canada while engaged in the French war campaigns, and who died of it after his return home. The Rev. Mr. Tudor was the father of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Elihu Tudor, of East Windsor. His residence was just north of the present dwelling of Mr. Cyrus Phelps.

His death was followed by a season of trouble and disquietude. The people were divided in their wishes and opinions; some opposing the settlement of a minister, because they judged that they could not properly support one, while others desired a dissolution of the society. Separatists, also, "attending on what they call laymen extraordinarily qualified to preach," became a disturbing element in the ecclesiastical troubles of the parish. Petitions to the assembly to be annexed to Wintonbury parish, or to the Old Society; applications to associations and councils; and committees whose decisions always failed to give satisfaction to the inflamed prejudices of the disputants, followed each other with ceaseless rapidity — but all to no purpose.

The only knowledge we have is the following document (for which we are indebted to Mr. Elihu Marshall, of Poquonnoc), dated in 1771, fourteen years after Mr. Tudor's death.

We the Subscribers members of y$^{e}$ Second Society of Windsor Reflecting on the Melancholy state of s$^{d}$ Society in this Very great Particular viz our having for a Long time and still Continuing to be Destitute of a settled minister & some part of y$^{e}$ time without a preached Gospel among us and also Reflecting on y$^{e}$ great Improbability of ever being able to bring about y$^{e}$ settlement of a Gospel minister in y$^{e}$ Common & ordinary way y$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ Gospel is settled and supported in other Societys; and also being sensible of y$^{e}$ Solemn obligations y$^{t}$ are upon us to support y$^{e}$ Gospel in a Regular and Honourable way & manner in Tenderness to our own souls & those of our Children & friends & for y$^{e}$ promoting outward good order among us have agreed to make one Effort more for the Quiet and peacable Settlement &

Support of y^e^ Gospel, hereafter in s^d^ Society, y^t^ is to say for y^e^ Supporting a sound orthodox Dissenting Congregational or presbyterian Minister, & whereas it appears [to be the most] likely method to bring s^d^ y^e^ same quietly to maintain & support (also being of oppineon y^t^ Sixty Pounds Law[full money per ann]um sallary a sufficie[nt sum to sup]port & maintain a Gospel Minister among us) this is to Bind [ourselves] to pay according to y^e^ proportion we Shall Hereunto with our names annex according to List with those y^t^ hereunto annex their names y^e^ whole of our proportion according to our Lists. In consideration of what is above written we promise to pay our several proportions as Subscribed Hereunder to a Com^tt^ we shall appoint for y^e^ use above said when & so long as a Gospel minister remains settled among us & to be by s^d^ Com^tt^ levied & Collected p^r^ annum for y^e^ use abovesaid by a rate or Tax made on all y^e^ members of s^d^ Society & Collected in y^e^ usual way & manner as Done heretofore.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 14^th^ day of January Ano Domini 1771.

| | |
|---|---|
| Isaac Pinney, | Ezekiel Clark, |
| Edward Barnard, | Joseph Alford, |
| Hez. Griswold, | Timothy Phelps, Jr., |
| Geo. Griswold, Jr., | Elisha Phelps, |
| Simeon Moore, | Isaac Griswold, |
| Reuben Denslow, | Isaac Phelps, 3d, |
| John Phelps, 4th, | John Phelps, |
| Francis Griswold, | Isaac Phelps, |
| Aaron Griswold, | John Griswold, |
| Samuel Holcomb, | Martin Holcomb, |
| Nath. Griswold, | Math'w Griswold, |
| Nathaniel Owen, Jr., | Alex'r Griswold, |
| William Phelps, | Moses Griswold, |
| Edward Griswold, Jr., | Phin's Griswold, |
| Abel Wright, | Noah Griswold, |
| John Ross, | Thomas Griswold, |
| Joab Griswold, | Moses Griswold, Jr., |
| Geo. Griswold, | Alven Owen. |

During and after the Revolutionary war,[1] a Mr. Daniel Foster preached to the Poquonnoc people for a while, but his doctrines were not acceptable to the people — and perhaps, if rumor be true, they were not very orthodox.

After him came Universalism and Infidelity, and though the society in 1796 erected a new meeting-house (now standing), the church was pretty much broken up. It gradually became extinct, and its last members died a few years ago.

[1] He was there as early as 1776, when he represented Poquonnoc at the ordination of the Rev. D. S. Rowland at Windsor.

# CHAPTER XX.

## Wintonbury Parish,

*Now Bloomfield.*

We have no definite data as to the time when that portion of Windsor, known as Wintonbury, was first settled, or by whom.[1]

By 1734, however, its inhabitants had so far increased in numbers as to be desirous and able to support, partially at least, a gospel minister among themselves. Accordingly, the legislature, at its May session in that year, received a petition signed by 27 residents of the district known as "Messenger's Farms in the South-west part of Windsor," praying that they might be allowed "winter privileges."[2] This, in view of their distance (six miles) from the house of worship in the north society, was deemed a reasonable request, and winter privileges were granted to them from the first of November to the last of March.

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[1] Barber says, in his Hist. Coll. of Conn, that "at the period of the first settlements on Connecticut River, the Windsor people sent out a number of men to explore the tract, since Wintonbury. These men returned, and reported that there was good land sufficient for the maintenance of three families." It is not at all probable, however, that this was "at the period of the *first* settlements," &c.

[2] Thos. Rowel,
Robert Walley,
Robert Barrett,
Isaac Brown,
David Brown,
Peter Mills,
John Loomis,
Jonathan Brown,
Peletiah Mills,
Solomon Clark,
Zebulon Hoskins,
Isaac Skinner,
Enoch Drake, Jr.,
Daniel Mills,
David Buttolph,
Abel Gillet,
John Hubbard,
Moses Cadwell,
David Grant,
Nath Cook,
John Soper,
Alex'r Hoskins,
Joseph Hoskins,
Anthony Hoskins,
Isaac Eggleston,
Daniel Eggleston,
John Eggleston.

Two years elapse, during which they probably hired a minister and maintained regular worship, and then, May, 1736, we find another petition from 31 persons in Windsor, with 12 in Simsbury and 8 in Farmington, similarly situated, and earnestly praying for *parish privileges*. Accordingly a parish was set off, bounded on the north by Simsbury and Windsor Third (Poquonnoc) Society; east by Windsor First Society; south by Windsor and Hartford, and west by Farmington and Simsbury. Of this parish, which was nearly four miles square, about seven-tenths lay in Windsor, one-tenth in Farmington, and two-tenths in Simsbury. It was named in consequence, from the towns of which it was composed, WIN-TON-BURY. The first society meeting was held November 16th, 1736, at which it was unanimously voted to build a meeting-house and hire a preacher. At the next session of the legislature, May, 1737, they say that they have voted to build their meeting-house on the east side of Wash Brook, but fearing lest they should intrude on the prerogatives of that legislature in the matter, they request the appointment of a committee to locate the said meeting-house. The desired committee was appointed, and located the meeting-house near the bank of the hill, about twenty rods from the centre of the parish, which was duly approved by the legislature. This edifice, situated on the site of the second one taken down in 1858, was 45 feet in length by 35 in breadth, but was never entirely finished.

A church, consisting of 67 members, was organized on the 14th of February, 1738, and on the next day the Rev. Hezekiah Bissell was ordained as its pastor. On that occasion, the Rev. Jonathan Marsh, of Windsor, preached from 2d Corinthians, iii, 6; the Rev. Samuel Whitman, of Farmington, gave the charge, and the Rev. Benjamin Colton, of West Hartford, the right hand of fellowship.[1] There were at that time 65 families in Wintonbury, comprising 325 souls.

At a society meeting about this time, it was

"Voted, we will give Mr. Bissell, £200 yearly for the space of three years, whereof £100 yearly is for his salary, and the

[1] This was in 1751, the Fifth Society in Windsor. For list of original members, deacons, &c., see Appendix, No. 8.

other £100 is for his settlement, the money at the present currency."

£100 on the then existing scale of metal coin, was equal to £60, which was finally established as his salary, with the addition of 38 cords of "3 foot" wood, yearly.

Thus, in the faithful discharge of those mutual and pleasant relations which exist between a beloved pastor and his people, time sped tranquilly on, until, in 1779, Mr. Bissell's failing health obliged him to ask for assistance in his ministrations. From that date, his pulpit was supplied until his death, which occurred January 28th, 1783. On his monument in the old cemetery at Bloomfield is the following inscription:

"Sacred | to the Memory of the Reverend | HEZEKIAH BISSELL | His birth was at Windsor, of pious | and reputable Parents. Yale College was the place of his | Liberal Accomplishments[1] and the Scene | of his usefulness was extended. He was alike unmoved by all the Vices | and Errors of the late Times | Secure against both, his doctrines & | his Life was Exemplary. Remarkable | Peace and good order that reigned | among the People of his Charge | During his Ministry, bear Witness | To the Prudence and Greatness | of his Mind. In Domestic Connections | he was truly a Consort & a Father | and in Social Life a Friend indeed | After the faithful Labors of 45 | years In Sacred Offices his last | and best Daye arrived which was | January 28th, A D. 1783, ætat 72."

In the early years of his ministry, Mr. Bissell had adopted the *Half-Way Covenant*, which admitted all persons of civil behavior to the watch of the church, and to the privilege of baptism for their children, without attending the Lord's supper. Under the workings of this rule, the number of *real* communicants in the church had become very small. After Mr. Bissell's death, in September, 1785, the church adopted a New Covenant and Confession of Faith; and at the same time abolished the Half-Way Covenant. Its abolition, however, was accompanied by the following compromisory vote:

"Voted, that all those of competent knowledge in the word of God, and of regular life and conversation, and that appear to be serious and conscientious in the judgment of the church, may be admitted to Covenant with this church."

This, however, gave rise to the question, whether those who

[1] He graduated in 1733, the *first* of his name among the alumni of that institution.

had *formerly* been admitted to the Half-Way Covenant were excluded by this vote. The church therefore, March 10th, 1786, "voted, that those that have owned the Covenant have still a right to offer their children for baptism, so long as they walk orderly."

Much opposition ensued, and the society who were also disturbed by Separatists, and a strife which had arisen in regard to settling a successor to their late pastor, were in a most uncomfortable state. Finally they voted, although with difficulty and by a small majority, to reconsider their former vote, and adopt the rule of the Stratford Church, which *admitted persons to full communion, without necessarily requiring them to partake of the Lord's Supper.*"

Under this Stratford Church rule, which lasted only to 1791, five persons were admitted to full communion, who felt unworthy of partaking of the Lord's Supper. These were Hezekiah Latimer, Jr., and wife Rebecca (who became hopeful converts in the revival of 1799); Peletiah Parsons and wife Roxy; and Dorthesias Hubbard.

Meanwhile, a great quarrel was going on in the society, concerning the settlement of a pastor. The principal candidate, Rev. Solomon Walcott, was bitterly opposed, and several in consequence certified themselves as having joined the Baptist Church. His friends finally triumphed, and he was installed May 24th, 1786. He received no settlement, but his salary was fixed at $300 and 30 cords of "3 foot" wood. Mr. Walcott graduated at Dartmouth College in 1776, was ordained pastor at North Stamford, Conn., in 1780, from whence he was dismissed in 1786. The unhappy contention, however, to which his settlement at Wintonbury had given rise, was still unhealed. The church at length made a desperate attempt to extricate themselves from their embarrassments, by the following vote of November 15, 1790: "This church, conscious of their own imperfections and of the failings of human nature, and earnestly desirous to be built up in gospel order and regularity, remembering their unhappy situation during the late contest, vote to forgive mutually their past offences towards each other, and to cultivate mutual peace and brotherly love."

This pacific measure failed of its intended effect, the malcon-

tents would not return, and peace was only restored, in 1790, by the dismission of Mr. Walcott, who removed to Canajoharie, N. Y.

The Rev. William F. Miller was ordained as the third pastor of Wintonbury parish, on the 30th Nov. 1791. He received £100 salary and the same allowance of wood as his predecessor. He was a man of strong powers of mind, and ardent piety, and his labors were crowned with much success. He not only succeeded in fully restoring the tranquillity and harmony of the hitherto divided church, but was blessed with several interesting seasons of revival. The most noticeable of these occurred in 1799, 1800, 1808 and 1809, when large additions were made to his charge.

Previous to his settlement, the society threw out the Stratford rule, and readopted the vote of Oct. 6, 1785.

They also voted "that *the parson is only as any other church member.*" In the years following they proceeded in an orderly manner, and after repeated attempts at conciliation, to deal with those members who, in the late dissensions had left them and joined the Baptists. On December 6th, 1801, they met for the first time in a new and beautiful meeting-house.[1] A dedication sermon was delivered in the afternoon by the pastor, from Mark xi, 14, 16, 17, and "not a pew empty, above or below; a joyous day." Well might he record it as "a joyous day," for a great change had come over the almost wilderness parish, which sixty-seven years before had humbly petitioned the legislature for "winter privileges." Now the forests had given place to well tilled farms, and the dwellings of a large and prosperous community. Manufactures also contributed to swell the resources and increase the domestic comfort of the inhabitants; while over all was spread the beneficent influence of peace and free institutions.[2]

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[1] A view of this edifice (now, 1858, torn down), may be seen in Barber's Hist. Collections of Connecticut. It was 50 feet long and 40 broad.

[2] In 1802, Wintonbury parish contained 176 dwelling house, and about 1050 souls. There were also at that time, 4 taverns, 1 saw-mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 grist mill with two sets of stone, and one gin-distillery erected that year. In 1801, 1500 meal casks, hogsheads, barrels and tierces had been made and vended.

The Wintonbury Library Society was formed in January, 1793.

In June, 1808, the church adopted the confession of faith and covenant now in use. In 1811, the Rev. Mr. Miller was dismissed.

Rev. John Bartlett was installed February 15th, 1815, and dismissed May 19th, 1831. He was the brother of the Rev. Shubael Bartlett of East Windsor, and was born in Lebanon, Ct., graduated at Yale college in 1807, settled at Warren, N. Y., in 1811. From thence to Bloomfield, after his dismissal in 1831, he removed to Avon, N. Y.

Rev. Ansel Nash was installed September 7th, 1831, and dismissed February 24th, 1835.

Rev. Cornelius B. Everest was installed June 22d, 1836, and dismissed October 13th, 1840.

Rev. William W. Backus was installed March 24th, 1841, and dismissed April 16th, 1844.

Rev. A. C. Raymond was installed ——— and remained two or three years.

Rev. Francis Williams was installed in 1852, and dismissed in 1858.

The society has no settled pastor at present.

A new and beautiful church was dedicated on the 22d of December, 1858. Its size is 48 by 82 feet, and it is furnished with a fine bell weighing 1564 lbs.

*The Baptist Society.*

During Mr. Bissell's later years, the Separatists or Baptists, as they are now called, began to gain ground in his parish. The number of their adherents was much augmented by an unhappy quarrel between two of the principal families in the place, in which the venerable pastor firmly refused to take any part. This was construed by Abel Gillet, one of the principals in the affair, as showing favor to his opponent, and he consequently withdrew and became a Separatist. The long and obstinate contention, also, concerning the settlement of Mr. Walcott, which succeeded Mr. Bissell's death, alienated the minds of many of the church-members, who swelled the ranks of the new

[1] The Baptist Society are first mentioned in public votes of the Congregational society in 1782.

[2] He was a son of the aforesaid Abel, and father of the Hon. Francis Gillet, of Hartford.

sect. In 1786,[1] they organized the First Baptist Church of Windsor, and settled Ashbel Gillet as their pastor,[2] and gradually increased in numbers and influence during the unpopular ministry of Mr. Walcott.

After his dismissal, a few accepted the overtures, and returned to the watch of the orthodox church. The remainder, however, maintained their organization, and built a small meeting-house, about 1795, which has since been repeatedly repaired.

Mr. Gillet was succeeded by the Rev. Augustus Bolles. Since his time the church has had no settled ministry; but are now enjoying the pastoral labors of the Rev. Ralph H. Maine.

Of the original members[1] of the church at its formation (about twenty in number), but one survives; Mrs. Wealthy Thrall, who is now aged 95 years. The present church consists of about fifty members.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church* in Wintonbury, was organized July 4, 1817, by Rev. Aurora Seagar, a native of this place. He formed a class of three persons, viz., Maria Palmer, Olive Hoskins and Fanny Griswold.

Edwin E. Griswold (now presiding elder of Bridgeport district) became connected with it March 20, 1818.

The following preachers have originated from this place: Aurora, Micah and Schuyler Seager; Edwin E. Griswold, Ebenezer Latimer, Walter W. Brewer and Reuben H. Loomis.

The first church was erected on Whirlwind Hill in 1833, and rebuilt in its present location at the centre of the town in 1854.

The present pastor is the Rev. Thomas Stephenson.

St. Andrews *Episcopal* parish, one of the oldest in the state, is situated mostly in that part of Bloomfield which was annexed from Simsbury, in 1843, and as its history has already been

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[1] In the absence of the original church records, we gather from the votes of excommunication and other official actions of the *Congregational Church*, the following names, of some of the *original* members of the Baptist order:

| | |
|---|---|
| Widow Hepzibah Barnes, | Joseph Fitch and wife Prudence, |
| Mary, wife of Samuel Eno, | Aaron Phelps and wife Susanna, |
| Christian, wife of Caleb Case. | Abel Pettibone and wife Elizabeth, |
| | George Latimer. |

[2] History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton, 1642–1845, by Noah A. Phelps, Hartford, 1845.

attended to, in the history of that town,[2] we shall not include it in the present work.

The *first* person buried in the Old Burial Place of Wintonbury, now Bloomfield, was "Luce, daughtr of Sergnt Isaac Skinner, who Died Febry ye 23rd 1739, Aged 18 Years."

Many of the inscriptions in this cemetery are exceedingly quaint. We present two or three specimens:

Mrs. Anna Meechar, | Daughter of Widow | Samantha Cook, Died July 3 1808.

Sixteen years I lived a maid
Two years I was a Wife
Five hours I was a mother
And so I lost my life.
My babe lies by me as you see
That shows no age from
Death is free.

"Mire, daughter of Widow Semantha Cook, Died Feb'y 15, 1808, Aged 12 years.

One day in health I did appear
Next day a corpse, fit for the bier."

"In Memory of Hezekiah Goodwin, A. M., & Preacher of the Gospel; Son to Mr. Stephen Goodwin & Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, who departed this life, Jany 19th A. D. 1767, in ye 27 Year of his Age. His Epitaph composed by himself, upon his deathbed is as follows:

How short, how precarious, how uncertain — is Life! How quick ye Transition from time to Eternity. A Breath, a Gaspe, a Groan & lo we are seen no more! And yet on this point, Oh alarming thought, on this slender point turns a vast Eternity."

"In Memory of Mr. Jonah Gillett, who Died May ye 21, 1782, in ye 75 Year of his Age.

My kindred Dear as you draw near
Don't think that Death's a jeast,
Remember you are mortal too
Must pass the Solemn Test.

"This monument to the memory of Peletiah Allyn, who d. Feb. 5, 1821, in the 24th year of his age, was erected by the Congregational Society of Wintonbury, of which he was a member. Mr. Allyn early arrived at maturity, in the powers of his mind, and was possessed of more than ordinary energy and decision of character. In the testamentary disposal of his estate, good judgment and benevolence were happily united. After several legacies to individuals, he gave £200 for foreign missions, 100 annually forever for the relief of the industrious poor of Wintonbury, 30 annually for the support of religious psalm-

ody in the Congregational Society, and 200 to 270 annually forever for the support of the gospel in the same society."

The new cemetery was opened in 1856.

In a manuscript account of Wintonbury, written in 1801 by its third pastor, Mr. Miller,[1] we find some items in regard to the *diseases* of the parish, which are worth preserving.

The *diseases* then most common to the parish, as stated by Mr. Miller, were pleurisy, consumption, dropsy, slow or long fevers, bilious and nervous fevers, dysentery and hoarse canker.

In the western part of the society, on a large brook (which has a dead current, being at the bottom of the mountain; and its banks being boggy, black earth and coarse grass) the inhabitants dwelling on the road running parallel, have, in some seasons, been peculiarly subject to slow fever, or to dysentery, neither of which appeared at the same time. In 1775, *dysentery* raged fearfully on this street; almost every person suffering from it more or less. That year, 52 persons died in the society, of whom 15 died before July 19th, when the dysentery first appeared. Of the remaining 37 who died between this date and the next spring, *thirty* died on this street, which then contained only 33 houses. Other parts of the society suffered but little.

In the fall of 1792, the dysentery again raged in the same street, and many died, while but few were sick in the other portions of the society. It continued to rage until the following January, in spite of early frosts and snows.

From January 1, 1792 – 1801, inclusive, there were 163 deaths in the parish.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of this number, | 48 | persons | died under 2 years of age. | |
| | 22 | " | between 2 and 20 years of age. | |
| | 27 | " | " 20 and 40 | " |
| | 31 | " | " 40 and 70 | " |
| | 15 | " | " 70 and 80 | " |
| | 11 | " | " 80 and 85 | " |
| | 6 | " | " 85 and 90 | " |
| | 1 | " | at age of 93. | |
| | 1 | " | " 94. | |
| | 1 | " | " 97. | |

[1] Deposited in the Archives of the Conn. Hist. Soc'y.

In 1845, Wintonbury parish, together with a portion of Poquonnoc society in Windsor, was incorporated as the town of BLOOMFIELD. To this was added, in 1840, a portion of Simsbury, known as Scotland parish. The town of Bloomfield, as now constituted, is bounded N. and E. by Windsor, S. by Hartford, and W. by Simsbury, and averages four miles in length and breadth. On the east border of the town there is a forest extending the whole length of the township, and about one and a half miles in breadth from east to west. The face of the town is gently undulating, presenting several excellent kinds of soil, and very little waste land. Large crops of grass are raised, and the town is justly noted for the quantity and excellence of its fruits. Three large brooks, of slow current, which frequently overflow their banks, run through the town, and near its southern line unite and form one of the principal branches of Hartford Little River.

The principal timbers of original growth are elm, maple, butternut, walnut, chestnut, white, black, yellow and red oaks. Take it as a whole, the town of Bloomfield is a remarkably choice town for agricultural purposes. Barber says,[1] "the inhabitants are generally agriculturists, and remarkably free from the evils of litigation." He might have added that no better evidence of their prosperity is needed than the neatness of their dwellings, and the snug, well-ordered appearance of their farms; and that they are blessed with so many roads as to give rise to the saying, that "in Bloomfield every man has a road of his own to Hartford."

The present population of the town is about 1800.

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[1] Hist. Coll. of Conn.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### Windsor's Share in the American Revolution. 1775 – 1783.

"Oh, few and weak their numbers were,
A handful of brave men;
But to their God they gave their prayer,
And rushed to battle then.
They left the plowshare in the mold,
Their flocks and herds without a fold,
The sickle in the unshorn grain,
The corn half garner'd on the plain,
And mustered in their simple dress
For wrongs to seek a stern redress —
To right those wrongs, come weal, come wo,
To perish or o'ercome their foe."—*McLellan.*

It might have been presumed that the colonies, in retiring from a war in which they had borne so conspicuous and loyal a part, and from which they had themselves derived but little benefit, would have received some mark of approbation, or at least of indulgence, from their sovereign. But that sovereign was weak, and his ministerial advisers were unprincipled and short-sighted. They found the treasury empty, and the national debt increased by recent wars, to almost seven millions of dollars. Their subjects at home were already alarmed and grumbling at the increased burden of taxation which seemed to await them. It was then that Grenville's facile brain conceived the idea, ungenerous as it was unwise, of taxing the colonies, by levying new duties upon their imports. This was the "one straw too much which broke the camel's back." The colonies, who had

sacrificed thousands of their best lives, and treasures, and whose frontiers had for so many years been constantly drenched in blood, could not bear this new burden. From one and all arose a unanimous protest against "taxation without representation." A few wise men foresaw and plainly represented the danger, but their advice was wasted on the grasping ministers of England. The Stamp Act was passed on the 22d of March, 1765, and this "entering wedge for the dismemberment of the British empire" was accompanied with the explicit declaration "that it was intended *to establish the power of Great Britain to tax the colonies.*" It was received in America with an overwhelming feeling of resentment. Alarmed and abashed at the outbreak of determined opposition which it provoked, the government of Great Britain repealed the act. Hardly had the rejoicings of the grateful colonies over this event ceased, before the unwise and unjust acts of the ministry again plunged the country into alarm and discontent. An act enforcing the quartering of a royal army in their midst, and at their expense, was followed by another, levying duties upon paper, glass, paints, lead and tea imported by them. In both these acts, the principle involved was the same as in the Stamp Act, and was as firmly resisted by the colonies. These manifestations of revolt, however, as well as the plain words of many wise and noble minds, even in parliament itself, were unheeded by the blindly infatuated ministers of the British government. America was in constant and open revolt, but one after another these hated measures were forced down her throat. It is true that a bill was passed in 1770, repealing the duty on all articles but *tea.* It was too late. For on that very day was enacting in the streets of Boston the tragedy of the Boston Massacre. Then came two years of outward quiet — but really of seething unrest. Again, in December, 1773, the smouldering fire burst out anew, and Boston harbor witnessed the destruction of several cargoes of tea, by a disguised but orderly band of patriots. Roused and enraged, the English ministry now passed the famous *Boston Port Bill.* This bill, providing for the removal of customs, courts of justice and all government officers from Boston to Salem; and for the "complete discontinuance of all

landing, discharging and shipping of wares and merchandise at Boston, or within the harbor thereof," came into effect on the 1st of June, 1774. Its effect was instantaneous. "The utter prostration of all business soon produced great distress in the city. The rich, deprived of their rents, became straitened, and the poor, denied the privilege of labor, were reduced to beggary. All classes felt the scourge of the oppressor, yet the fortitude and forbearance of the inhabitants were most remarkable." The sympathy of the whole country was aroused, for although the blow was aimed at Boston as "the ringleader in every riot," it was keenly felt in every colony. And this sympathy evinced itself not only in words and encouraging resolves, but in substantial tokens of attachment to the sufferers. From Georgia came sixty-three barrels of rice, and seven hundred and twenty dollars in specie. The town of Windham, in Connecticut, sent a large flock of sheep; and from every quarter contributions of wheat and grain, pork and money, came pouring in. Even the great city of London, in its corporate capacity, sent one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the poor in Boston. "The people of Marblehead and Salem offered the Boston merchants the free use of wharves and stores, for they scorned to enrich themselves at the expense of their oppressed neighbors! A committee was appointed in Boston to receive and distribute donations, and, in the midst of martial law, the suffering patriots were bold and unyielding."

Liberty had her friends among the people of our town of Windsor, who were not unmindful of their suffering brethren. In the correspondence of the committee for the relief of the Boston sufferers by the Port Bill, we find the following letter.[1] It tells its own story with a straightforward brevity which characterizes the official actions of the town during this period.[2]

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[1] Published in Mass. Hist. Soc'y Coll., 4th Series, iv, 266.

[2] The town government of Windsor at this period was in the hands of men of influence — who were straightforward, brief, earnest and business-like in all their actions. And these characteristics are very plainly impressed on all the records and correspondence of the town during the revolutionary struggle. It is indeed in very strong contrast to the eloquent, and somewhat wordy, style of expression which is displayed in the East Windsor records. Yet in

Windsor, March 20, 1775.

Mr. Jonathan Mason,

Sir: We being appointed by this town to receive donations for the poor of Boston, and as we understand you are one to receive them, have directed Capt. Smith to deliver you what grain we have collected for that purpose, viz., 391 bushels rye, 89½ bushels corn, and half barrel of pork.

We are, your humble servants,

James Hooker.
Oliver Mather.

Meanwhile the troops in Boston were daily augmenting, until it was one vast garrison. Insulted by the presence of the soldiery, their rights invaded and trampled upon, the people of Massachusetts, and with her the united colonies, were preparing to strike a blow at the coil of despotism, which was gradually surrounding them. Every fresh act of oppression was met by scornful and dignified yet determined resistance. Every hour seemed pregnant with impending collision. It came, on the 19th of April, 1775. In the grey dawn of morning, on the village green of Lexington, a handful of rustic patriots undauntedly awaited the approach of an advancing column of British troops. One hour later, on that village green, lay eight patriot corpses, and from their blood, still welling out upon the dewy sod, there had gone forth a cry for vengeance which all America heard. Through the length and breadth of the land bell responded to bell, and watchfire to watchfire, and everywhere the people were in arms.

The people of Windsor had just paid the last sad tribute of respect to their beloved pastor — perhaps they even yet stood by the side of the open grave — as a mounted messenger came "spurring in hot haste" from Hartford, bearing the news of the battle which had been fought the day before.

It was as the first lightning flash in the approaching storm, not wholly unexpected, but none the less startling; and as the intelligence spread quickly from mouth to mouth, and from family to family, it everywhere awoke an instantaneous activity. The signs of grief gave place to the sound and bustle of warlike preparation. Brave Thomas Hayden was quickly in the

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feeling, patriotism and attachment to the cause of freedom, both towns were emphatically "shoulder to shoulder."

saddle, bearing the news to Suffield, as fast as his steed could carry him. On every side there was "hurrying to and fro;" in every home the agitation of sudden departure and the tremulous tones of farewell words. Ere many hours had elapsed, an "alarm party" of twenty-three men, under command of Capt. Nathaniel Hayden, had left Windsor, on their march to Lexington. The following are the names of those gallant sons of Windsor, who *first* responded to the call of liberty, copied from the original pay list, signed by each member of the party.

Capt. Nathan'l Hayden,
Corp'l Cornelius Russell,
Ezra Hayden,
Oliver Hayden,
Thomas Hayden,
Reuben Denslow,
Martin Denslow,
John Allyn,
John Allyn, Jr.,
Elijah Stoughton,
Sgt. Samuel Wing,
Eleazur Gaylord,
Sgt. Samuel Gibbs,
William Davis,
Lemuel Welch,
Ebenezer Woolworth,
Gershom West,
Oliver Lee,
William Thrall, Jr.,
William Parsons,
John Roberts,
Ebenezer Fitch Bissell,
David Thrall.

They left Windsor about 21st of April, and the receipt is signed July 17, 1775, which was probably about the time of their return. The expenses of the expedition were about £69 15*s* 6*d*.

The struggle for independence was now fairly commenced. The capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen, "in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress," on the 10th of May, and the hotly contested battle of Bunker Hill in June following, inspired confidence in the patriot arms, and committed them to a war from which there was no retreat.

The first item which appears upon the records of Windsor, relative to the Revolutionary war, is the appointment, in December, 1775, of a Committee of Inspection, composed of the following persons, all of them eminent citizens and true patriots.

Doctor Alexander Wolcott,
Capt. James Hooker,
Capt. Josiah Phelps,
Ensign Jonathan Filley,
Mr. Joab Griswold,
Josiah Bissell,
Roger Newberry,
Henry Allyn, Esq.,
Lieut. Pelatiah Mills.

The chief duty of this committee was of a peculiarly delicate nature, warranted only by the circumstances of the times. It

was nothing more or less than a patriotic and searching espionage into the principles, actions and private affairs of every member of the community, without regard to station, profession or character. It was necessary to know how each man stood affected towards the war — whether his feelings were enlisted in his country's behalf, or whether secretly or publicly he was aiding and abetting the enemy. Lukewarmness in action, an unguarded word, or an equivocal deed, was sufficient in those days of trial to excite distrust; and woe to the unlucky man, whatever his rank in life, who fell under the suspicion of "the people." Undoubtedly many innocent persons were unjustly suspected, yet, on the whole, the influence of this Vigilance Committee was as salutary as it was certainly necessary.

After the battle of Bunker Hill, the American army commenced the construction of various fortifications and defences upon the heights adjacent to Boston, which was held by the British troops. Upon these lines, which were situated on Winter and Prospect Hills, at Roxbury, and from thence to the Charles River, the troops were mostly engaged during the fall and winter of 1775-6. Quite a number of Windsor men are known to have been here, under Gen. Putnam, but their names can not be fully ascertained.

Ebenezer Fitch Bissell was second lieutenant of a company from Simsbury. "He was a gentleman, though not of the most easy and familiar turn; yet for his steady, correct attention to the duties of his station, he was well respected." He was advanced, while in camp, to the captaincy of the 7th company, 17th regiment.

Elijah Stoughton, was ensign in the same company. "Sickness detained him long out of camp. He was a tall, well-made man, and possessed a good military appearance."

Thomas Hayden was sergeant of this Simsbury company. From his letters to his family we have mostly gleaned the following names:

David Gibbs, sick, Oct., 1775.

Hezekiah Hayden.

Martin Denslow, sick, Oct., 1775.

Sgt. Thrall.

Daniel Brown, sick.

Jesse Wall, sick.

Alpheus Munsell, served at Roxbury, as an army blacksmith.

Mr. Roe, sick with pleurisy.

Elijah Hoskins (Wby), died, in March, in camp at Roxbury, aged about 42.

Eliphalet Loomis (Wby), died in April, on return from the camp, aged about 20 years.

A lifelike picture of the winter encampment is given by the Rev. William Emerson, chaplain in the army. "The generals, Washington and Lee, are upon the lines every day. New orders from his excellency are read to the respective regiments every morning after prayers. The strictest government is taking place, and great distinction is made between officers and soldiers. Every one is made to know his place, and keep in it, or to be tied up and receive thirty or forty lashes, according to his crime. Thousands are at work every day from four till eleven o'clock in the morning. It is surprising how much work has been done. * * * * * It is very diverting to walk among the camps. They are as different in their form as the owners are in their dress, and every tent is a portraiture of the temper and taste of the persons who encamp in it. Some are made of boards, and some of sail cloth; some partly of one and partly of the other. Again, others are made of stone or turf, brick or brush. Some are thrown up in a hurry; others are curiously wrought with doors and windows, done with wreaths and withes in the manner of a basket. Some are your proper tents and marquees, looking like the regular camp of the enemy." To complete the picture we will quote the words of a Simsbury soldier:

"For every six soldiers there was a tent provided. The ground it covered was about six or seven feet square. This served for kitchen, parlor and hall. The green turf, covered with a blanket, was our bed and bedstead. When we turned in for the night we had to lie perfectly straight, like candles in a box: this was not pleasant to our hip bones and knee joints, which often in the night would wake us, and beg to turn over. Our household utensils, altogether, were an iron pot, a canteen

or wooden bottle holding two quarts, a pail and wooden bowl. Each had to do his own washing, and take his turn at the cooking."

It has been our privilege to read many of the letters written home by the soldiers in this motley camp to their friends and families in Windsor. Though not of sufficient importance to publish, yet they contain many homelike passages of touching interest; queries of, and kind messages for friends; little bits of camp gossip and daily incident — with not unfrequently a request to be furnished with a new vest, or blanket, or a *cheese*. And these were not minor wants or luxuries, but necessities. For at this time the army was suffering for want of means and food. Recruits came in tardily, the army itself was weakened, its spirit was lowered, and as the cold weather approached it sorely felt the necessity of fuel and comfortable clothing. Some regiments ate their rations raw for want of fuel to cook them. Sickness was raging in the camp, and the terms of enlistment beginning to expire, many of the soldiers preferred to go home.

Added to these trials was the dispiriting effect of the failure of the expedition against Quebec. In the month of August previous, a plan had been devised to invade Canada, by an expedition, which, entering that country by way of the Kennebec River, should co-operate with another under Gen. Schuyler, approaching by the northern lakes. Eleven hundred hardy men, accustomed to frontier life, many of them veterans of the old French war, were selected from the army for this service. The chief command was given to Col. Benedict Arnold, whose eminent bravery and acquaintance with the country to be invaded, peculiarly fitted him for the perilous undertaking. His subordinate officers were Lieut. Cols. Roger Enos, of Windsor, and Christopher Greene; and Majors Meigs and Bigelow; while the rifle corps were commanded by Captain Daniel Morgan, famous as a partizan leader in the subsequent history of the war.

Arnold's detachment marched from Cambridge on the 13th of September, 1775, and embarking at Newburyport on eleven transports, set sail for the mouth of the Kennebec River. At Gardiner they found 200 batteaux awaiting them, and in these

they pushed on to Norridgewock Falls. Here began the perils and toils of a march which has no parallel in the history of our Revolutionary struggle. The hardy voyageurs were obliged to carry all their batteaux, provisions and stores around the falls, into navigable water, a mile and a quarter above. This severe labor consumed seven days, and had to be repeated at Carrem-tuc Falls. At length, however, in spite of a current so rapid that the men waded through the stream, pushing their boats before them, the little band reached the great carrying-place, twelve miles below the junction of the Dead River with the Kennebec. By this time their number had been reduced by sickness and desertion, to about 950, yet their spirits were cheerful and their courage unshaken. Twenty-five days' provisions still remained, and Arnold determined to push on to the French settlements on the Chaudiere, estimated at ten days' distance. "The great carrying-place was a portage of fifteen miles, broken by three ponds. Oxen dragged the batteaux part of the way on sleds, and the baggage and stores were carried on the shoulders of the men. Over craggy knolls and tangled ravines, through deep morasses, creeks and ponds, they pursued their journey, sometimes carrying their vessels, and the vessels sometimes bearing them, until they reached the Dead River. The ponds afforded an abundance of delicious salmon-trout, and want of food had not yet been among their privations. The surface of the Dead River was smooth, and the waters flowed on in a gentle current in the midst of the magnificent forest, now rendered gorgeous by the brilliant hues imparted to foliage by early frost. Occasional falls interrupted their progress, but the labors of the men were far less severe than hitherto. Suddenly the monotony of the vast forest was broken by the appearance of a lofty mountain covered with snow, at the foot of which Arnold encamped three days, raising the Continental flag over his tent.

When the expedition moved forward, a heavy rain set in, which sent down such heavy torrents from the hills that the river arose eight feet in one night, overflowing its banks and filling its channels with rafts of drift-wood. So suddenly did this freshet occur, that the water came roaring down the valley

where the soldiers were encamped, so unexpectedly and powerfully, that they had barely time to retreat to their batteaux before the whole plain was overflowed. Seven boats were overturned and their provisions lost, and others were in imminent peril in the midst of the flood. They were yet thirty miles from the head of the Chaudiere, and but about twelve days' provisions remained. The storm and exposure made many sick, and despondency supplanted cheerfulness, for the future seemed pregnant with misery. A council of war was held, and it was decided to send the sick and feeble back, and to press forward with the healthy. Arnold wrote to Greene and Enos, who were in the rear, to select as many of their best men as they could supply with fifteen days' provisions, and come on with them, leaving the others to return to Norridgewock. Enos, either through a false construction of the order, or wilful disobedience, returned to Cambridge with his whole division. His appearance excited the greatest indignation in the Continental camp, and Enos was looked upon as a traitor for thus deserting his companions and endangering the whole expedition. He was tried by a court martial, and it being proved that he was short of provisions, and that none could be procured in the wilderness, he was acquitted. He never was restored in public estimation, however, and soon afterwards left the army.

In the meanwhile Arnold, with the rest of the troops, pressed onward. The rain changed to snow, and ice formed upon the water in which the men waded to push the batteaux as they passed the numerous ponds and marshes near the sources of the Dead River. Seventeen falls were passed, and on a bleak day, marching through snow two inches deep, they reached the Highlands which separated the waters of New England from Canada."

Soon they came to Lake Megantic, on whose eastern shore the little army encamped to recruit from their fatiguing march, while Arnold with thirteen men in batteaux and canoes, and Capt. Hanchet with a party of fifty-five men on shore, proceeded down the Chaudiere to the French settlements, to procure provisions. The voyage was frightful in the extreme. The rapid current boiled and foamed over a rocky bottom, and

they were without guides, but they lashed themselves to the batteaux, and embarked upon the stream. Soon they were among the rapids. Three boats were broken to pieces, their contents upset, and the hapless voyageurs left struggling with the waters, but no lives were lost. For seventy miles there was a constant succession of falls and rapids, with their accompanying dangers. At last they reached Sartigan, where the hospitable French furnished them with provisions, which were immediately sent back to the approaching army. They reached the troops at an opportune moment, for they had slaughtered their last ox some days before, and had even been reduced to the extremity of using dog's flesh, sand-roots, and the leather of their shoes and moccasins, for food.

Pushing on with renewed strength, the army reunited at Sartigan, and on the 9th of November, after this terrible march of thirty-two days through gloomy forests, emerged at Point Levi, opposite Quebec.

Their sudden appearance, mysterious and unheralded, gave rise to the most exaggerated rumors of their numbers, and the Canadians were in a tumult of alarm. Arnold's intention was to have taken advantage of this, and strike a bold and decisive blow. But a heavy storm of wind and sleet prevented him from crossing the River St. Lawrence until the evening of the 13th. Then, under the very guns of a frigate which had been placed in the stream to intercept him, Arnold safely landed his forces at Wolf's cove, and scaling the heights where Wolfe had ascended sixteen years before, stood at dawn upon the Plains of Abraham. And as the little band of patriots mustered there, before the grim battlements looming fearfully through the gray light of morn, it is not strange that their hearts sank within them, and that for the first time they realized the full extent of their own hardihood. They numbered but 750 men, without artillery, and half of their muskets were spoiled and useless. They learned also that new reinforcements had added to the enemy's strength. Arnold, however, made a feint of attack hoping to draw out the English, and relying on the French.

The French, however, were deterred by fear of the English garrison, who in turn were too wary to place the city at the

power of enemies within, by issuing forth against the inconsiderable force which menaced them without. Consequently, after indulging in some ineffectual bravado, Arnold finding himself deficient in stores and ammunition, and learning that further reinforcements to the enemies were approaching, hastily retired to Point aux Trembles, twenty miles above Quebec, there to await the arrival of Montgomery's army. On the 1st of December Montgomery appeared with a most welcome supply of clothing for Arnold's half-naked troops, and taking the chief command, the combined forces, *of less than* 1000 *men*, again set out, in the face of a severe snow-storm, for Quebec. Reaching that place on the 5th, they invested the city as well as they could with so insignificant a force, and three weeks were spent in fruitless endeavors to intimidate the British commander to surrender, or to batter down an entrance with the light guns which they possessed. Now, mutiny and dissatisfaction began to develope themselves, and the small-pox broke out in the camp. In the face of all these fearful dangers, a council of war determined upon a regular assault. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st of December, in the midst of a driving storm of snow which the winds were whirling into almost impassable drifts, the attack was commenced by three columns, commanded respectively by Montgomery, Arnold, Livingston and Brown, which approaching the town by different routes, were to meet at a certain point. Slowly and cautiously Montgomery's command crept up to the lower town by the road, under Cape Diamond. Stealing upon the little, and as they hoped, unprepared battery, they were suddenly met by a terrific storm of iron hail, which for ten minutes belched forth death, and then ceased, for there was none to slay. The gallant Montgomery and his aids lay dead, and the few who lived fled in dismay from the terrible havoc. Meantime Arnold, at the head of his division, was struggling through the heavy snow-drifts in the Sault au Matelot, when he received a wound which obliged him to retire, and the command devolved on Morgan, under whom the brave troops stood battling in the narrow pass for three long hours. And just as they had succeeded in storming the battery, they were surprised by an overwhelming force

of the enemy, to whom they were obliged to surrender. Thus ended this rashest of all rash attempts to take Quebec : 160 of the American forces were killed and wounded, and 426 surrendered, while less than 800 escaped and retired to a short distance from the town, where under Arnold's command they remained till the following spring. Gen. Wooster then came from Montreal with a large force, and took the chief command. An attempt was made to beleaguer and occupy the city, which however proved futile, and the patriot arms were obliged to leave Canada without anything to boast of except their intrepidity in a good cause.

Those who had surrendered themselves were kindly treated, and finally sent home to their anxious friends and families.

It may be thought, by some, that we have devoted more space to this expedition than is proper in a local history. We have, however, chosen to dwell upon it, because as one of the most remarkable exploits of modern history, it must always be interesting to those who love to recall the brave deeds of our revolutionary struggle; and because WINDSOR men shared the toils of that wonderful wilderness march; faced the fury of the elements, and the wilder storm of British artillery, and languished in the gloomy depths of a British prison.

In the escalade which was made by Arnold's division, Capt. SETH HANCHETT of Suffield, and ELIJAH MARSHALL of Windsor, were the first to mount the barrier. And clear above the rattle of musketry was heard the encouraging voice of the former: "Walk up, Marshall, our mothers are at home praying for us, and the enemy can't hurt us." Aye — that was the secret of America's success in the Revolution — her cause was just, her Washington a praying general, and her brave sons, amid the temptations of camp life, and the danger of battle, never forgot that mothers, wives and daughters at home were praying for them.

THEOPHILUS HIDE was killed in the assault.

Among the prisoners we find the names of ELIJAH MARSHALL, before mentioned, DANIEL RICE[1] and STEPHEN FOSBURY (of Wby),

[1] A Journal of the Expedition, published in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, VI, 129.

who died in Canada, January 1, 1776, with small-pox, during his imprisonment, aged 20.[1]

Although these and other reverses tended to depress the hearts of America's patriotic defenders, yet the energy of Washington triumphed over every obstacle. He vigorously pushed forward his preparations for the seige of Boston, and having secretly fortified Dorchester Heights, commenced the bombardment of the city on the 3d and 4th of March. In the darkness of the night, the American army had done its work well, and the sun as it rose on the morn of the 5th, revealed to the astonished foe, the adjacent heights bristling with cannon and men. Howe was astounded and chagrined. "I know not what I shall do," he exclaimed, "the rebels have done more in one night than my whole army would have done in a month." The tables were indeed turned, the British army in the city and the fleet in the bay were in an extremely critical situation. Esteeming "prudence the better part of valor," Howe abandoned the town, and on the 18th, the American army entered it in triumph.

Quite a number of Windsor men were present at this scene, but we have been able to get but few of their names. Sgt. Thomas Hayden, before mentioned, was at Roxbury when the fortifications there were thrown up, and is said to have constructed some of them, a duty for which his business of carpenter and architect peculiarly fitted him. Hezekiah Hayden,[2]

[1] This, with other *Wintonbury* names from the manuscripts of the Rev. Hez. Bissell.

[2] We make the following extract from one of his letters addressed to his father, Dea. Nathaniel Hayden, dated "Camp at Roxbury, Jan'y 30, 1776."

"Honored Sir * * * * * * It is a sick time in the camp, several been carried to the hospital to-day, and a day or two past. Six I hear, are broke out with the Small-pox to-day & carried to Cambridge hospital (supposed) to be catched of the Deserters which come in daily. We are in some fear from the enemy, our regiments are but about half full. Number is so small and duty is so hard & weather is so cold that we are in great danger of being sick. One John Gilman died last night in Capt. Bissell's company — one Indian man died this morning in the hospital — 12 unfit for duty in our company — Windsor men are tolerably well. But I blessed be God am remarkable hearty. Provisions is plenty and good."

Lemuel Welch, Nathaniel Lamberton and Increase Mather were also there. Ezra Hayden was at Dorchester.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, they concentrated their forces near New York City. This caused Gen. Washington to call upon Gov. Trumbull to order the whole of the standing militia of this state west of the Connecticut River. His urgent request was promptly responded to by the governor, and there were not less than 10,000 Connecticut militia in the service near New York, among whom were very many "Windsor boys."

In the disastrous battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, the affair at White Plains and the retreats through Westchester County, the Connecticut troops suffered terribly. Many fell at their posts, and many, less fortunate, were imprisoned within the gloomy walls of the Old Sugar House, or suffered the terrors of those floating charnels, the prison ships.

Hezekiah Hayden enlisted into the army about the 1st of January, 1776, and served as a private soldier. He was taken prisoner on the 27th August, 1776, at the battle of Long Island, and died on board the prison-ship, of starvation, after having disposed of every thing in his possession, even to his sleeve buttons, to purchase of his keeper food enough to sustain life. He was a native of Windsor, and much respected and esteemed by his neighbors.

Nathaniel Lamberton died on board the prison ship, Nov. 9th.

William Parsons died Nov. 9th, in captivity, at New York.

Elihu Denslow died Sept. 9th, in camp, at New York.

Capt. Ebenezer Fitch Bissell, Sr., was one of those who endured the horrible cruelties of the imprisonment in the Jersey prison ship. He was accustomed to relate with much feeling the sufferings which he witnessed and experienced at that time. He sent home to his family for money. Silver was extremely scarce, and by dint of hard scraping, borrowing and pledging, they succeeded in sending him some. But it never reached him, having probably found its way to the pocket of some greedy British official. "His wife (whose maiden name was Esther Hayden), was vigilant in her endeavors to send articles for his

comfort and relief, and once succeeded in visiting him in his captivity."[1]

Samuel Wing and his son Moses were present at the retreat from New York, as was also Jabez Haskell, who was then acting as nurse to the sick soldiers. Having through some neglect received no orders to retreat, they were left behind, and finally escaped in the very face of the advancing British.

Jonathan Bidwell (Wby), Daniel Gillet, Jerijah Barber, Obadiah Fuller, Elisha Moore, Watson Loomis, were drafted and served in New York and Westchester in August and September.

Frederick (son of Ezekiel) Case (Wby), died July 26th, at camp, at New York, in his 15th year.

Oliver Case (Wby), died October, near New York, aged about 30.

Samuel Andrus (Wby), died Oct. 5th, on return from camp, near New York.

Joseph Marsh died August 15th, at Meriden, coming from camp at New York.

The great number, as well as the length of the drafts, had seriously interfered with the agricultural interests of the town, and the crops were scanty and insufficient for the winter's supply. Nearly all the able-bodied men of Windsor were absent in the army, and labor was so scarce that the harvests of 1776 were literally gathered by the women and children. The tradition[2] which preserves this fact, also mentions that not a clock in the whole town marked the flight of time, *their weights having been melted down and run into bullets.*[3]

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[1] MSS. of Mrs. Fanny L. Bissell, in whose possession is still preserved the sword of this gallant officer.

[2] This tradition is well authenticated, both in the case of this and of the surrounding towns.

[3] Corroborative of this fact we have found, in looking over some Revolutionary papers of the town, several memoranda, of which this will serve as a specimen, of "lead delivered to the townsmen, 1776, clock weight lead."

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captain Stoughton, | 18 | pounds. | David Ellsworth, Jr., | 24 | pounds. |
| Captain Ellsworth, | 30 | " | Daniel Hayden, | 24 | " |
| Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, | 13 | " | John Allyn, | 14 | " |
| Josiah Allyn, | 28 | " | | | |

## 1777.

Early this year, enlistments for three years, or during the war, were called for, and the quota established for each town. This new levy was a severe test of their patriotism, but burdened and overstrained as they were, it was cheerfully and promptly met by Windsor and the other towns of the state. Large bounties were offered to those who would enlist, and those who, from any cause, were not liable to be engaged in military duty, were heavily taxed to pay the expenses thus incurred.

The following appears on the town books:

"At a town meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, lawfully named and held in Windsor, the 22d of April, 1777, for the purpose of doing the following business, viz: 1st, To see what method the town will take to encourage the proportion of soldiers assigned to the town of Windsor to enlist into the Continental Army, to supply the quota assigned to this town.

2d, To choose a committee to provide necessaries for the families of all those persons belonging to the town of Windsor that shall enlist into the Continental Army at the price as stated by Law, and at said meeting Doct. Alex. Wolcott chosen Moderator for said meeting.

Voted, To raise a Rate or tax upon the list of the poles and rateable estate of the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, made and computed for August 20, 1776, of so much money upon the Pound as Will raise Thirty pound Lawful money for each able bodied effective man that belongs to the town of Windsor that has already enlisted into the Eight Battalions, including what they have already received as private encouragement for enlisting, and are now actually in service in the Continental Army, or that shall enlist into either of the Eight Battalions, ordered to be raised in the State of Connecticut for Continental Service on or before the 30th day of April instant, at 12 of the clock on said day. Provided that not a larger number than 79 soldiers shall enlist including the number already enlisted, the first 79 soldiers that shall enlist shall receive said sum, which said sum shall be paid to each soldier that has already enlisted or that shall enlist before said 30th day of April, inst. at 12 of the clock on said day, until said number be made up."

At the next meeting, held May 2d, 1777, this encouragement was renewed to all who should enlist before the 9th of May, inst.; also

"Voted, That the families of all such soldiers, being lawful inhabitants of the town of Windsor, who have or shall engage and go into any of the Continental Battalions to be

raised in this State, shall be supplied with necessaries in their absence by a Committee appointed for that purpose, at the price affixed by Law on his or their lodging or remitting money to said Committee appointed for that purpose, the additional cost to be paid by said town agreeable to his Honor's recommendation in the aforesaid Proclamation."

Voted, that Henry Allyn, Noah Griswold, Solomon Allyn, Samuel Denslow, George Griswold, and Josiah Gillet be a Committee agreeable to the above vote, and to execute the same.

"At a town meeting held by adjournment on the 9th of May, 1777, and opened at 3 of the clock afternoon, according to adjournment, the Moderator of the former meeting not being present, Capt. Nath[l] Loomis was chosen Moderator," "at said meeting, Voted, that each able bodied effective man, that is an inhabitant of the town of Windsor, that shall enlist into either of the Eight Battalions of Continental Troops belonging to the State of Connecticut, or that has enlisted since the 22d day of April last, shall receive of the Selectmen of the town of Windsor an order upon the Treasurer for the town of Windsor for the sum of Thirty pounds Lawful money, agreeable to the vote of this town at their meeting holden on the 22d day of April last. Provided that each soldier so enlisted shall be able to secure the Selectmen, that in case such soldier shall not pass muster that he will repay the said sum into the town treasury with the lawful interest for the same, from the time of receiving said money out of said treasury, until the same be repaid into said Treasurer, and the said order to be drawn upon said Treasurer to pay the same within two days after sight thereof, and if not then paid to pay the lawful interest for the same after the said two days till such time as the Treasurer shall receive the money for the purpose of paying said order and lay the same by for that purpose."

The encouragement of £30 was again renewed at town meet- of May 27, and it was also

Voted; that Capt. Caleb Phelps, Col Roger Eno, Mr. Alex. Allin, Capt. Nath'l Hayden, Capt. Isaac Pinney, Capt. Edward Barnard, Peletiah Mills and Capt. Jonah Gillet be a Committee to prepare a Subscription and present the same to the inhabitants of this town in order to raise money by voluntary subscription for the purpose of paying the encouragement voted by this town, to give to those inhabitants of this town that shall enlist into the Continental Army."

In addition to this subscription, a rate or tax of eighteen pence upon the pound was self-imposed for the same purpose, by a vote of the town, June 10th, 1777.

And at a town meeting in September, Capt. Caleb Phelps being Moderator, it was

Voted; that the Selectmen of this town purchase or procure, as soon as may be, upon the best terms they can, the sundry articles of clothing as requested by the Governor and Council of Safety at their meeting at Lebanon upon the 12th day of Sept. inst., for the Non-commissioned officers and soldiers raised for the Quota of soldiers assigned for the town of Windsor, and that actually enlisted into the Continental Army for the term of the War or for three years, and forward the same to the Commissaries as requested, and bring in their accounts which shall be allowed and paid by this town, including such sum or sums as shall or may be received from the Colony Treasury or other way by order of the General Assembly in October next.

Dec. 1777.—Capt. Caleb Phelps, Solomon Allyn, Sam'l Denslow and Noah Griswold were appointed a Committee to provide necessaries for soldier's families.

Captain Abner Prior, belonging to the 4th Conn. Regiment, and Lt. Seth Phelps of Col. Durkee's Regiment, spent some time in Windsor during May, 1777, as recruiting officers; and the work of enrollment bravely on. Capt. Prior seems to have enlisted the largest number. The original certificates of enlistments, bearing on their backs the owners' endorsements of £30 bounty received from the selectmen, are yet preserved(?) in an old barrel(!) at the clerk's office. From these we have been enabled to rescue the names and fame of many of Windsor's revolutionary heroes, which otherwise would have been lost to posterity.

The attack of the British on Danbury, April the 26th, spread a general alarm throughout the state, and Windsor sent many volunteers, most of whom, however, arrived too late to participate in the action of the next day. Among those who started in hot haste for the fray, was Daniel Phelps, *aged eighty-four*, who invited Daniel Gillet, only a few years younger, to accompany him. Mounted on horseback, these two *youthful* veterans had proceeded nearly a day's journey toward Danbury, when they were met with the news that the crisis had passed, and volunteers were not needed. Old Mr. Phelps was bitterly disappointed, exclaiming, as he turned his face towards home, "I am so sorry, I wanted just to have a few shots at those red coat British." On arriving at Litchfield that evening, on their homeward route, the old gentleman was so stiff from age and unwonted fatigue, that he was obliged to be helped from his

saddle. The exertion which he had made undoubtedly hastened his death, which occurred a few days after. Such was the "spirit of '76."

Reuben King (Wby), returning home from captivity in New York, died January 1777, aged about 18.

John Wilson (Wby), died at or near New York, aged about 18.

In October of this year, a detachment of Ensign David Barber's company of Windsor, belonging to Lt. Col. Willey's regiment of state militia, was ordered to Peekskill. They started on the 6th, and were absent about 38 days. Their names were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ens'n David Barber, | Timo. Cook, |
| Sgt. Martin Pinney, | Gideon Case, |
| Sgt. Alex. Griswold, | Abel Griswold, |
| Corp. Zephaniah Webster, | Elisha Marshall, |
| Drum. Joseph Holcomb, | Oliver Phelps, |
| Benj. Moore. | |

Col. Roger Enos of this town, commanded one of the regiments raised in May of this year. He was stationed on the south-western border of the state, near Long Island Sound.

1778

was a gloomy year. Enlistments went on slowly; the previous winter (1777–8) had been disastrous and severe; the small-pox was raging in several parts of the country, and men's hearts "failed them for fear." The states however came together on a common basis of confederation, and with the aid of the French troops, the war was prosecuted with commendable vigor. Some of the Windsor troops were this year in garrison at West Point.

Elijah Hill, Judah Pinney and Joseph Holcomb, belonging to Capt. Barber's company, were among the number.

The terrible massacre at Wyoming, in Pennsylvania — a town settled by and belonging to Connecticut — produced great agitation and distress throughout the state. In every county and town there were those who had dear friends and relatives there, and when they heard of the terrible fate which had befallen them, there was deep sorrow and indignation in every heart.

Mrs. Azuba (Griswold) Perkins, a daughter of Windsor, barely escaped, with her two children, from the infuriated savages, who had murdered her husband. She afterwards lived and died in Poquonock.

Dr. Elisha N. Sill, was also a survivor of this massacre.

1779.

The war being principally carried on in the south, the Connecticut troops were not in very active service. Two alarms for the defence of Horse Neck, in February and May, and the great scarcity of clothing and provisions in the army were the most noticeable events in the northern division.

At a town meeting held in July, it was voted, that Mr. Elisha Strong should be an agent to procure the quota of clothing assigned for the town of Windsor to clothe the Connecticut line in the Continental Army.

Again at a town meeting in same meeting, it was voted,

"That Mr. Elisha Strong, agent for this town for the clothing of the Connecticut line in the Continental army assigned for this town to purchase by Resolve of the General Assembly in May last, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow on the credit of this town, and give his obligation therefor, a sum not exceeding Three thousand pounds Lawful Money payable in a reasonable time on interest, for the purpose aforesaid, and that he be accountable to this town therefor, and that he use all possible care and prudence that the Loaners be repaid by monies received from this or the United States."

1780

was a peculiarly trying year to the American cause. Destitution famine and want of clothing had assailed and tortured the northern army in their winter-quarters. Defeat and toryism were the fearful odds against which the southern army was contending. Added to this, the heavy drain of men and means, for the past four years, had impoverished the country, and the sudden depreciation of *continental* currency, with which the soldiers had been paid off, served to increase the general distress and wretchedness. Just at this juncture, also, as if to complete the gloominess of public affairs, the treachery of Arnold came to light, filling every heart with the direst apprehension of

trouble and disaster. Men's hearts stood still with doubt and fear, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Washington and the leaders of the Revolution succeeded, by the most untiring exertions and the most earnest and impassioned appeals, in reviving the drooping faith and energies of the people.

The records of Windsor show that the most extraordinary means were put forth, by the authorities, to secure the necessary number of troops which were required. Large bounties were offered for enlistment, and heavy taxes imposed to meet them. And there is sufficient evidence that the calls, both for enlistment and contributions, were responded to with a cheerfulness almost remarkable, when we consider the number of excessive drafts which had been made on the town, and its consequent weakness.

"At a town meeting 10th July, 1780. Voted; that each able bodied effective man that shall enlist muster and be accounted one of the Quota assigned to this town by virtue of an act of the Governor and Council of Safety at a meeting held at Hartford on the 20th day of June 1780 for raising one thousand men in this State to serve in the Continental army till the last day of December next, shall receive in addition to the bounty given by this State the sum of 40 shillings lawful money; and that each person so enlisting that shall lodge with the treasurer of this town the whole or part of said bounty, and his wages now given, he shall receive for the same during the term aforesaid, the interest at 6 per ct within a reasonable time. All of which shall be paid in Wheat at four shillings per bushel, or an equivalent thereto in Indian corn, Rye, or Beefe as those articles were usually sold in the year 1774, or in money equivalent in a reasonable time, provided that all monies lodged with the Treasurer of this town be lodged within Ten days next after they shall receive the same."

The *militia* of the town, who should be detached for *three months'* service, were offered a bounty of twenty shillings, to be paid out of the town treasury, in the same manner and on the same conditions as above stated.

Also, "Voted, that those persons of the troop of horse of the town of Windsor, to the number of five persons that shall be detached to serve in the foot for *six* months, shall have the same encouragement as to bounty and wages made good to them, including the bounty and wages they shall receive of this State,

as those of the foot of this town detached for six months by vote of this town." This was accompanied with the same privilege of interest, if they shall lodge their money with the town treasurer as above.

Ample provision was made at a subsequent meeting to guard against any inconvenience or loss by the depreciation of the continental currency.

"At a meeting, Nov. 6, 1780, voted, that the Selectmen of this town with the assistance of Capt. Benj. Allyn, Capt. Sam'l Stoughton, Jr., Mr. Seth Dexter, and Mr. Isaac Pinney, Jr., be a committee to class the inhabitants of the town of Windsor into so many equal classes by the list of the poles and rateable estate of the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, and others having estates in this town, given in August 1779, as the town of Windsor is deficient in their quota of men to fill up the Continental Army, and make report to their meeting on Wednesday next."

At their next town meeting, however, the people resolved *not* to class the town for raising their quota of men; but voted, that Edward Griswold, Jr., Nath'l Griswold, Elisha Strong, Alex'r Allyn, Daniel Talcott, Jonah Gillet, Jr., Josiah Phelps and Henry Allyn be a committee to *hire* their quota of men to fill up the deficiency in the army." They were "empowered to act their best judgment in procuring said men as to the price given and what pay to make, and if need be to borrow such sum of money as they shall judge it necessary for the purpose of procuring said men, which sums that said committee shall pay out for said purpose shall be repaid to them with lawful interest," &c.

1781,

brought with it new drafts and responsibilities. Gen. Washington having informed the assembly, that there was an imperative necessity of raising 1500 "three months' men," and a force equal to one-sixth part of the state's quota in the regular army, to supply deficiencies, they at their May session, took measures to secure a voluntary enlistment of 2100 men by the 1st of July following. All deficiencies existing after that date were to be filled by peremptory detachment. The largest part of

actual service performed by these new troops was at Horseneck.

Six men was the quota assigned to Windsor, who were raised by dividing the town into six classes, each of which hired a man for the service.

At town meeting, March 27, 1781,

"Voted, to apply to His Excellency the Governor, and Council of Safety for a permit to transport one thousand bushels of Indian corn to Rhode Island, for the sole purpose of enabling this town procuring Hard money to enable this town to comply with the act of the General Assembly relative to procuring the quantity of clothing assigned to this town for the Connecticut line of the Continental army.

Voted, that Capt. Josiah Phelps, Eliakim Marshall and Henry Allyn, be agents in behalf of this town to apply for said permit."

At town meeting, held April 3, 1781,

"Voted, That Nath'l Griswold and Silvanus Griswold shall take all benefit that may be had by a permit granted by His Excellency the Governor, and Council of Safety, granting to the town of Windsor liberty to transport one thousand bushels of Indian corn, or Rye flour equivalent thereto, to Rhode Island for the purpose of procuring Linen Cloth for frocks, shirts and over-alls for this town's quota of clothing for the army, agreeable to the acts of the General Assembly, upon these conditions, that they lay out Sixty pounds Hard money in Linen cloth, proper, good and suitable for frocks, shirts and overhalls, provided they procure the same by the 10th day May next — and deliver the same to Mr. Elijah Hubbard for and on account of the town of Windsor, and to have no other pay for the same than what said Hubbard shall apprize the same at, and be allowed by Pay-table for the same.

Voted, That Nath'l Griswold have Twelve pounds State money paid to him out of the treasury of this town upon his procuring One Hundred and eight [pairs] good, large well made men's shoes, and one hundred and eight pairs of good, well made men's stockings, and deliver the same to Mr. Elijah Hubbard, Subclothier at Middletown, by the 10th day of May next, for and on account of the quota of shoes and stockings ordered by the General Assembly to be provided by the town of Windsor for each non-commissioned officer and soldier required for this town's quota of the Conn. Line of the Continental Army, to serve for three years or during the war. He having no other demand for the same than said twelve pounds State money, and also that what shall be allowed by Pay-table for the same."

Voted, To raise a rate or tax of four pence one farthing on the pound on the list of polls and rateable estate of the Inhabit-

ants of the town of Windsor made and computed for August 20th, 1780, to be paid in Silver or Gold for the purpose of purchasing the Beef ordered by the General Assembly to be raised in this town in the months of July, August, September and October, 1781, as by said act may appear, &c.

Voted, That James Roberts be Receiver of all such Beef-cattle as shall be brought in to him by any person or persons as shall choose to pay their four-pence halfpenny tax above.

Voted, To raise the Beef assigned to this town, for this month and the three following months, said beef called to be appraized as in said act mentioned and the person or persons procuring the same to have the advantage of the same according to apprizement and price stated, only allowing one half of one per cent for trouble to said Roberts, and said Roberts to have full power to purchase the whole of the beef ordered by the General Assembly to be raised in the month of July, August, September and October by this town, except the beef that shall be delivered to said Roberts by the inhabitants of this town, &c. * * The town to have liberty to bring in their cattle by the 5th day of each of said months respectively.

The records of the town during the year

1782,

present nothing of very special interest.[1] The requisitions made upon the different towns of the state, were very heavy, and it is doubtful if they could have much longer sustained the continued drain to which they had, for so many years, been subjected. The town of Windsor, in common with others, began to evince a flagging, not in her patriotism or cheerfulness, but in her *ability*. Yet every nerve was strained to its utmost. At this juncture, the God of America's battles interposed his strong arm to save her. The surrender of Cornwallis on the 19th of October, virtually ended the long eight years' struggle for independence. The whole country was filled with joy and thanks giving. Preliminary articles were signed at Paris, in Novem

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[1] "At a town meeting held July 15, 1782, voted, That Gen. Roger Newberry and Mr. Oliver Ellsworth be a committee to attend the proposed Convention to be held at Hartford on the 16th day of July next, agreeable to the proposal made by the town of Farmington, there to represent this town to consult and advise what is proper and necessary to be done to carry into execution the Laws of the State for preventing illicit trade and commerce with the enemy, and to counsel and determine upon other matters and things for the public good, proper for such a convention."

ber following, and on the 19th of April, 1783, a formal proclamation of peace was published to the world.

At the close of the Revolution, the officers of the American army felt a natural desire in some way to perpetuate the long-cherished friendship and social intercourse which had bound them together during the many trying scenes of the contest which had ended. Agreeably, therefore, to the suggestion of Gen. Knox, and with the acquiescence of their beloved commander Washington, they formed themselves, in May 1783, into a society which they called, in honor of the Roman hero Cincinnatus, the

*Society of the Cincinnati.*

This association was founded on the following "immutable" principles:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a national being is a curse instead of a blessing.

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective states, that unison and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire.

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers, this spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of benificence, according to the ability of the society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it."

On this basis, then, these officers solemnly associated themselves into "one society of friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

This society was divided into state societies. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and South Carolina, were thus represented. Gen. Washington was its first President-General, from 1783 till his death in 1799. He was succeeded in 1800 by Gen. Alexander Hamilton until his death in 1804. His successor was Gen. Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina, who died in 1825. Since then the office

has been filled by Major Gen. Thomas Pinckney, Col. Aaron Ogden of New Jersey, Gen. Morgan Lewis of New York, Maj. Popham of the same state, and lastly Gen. Dearborn.

The following commissioned officers of the Continental Army, belonging to Windsor, were members of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati:[1]

Major Abner Prior.

Lieut. Martin Denslow.

Sgt. Timothy Mather.

Lieut. Cornelius Russell.

Lieut. Samuel Gibbs.

The Treasurer's report for the year

1775, exhibits a balance in favor of the town, of - £276:12:2
1776, " " " 322:17:1
1777, " " " 586:17:6
And money raised to hire soldiers in addition, 859:17:1
1778. Balance on hand, - . . - - - - - - - - 562:09:4

1780. Now in the hands of the Treasurer (Phinehas Wilson), and collectors, £5151:9:10 Cont'l money, old currency.
Also, - - - 440:18:04 State money.

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1781. The Treasurer has on hand as follows:
£1202:12:02 Continental.
2109:04:11 State money.
439:17:11 Lawful money to pur. beef.
142:02:01 Bounty money.

1782. On hand as follows:
£590:09:06 Continental.
539:07:00 State.
642:04:09 Silver.

1783. On hand:
£533:16:03 Continental money.
476:12:00 State money.
356:02:00 Silver.

1784. On hand:
£228:12:10 Continental.
71:11:01 State.
356:07:04 Legal.

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[1] From MSS., &c., relating to the Conn. Cincinnati, in possession of the Conn. Hist. Soc.

*The History of Daniel Bissell, the Spy.*

Among the names of the Windsor soldiers in the revolution, occurs that of DANIEL BISSELL, accompanied on the official return by the ominous suffix, "deserter." The record was as undoubtedly authentic, as it was unpalateable; but a few enquiries among the old people, suggested a probability that there were some extenuating circumstances, or possibly a satisfactory explanation. Investigations were at once instituted, and finally we had the extreme pleasure of vindicating the deserter's character; and of bringing to light the record of a life of devotion to his country's interests, and of suffering in her service, such as has been seldom paralleled, even in the roll of brave deeds which ennobles the page of American history.

For, if honor and gratitude are due to him who boldly maintains a just cause by force of arms and personal bravery, how much more is it due to him, who renouncing glory's brightest dream, takes upon himself the unenviable character and office of a *spy*, in his country's service? Such a one, not only subjects himself to the ignominy of a felon's death, if detected, but expatriates himself from all human sympathy. He knows — and it is the most terrible thought that a noble heart can feel — that not only his comrades are covering his name with execration, but that those who are nearest and dearest to him, are either unconscious of his real character, or if conscious, are dragged down and suffering from the contempt which he has brought upon them. For him, all hope of return is past, and the future has but one bright hope to illumine his pathway, the hope that *his country* will profit by the sacrifice which she demands of him. Such was Hale, whose martyr memory is precious to every patriot heart — such too, though more fortunate, was DANIEL BISSELL, of Windsor.

The following account of his military services and adventures is gleaned from a package of documents, now sacredly preserved, in the keeping of his son, Dr. D. BISSELL, resident physician at the Quarantine on Staten Island, N. Y. They are copies from the original documents in the department of war, at Washington, and their authenticity is fully attested by the

seal of the department and the signature of the secretary, John C. Calhoun, under date of December 5th, 1820.

Daniel Bissell, the eldest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Loomis) Bissell, of Windsor, was born in 1754, and arrived at the years of early manhood with a character marked by a great degree of personal courage, self-reliance, prudence and strict integrity. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, he enlisted in the continental line, where his sterling qualities of head and heart, speedily gained the esteem of his comrades, and the confidence of his officers.

He served through the war with credit — was present at the battle of White Plains, also at Trenton and Monmouth; at the latter place he was slightly wounded in the cheek. In the summer of 1781, he was selected by Gen. Washington to obtain information of the enemy's force and plans in the city of New York, and on Long Island. We will let our hero tell his own story, in his own way, in the following affidavit:

State of New York, Ontario County, ss: I, Daniel Bissell, of Richmond, of more than sixty years of age, do testify and say, that on the thirteenth day of August, 1781, Colonel Heman Swift, of the 2d Connecticut Regiment, called on me early in the morning, and stated to me that he dined at Head Quarters the day before, and His Excellency found it necessary to send within the British lines, to ascertain their position and force, some person, and that I was determined on for the undertaking; and further stated that His Excellency conceived that the great danger was in passing the several examinations. After some further conversation on the subject passed between us, I agreed to accept the perilous tour. Col. Swift then directed me to go to a certain place near Head Quarters, where Col. David Humphrey would meet me. Soon after I arrived at the place appointed, the Colonel came and put into my hand a paper, requesting me to go to some bye-place and read it over, through the course of the day, then destroy it, go to my Regiment, get some refreshment, put on and carry with me two suits of clothes, wear in my watch, silver buckles, &c., which I wore in the American army, so as it should have the appearance of deserting;[1] and at the time the army was on the parade for evening roll-call, quit the Regiment, go to a bridge between the army

[1] Still further to avoid suspicion and secure the accomplishment of the design in hand, Bissell was entered and published in the official returns, as a deserter from the American army. His real character and design was thus known only to Washington and a few of his principal officers. The

and Col. Schammel's Light Infantry, where I should meet Col. Swift, who would give me further instructions. Col. Swift directed me to call on Col. Schammel at his marquee at nine o'clock in the evening; and Col. Schammel went with, and conducted me by his Camp guards and sentinals, and informed me that he had ordered off all guards and patrols from the North River road (until after midnight) down as far as Croton Bridge, that being the extent of our lines. I was then to answer (if hailed) 'friend to Britain.' The paper Col. Humphrey gave me was as follows, to the best of my recollection:

As Gen. Arnold[1] is now in Virginia, with all the new raised corps, there will be no recruiting parties in New York; and as the fleet is now at the Hook, consequently there will be no press [gang] in the city; and with the money you carry in, you can get a protection from the Mayor or Police of the city, to go to Lloyd's Neck, thirty miles on Long Island, to cut wood for the Crown. After this, you will return to King's Bridge or Laurel Hill, and view the works there, obtain the number of each regiment, the number of men each contains, by whom commanded, their several alarm posts, the number of cannon mounted in each work. You will view all the works on York Island in the same manner; get the whole number of regular forces, distinguishing the British from foreigners; the number of the new raised corps, and also the number of militia enrolled for the defence of the city. Get what information you can of their works and force at Powler's Hook, also that of Staten Island. Obtain the number of Shipping in the Harbour, and that at the Hook; and when you have completed your business here, you will pass over to Brooklyn, view the works there, ascertain their force on Long Island. When you have got the business completed, the seventh or ninth night, be at a place called Whitestone, not far from Lloyd's Neck, where a boat will attend to fetch you off. In case you can not attend on one of those nights, you will then make your escape off at the east end of Long Island. Then followed all the probable questions that would be asked me, in the several examinations, together with their answers. But when I arrived in New York, to my great disappointment, I found that Gen. Arnold had returned and had established his recruiting parties in every place where deserters could come in; that the British fleet had got into New York and shut out the French fleet; and that the press-gangs were in every part of

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astonishment and mortification of his numerous friends, when they heard him returned as a *deserter*, can be better imagined that described, and though his character was afterwards satisfactorily vindicated, yet through the malevolence of certain persons, he was, at various times, exposed to much annoyance on this account.

[1] The *traitor* Arnold, then in the British service.

the city ; that the Commander-in-chief, Sir Harry Clinton, had issued a late order that there should be no more protections given to deserters. After avoiding the press-gang for three days, and being attacked with a violent fever,[1] I caused my name to be enrolled in Arnold's regiment. I was soon after sent to the Hospital at Flushing, in December following removed back to York Island (Harlem Heights), put into a barn, which was their Regimental Hospital, where I remained until May. Here my suffering was truly great ; without fire the greatest part of the time, only wood allowed for the purpose of cooking our pork and peas ; without attendance ; but one additional blanket to two men ; without shifting my clothes for three months ; covered with head and body lice ; unable to walk. In this situation, I was taken out of the Hospital to do Quarter-Master Sergeant's duty, for said Regiment, by Capt. Robert Rowley, who acted also as Quarter-Master to the same ; and through his kind attention to my health, I owe my escape from them.[2]

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[1] Mr. Bissell has been heard to say that he had fully possessed himself of the details of the proposed attack on New London, when he was attacked with illness, and thus prevented from making any use of his knowledge.

[2] Although Mr. Bissell, in his affidavit has not mentioned the particulars of his escape, yet they are not without interest. It seems that from early boyhood he had been in the habit of *talking in his sleep*, and during the temporary delirium of his fever in the British hospital, he probably betrayed his secret to his attending physician, who was also warmly attached to him. After his recovery the doctor gave him a quiet hint to that effect. Bissell's mind was immediately made up to leave. Taking into his confidence a comrade who was also desirous of escape, the two obtained permission of the officer of the guard, to leave the lines, in search of a pig which, as they pretended, had strayed away. Accompanied by a boy, whom they took along *as a blind*, they started forth. Their adventures were numerous and exciting. Coming to a small river, they were obliged to swim across, Bissell supporting his comrade (who was a larger man, but no swimmer) on his shoulders, and the boy swimming by his side. At another and wider river, they were at a loss how to cross, and were deliberating on the subject, when they espied a person approaching in a boat from the other side, whom they hailed. He seemed to be much frightened, threw overboard what seemed to be a quarter of beef, and was about paddling off in the opposite direction, when Bissell seized a small stick about the size of a horse-pistol, and threatened to shoot him immediately, if he did not come ashore. This he thought best to do, and on reaching the beach, was ordered by Bissell to put their party across the river, and "no questions asked or answered." This the man did, and appeared

When I returned from the British Army, to the American Head Quarters, and after being there two days, committing to paper the information which I had obtained, Col. Humphrey informed me that his Excellency said that he could not reward me in the way and manner he intended when I went in; my being detained there so long, also there being so many supernumerary officers, Congress had ordered there be no more commissions given; and asked me if I wished to be discharged from service. I told the Col. I had been in every campaign of the War (and out of health) that my wish was to continue through. I was then asked to join the Invalid Corps and receive a pension. This I declined on the ground, my Country was poor and it would be of no advantage to me. He said, I might do duty or not as I pleased. I went to my Regiment and did orderly sergeant duty until May following, when I obtained permission from his excellency to go to Susquehannah. And on my return to the regiment I found the last division of the army had been furloughed the day before; my clothes which I left in the regiment were all stolen. I found there had been a General Order for me to attend at Head Quarters and receive an honorary certificate and a badge of military merit. These were given me by Jonathan Trumbull, then secretary.

In the year 1777 or 78, Congress passed a resolution that any non-commissioned officer or private who should furnish himself with clothing (regimental) should receive thirty-six dollars, seventy-five cents per year. Agreeably to the resolve, I furnished myself with clothing the most part of four years, as it will appear by the Books of the 2nd Connecticut Regiment, now at the seat of Government. Thirteen months I clothed and victualled myself, while in actual dangerous service for my country, and sacrificed a constitution as good perhaps, as any ever entered the American service. In Washington's administration I petitioned Congress for compensation for extra services, and

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to feel quite relieved when well rid of his load. He was probably a renegade farmer who was smuggling in beef to the British army on New York Island.

Before they had been long absent, their intent was suspected, and they were pursued by a detachment of the British light-horse. Luckily however, they reached a large swamp, in which they hid themselves for some time, with nothing but their heads out of water, while their pursuers, accompanied by *bloodhounds*, were riding and beating around in vain search. But the water with which it abounded threw the dogs off their scent, and after two or more hours of the most agonizing suspense, Bissell and his comrades were delighted to hear the bugle sound a recall, and the footsteps of their pursuers gradually receding. They climbed up into the trees, and there cold, wet and hungry, spent a forlorn night. But at length their sufferings had an end.

for money paid for clothing in the War. Daniel Buck, Esq. member of Congress from the state of Vermont, carried forward my petition, he was to call on the President, show him my certificate and badge of merit. The President did advise Mr. Buck to put in a petition for me. Accordingly he did. Mr. Buck, on his return to Vermont, informed me I was barred by law, this being the year the Limitation Act took place. James Fisk, Esq., member of Congress from Vermont, carried forward my second petition; on his return informed me that the committee on claims, reported in favour of the petitioner; that it went to the second reading, when Mr Talmadge, a member from Connecticut moved to have the petition put over to the next sitting of Congress (and carried). Here the business has rested ever since. Furthermore the deponent saith not.

DANIEL BISSELL.

Personally appeared Daniel Bissell, of Richmond, Ontario County, State of New York, and made solemn oath, that the above, within and foregoing written deposition by him subscribed contains the truth, according to the best of his recollection and belief. Sworn to, this 7th of January 1818 at Richmond before, WM. BAKER, Justice of the Peace.

The Honorary Certificate,[1] which accompanied the Badge of merit, above alluded to, was as follows :

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[1] The establishment of this badge was announced to the army in general orders, dated :

"HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH,
Wednesday, Aug. 7th, 1782.

"Honorary Badges of distinction are to be conferred on the veteran non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army who have served more than three years with bravery, fidelity and good conduct : for this purpose a narrow piece of white cloth of an angular form is to be fixed to the left arm on the uniform coats. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have served with equal reputation more than six years are to be distinguished by two pieces of cloth set in parallel to each other in a similar form. Should any who are not entitled to these honors have the insolence to assume the badges of them, they shall be severely punished. On the other hand, it is expected those gallant men who are thus designated will on all occasions be treated with particular confidence and consideration.

"The General ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of military merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity and essential service in any way shall meet with a due reward. Before this favour can be conferred on any man, the particular fact or facts, on which it is to be grounded must be set forth to the commander-in-chief, accompanied with certificates from the commanding officers of the regiment and brigade to which the can-

"I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, &c., &c., &c.

"*To all to whom these Presents shall come, sendeth Greeting:*

"Whereas, it hath ever been an established maxim in the American Service, that the Road to Glory was open to all, that Honorary Rewards and Distinctions, were the greatest Stimuli to virtuous actions, and whereas Sergeant DANIEL BISSELL of the Second Connecticut Regiment, has performed some important service, within the immediate knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief, in which his fidelity, perseverance and good sense, were not only conspicuously manifested, but his general line of conduct throughout a long course of service, having been not only unspotted but highly deserving of commendation.

"Now, therefore, Know Ye, that the aforesaid Sergeant BISSELL, hath fully and truly deserved, and hath been properly invested with, the Honorary Badge of Military Merit, and is entitled to pass and repass all Guards and Military Posts, as

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didate for reward belonged, or other incontestible proofs, and upon granting it, the name and regiment of the person, with the action so certified, are to be enrolled in the book of merit which will be kept at the orderly office. Men who have merited this last distinction to be suffered to pass all guards and sentinels which officers are permitted to do.

"The road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus open to all. This order is also to have retrospect to the earliest stages of the war, and to be considered as a permanent one."

Four days later, another order was issued in explanation of the foregoing, and to prevent any misapplication of the badges.

"HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH,
Sunday, August 11, 1782.

"In order to prevent misapplication of the honorary badges of distinction to be conferred on the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in consequence of long and faithful service, through any mistake or misapprehension of the orders of the 7th instant, the General thinks proper to inform the army that they are only attainable by an uninterrupted series of faithful and honorable services. A soldier who has once retired from the field of glory forfeits all pretensions to precedence from former services; and a man who has deservedly met an ignominious punishment or degradation cannot be admitted a candidate for any honorary distinction unless he shall have wiped away the stain his reputation has suffered by some very brilliant achievement, or by serving with reputation after his disgrace the number of years which entitle other men to that indulgence. The badges which non-commissioned officers and soldiers are permitted to wear on the left arm as a mark of long and faithful service, are to be of the same color with the facings of the corps they belong to, and not white in every instance as directed in the orders of the 7th instant."

(From an article by Peter Force, Esq., of Washington, in the *Historical Magazine*, vol. iii. p. 1.) At present only two others are known to have received this badge. See the article above referred to.

freely and as amply as any Commissioned Officer whatever; and is further Recommended to that Notice which a Brave and Faithful Soldier deserves from his Countrymen.

"Given under my hand and seal, in the Highlands of New York, this Ninth day of May, A. D. 1783.

Signed.

[L. S.] GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Registered.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Secretary.

This certificate was highly prized by the recipient and in after life carefully preserved between the leaves of an old Family Bible, which, together with all his earthly goods, was lost by the burning of his house, in Richmond, N. Y. A copy, however, had been made, the authenticity of which was subsequently attested by the following affidavits and letters:

To all whom it may concern, by these Presents be it certified and made known: That Daniel Bissell of the town of Windsor, in the State of Connecticut, was a Sergeant in the 2d Regiment of the Troops of the said State, in the service of the U. S., in the year 1781. That the Commander-in Chief, to whom the undersigned were then aids-de-camp, having had occasion to employ an intelligent, faithful and brave man to obtain, by personal inspection, information of the strength and position of the British army in New York, at the time of the junction of the American and French armies, near the White Plains, at the opening of the campaign in the before mentioned year, did through the agency of one of the undersigned, and on the special recommendation of Col. Heman Swift then commanding the Regiment, to which the said Daniel Bissell then belonged, engage the aforesaid Sergeant Bissell, in this perilous and important undertaking, under pretext of being a deserter to the enemy, and in order to render the deception complete, of being returned as such, on the succeeding muster-rolls: That he did so quit the lines of the American Army, about the 14th of August, 1781, and enlist in one of the Provincial Regiments, so called, in the service of the King of Great Britain, and become Quarter Master Sergeant in the same, whereby he had an opportunity of learning the force of the several corps from the number of rations delivered at the Commissary's store. That having been constrained by inevitable causes to remain for nearly thirteen months, he did then return to the American Head Quarters with interesting intelligence. That General Washington, having been well satisfied with his whole conduct, did give him an honorable discharge from the army, lest from any

future contingency he might fall into the hands of the British, and be capitally punished for the performance of this patriotic and secret service to his country. And the undersigned do further certify and make known, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the before named Sergeant Daniel Bissell, did receive a highly creditable certificate, together with what was termed the Badge of Merit; and that they are ignorant of his having ever received any other reward for his meritorious services.

Given under our hands and seals, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1817.

[L. S.] Signed D. HUMPHREYS,
DAVID COBB.

Accompanying this was the following letter from Major Humphreys :

BOSTON, May 29, 1817.

Sir : I have delayed an answer to your letter of the 4th of April, until I could confer with General Cobb on the subject of it. We hasten to furnish you with a certificate in conformity to our joint and distinct recollection of facts, in the hope it may prove of some avail in procuring you a compensation for the perilous undertaking, in which we believe you engaged from motives of patriotism.

As you mention that you had the misfortune to lose your *papers* by fire, it is suggested that it is not improbable you may [defaced] that, to which you allude, among the documents of the late Commander-in-Chief, which would doubtless add much support to the strength of your claim, on the generosity and Justice of the Public. With my best wishes for your health and happiness, I remain,

Very respectfully,
Your friend & Humble Servt.
D. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. Daniel Bissell,
Richmond, Ontario County,
State of New York.

This testimony is further corroborated by two of his fellow sergeants, who were in the same regiment with him, and who were afterwards his neighbors in Richmond county, N. Y.

Sgt. Bissell, afterward served in the campaign against the Indians in 1799, known as the *Adams War*. He then held the rank of 1st lieutenant in the 16th regiment of U. S. Infantry.

Still later he removed to Vermont, where he married a second

wife. In 1810 he removed to Richmond, N. Y., where he died in August, 1824, aged 70 years.

His character was that of an upright, fearless, public spirited citizen. His naturally fine constitution never recovered from the privations and sufferings to which he was exposed during his service as a spy within the British lines at New York ; and the maladies to which his after life was subject, undoubtedly tended much to cripple his energies, and to thwart the success which those energies would otherwise have accomplished. Yet he brought up a large family of children, all of whom have taken responsible and useful positions in life. And to his latest hour, the remembrance of his patriotic service, was a source of honorable pride, which fully compensated him for all the sufferings which it had entailed upon him.

### *An Incident.*

At an early period in the Revolutionary struggle, and before the war had as yet fairly commenced, some of the *tories* (of whom there were a few in Windsor) happened one day to come across Elihu Drake, then a young lad about eight years old, and partly in earnest and partly in a joke, endeavored to compel him to say "God save the King." Failing of success, they tried to intimidate him, by threatening him with a ducking in the Little River. But the boy still stoutly refused. Becoming somewhat enraged at the *young rebel*, they carried their threat into execution, and thrust him under water ; but as they pulled him out spluttering and choking, the only exclamation which he uttered was a fervent "God d—n the King." Again and again was the little martyr thrust under, but each time the same "God d—n the King," was all which they could extort from him, and they were obliged to release him, with many hearty curses for his stubbornness.

This little hero was the son of Adjt. Augustine Drake, of Windsor, and afterwards, at the age of twelve, accompanied his father into the war, in the capacity of waiter.

*A List of Soldiers in the American Revolutionary Army,*

Who were *natives* of, or enlisted *from*, the town of Windsor, Ct.; collected from the certificates of enlistment in the town clerk's office; from documents in the state archives; official returns, private letters, etc.[1]

Allyn, Elisha, enlisted March, 1778, to January, 1779.
Moses, served six months in 1780.
George, served at Horseneck, Ct., from March, 1782, to April 1, 1783.
Solomon, Jr., served at Horseneck, Ct., from May, 1781, to March, 1782.
John, in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775.
John, Jr. ditto.
Joseph.

Alford, Joseph, served at New York, Peekskill, Fishkill and New Haven.

Andrus, Samuel, died near New York, 1776.

Barber, David.
David, Jr., enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's reg't, Capt. John Harmon's company, for 3 years.
Reuben, served six months in 1780.
Shubael, enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company; also bought and sent a negro into the army; probably served through the war.
Jerijah, was at New York in the fall of 1776.

Barker, Ethan.

Barnard, Joseph, enlisted for the war; was at White Plains, N. Y.
Joseph, Jr., served in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company, 1777.
Samuel, served at New York, Boston and New Haven.

Barnes, Stephen, served six months in 1780.
Abel.

[1] Although almost *every* family had "an ancestor in the Revolution," we have rigidly excluded *traditionary*, and relied exclusively on *original documentary* evidence, in the compilation of this list.

Barzilla, Henry (colored), enlisted in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company, May, 1777, for the war.

Beckett, Ezra.

Beckwith, Ezra (late of Simsbury), enlisted in Col. Wyllys's reg't, Capt. Allen's company, for three years.

Benton, Elihu, served six months in 1780.

Bidwell, Jonathan (Wby), served in New York, 1776.

Bissell, Cornelius (Ens.).

David, Jr. (Lieut.)

Elias (Corp'l), served in summer of 1780.

Eben'r Fitch (Capt.), see pages 384, 385, 394.

Daniel.

Blanchard, Jedediah.

Bogue, Daniel.

Brister, John (colored), enlisted May, 1777, in the 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.

Brown, Elias (Fifer), ditto.

Ezra, served at Horseneck, Conn., from March, 1782, to April 1, 1783.

Jude C.

Samuel, Jr.

Justus, served in Rhode Island and New York.

Michael, served at Old Milford and New York.

Daniel, in camp at Roxbury, 1775.

Brownson, Samuel.

Burr, Thomas.

Burn (?) Thomas.

Cahale, Cornelius.

Cammarum, Daniel, aged 20, enlisted August, 1777, in Col. Wyllys's reg't, Capt. Eells's company, at Peekskill.

Canny, Patrick, served at Horseneck from March, 1782, to April 1, 1783.

Case, Benjamin, Jr.

Gideon, was at New York and Fishkill.

Benoni, was at New York, New London and Old Milford.

Frederick (Wby), died in camp at New York, 1776.

Case, Oliver (Wby), died near camp at New York, 1776.

Chandler, Isaac, enlisted 1777, in Col. Wyllys's reg't, Capt. Thos. Abbey's company, at Enfield.

Levi, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. reg't, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for the war.

Chapman, Frederick, served six months in 1780, under Colonel Wyllys.

Charter, Levi.

Clark, Ezekiel, served in the Continental army, was at New York and Peekskill.

Ezekiel, Jr., enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's reg't, Capt. John Harmon's company, for three years.

Benjamin, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. reg't, Capt. Abner Prior's company.

George, ditto.

Solomon.

Daniel, served six months in 1780, was at Horseneck from March, 1782, to April 1, 1783.

Elias, served six months in 1780.

David.

Moses, was at Boston and New Haven.

Colton, Louis (Wby).

Colvin, David.

Colt, Jabez, served three months in 1780.

Cook, Shubael.

Richard.

Abner.

William, served in Continental army for three years.

Abel, served in Col. Durkee's reg't, Capt. John Harmon's company, June, 1777.

Eli, detached August, 1778, for one month, on tour of duty in Rhode Island.

Timothy, was at Fishkill and in New Jersey.

Joel, served six months in 1780.

William, Jr., enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's reg't, Capt. John Harmon's company, for 3 years.

Coy, Samuel.

Crow, Elias, enlisted for the war, returned as a deserter.

Coon, Timothy, enlisted 1777, in 4th Conn. reg't, Capt. Abner Prior's company.

Cuff, Samson (colored), served three months in 1780.

Daniels, David, enlisted 1777, in 4th Conn. reg't, Capt. Abner Prior's company.

Davies, Burdon.

William, in Lexington Alarm party, 1775, was at Saratoga, N. Y., and Old Milford, Ct.

Day, Isaac (Corp'l).

John, was at New Haven.

Denslow, Joel, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.

Martin, (Capt.) ditto; was also in Lexington Alarm party in 1775; at Roxbury Camp, 1775; half-pay Lieut.

Elihu, died in camp, at New York, 1776.

Elijah.

Samuel, Jr., served six months in 1780.

Reuben, was in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775; afterwards belonged to the Light Horse in Col. Hart's regiment, at Mamaroneck Camp, N. Y., 1777; was at Horseneck, 1781.

De Wolf, Elias, was at Fishkill and White Plains, N. Y.

Dickens, Luke.

Drake, Lory, served six months in 1780.

Abiel, was in 17th Conn. reg't, Capt. Hubbard's company, April, 1776.

Augustine, (Adjutant in the regular line) died at home during the war.

Ebenezer.

Donalds, David.

Duset, Philemon.

John.

Edward (negro, belonging to Rev. D. S. Rowland), enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for the war.

Eggleston, Joseph, aged 17, enlisted 1775, in Col. Wyllys's regiment, Capt. E. Eells's company, for the war.

Eggleston, Nathaniel.

Isaac.

Timothy, enlisted April, 1776, in 17th regiment, Capt. Hubbard's company; returned as a deserter.

James, served three months in 1780.

David.

Jonathan (Wby).

Samuel, served in the Light Horse, during the war.

Thomas, was in the battle of Long Island. His grandson (Elijah, of Hartford), has often heard him tell his recollections of this battle. Mr. E. was one of those who were detailed to manage the boats and barges which conveyed the retreating American army across the East River, and worked hard all night.

Elmer, Phinehas, served six months in 1780.

Enos, James, ditto.

Erasmus, was at Horseneck, Ct., April, 1782.

Roger (General), was Lieut.-Colonel in Arnold's expedition to Quebec, 1775. See p. 389.

Abijah, served at New York and in Rhode Island.

James, served at New York and Saratoga.

Frank (colored).

Filley, Hezekiah, served in summer of 1780.

Moses (Wby).

Jonah, served at Horseneck, May, 1781, to March, 1782.

Mark (?).

Filer, John, enlisted 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company.

Horace, ditto — also at Horseneck, from March, 1782, to April, 1783.

Norman.

Fosbury, Stephen (Wby), Sergt. in Arnold's Quebec expedition, taken captive and died there. See p. 392.

Foster, Zachariah.

Fuller, Obadiah, was at New York in fall of 1776.

Gaylord, Eliakim, served six months in 1780.

Eleazur, in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775.

Gibbs, David, was at Roxbury Camp, 1775.

Gibbs, Rufus, served six months in 1780, and at Horseneck, Ct., from May, 1781, to March, 1782.

Samuel (Lieut.), in Lexington Alarm party, 1775.

John.

Gillet, Abel.

Daniel, volunteer to Danbury. See p. 398.

Jonah (Drum-major).

Aaron, went to White Plains, July 2, 1778.

Daniel, was in New York, fall of 1776.

Griswold, Elihu.

Isaac, was at New York.

Edward, was at New York, West Point and New Rochelle.

Phinehas, enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company, for three years; was at New York, and on duty in guarding Burgoyne's troops.

Abel, was at New York and Fishkill.

Abiel, was at New York and Fishkill, enlisted for three years.

Moses (Sgt.), served in summer of 1780; was at New York, Fishkill and in New Jersey.

Friend, was at New Haven.

George, 3d.

Thomas (Cornet), in Light Horse, Col. Hart's regiment, Mamaroneck camp, N. Y., 1777.

Jonah, was at Fishkill and New York.

Noah, was at New York, and on duty guarding Burgoyne's troops.

Alexander (Corp'l), was at New York and Fishkill.

Nathaniel (Sgt.), hired for three years; was at N. Y.

Hall, William, aged 20, enlisted August, 1777, in Col. Wyllys's reg't, Capt. E. Eells's company, Peekskill.

Halsey, Philip (Fifer).

Hamond (colored).

Hayden, Hezekiah. In Lexington Alarm party, 1775. Camp at Roxbury. Died in New York.

HAYDEN, THOMAS, in Lexington Alarm party, April 1775; appointed serg't-major in Col. Jedediah Huntingdon's 8th regiment foot, August 11, 1775; adjutant in 17th regiment (also Col. H.'s), Oct. 20, 1776; 1st lieutenant to Col. Wyllys (commission signed by John Hancock), Jan. 1, 1777; 2d lieutenant in Capt. Hubbard's company, 17th regiment; appointed adjutant to Col. Zebulon Butler, at Danbury, Ct., April 8, 1777; was in Windsor, August, 1777, enlisting men for Capt. Eells's company, Col. Wyllys's regiment at Peekskill; took the oath of allegiance, April 14, and discharged 25th, 1778, at West Point.

NATHANIEL (Capt.), commanded the volunteer Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775; went to West Point in command of 42 Windsor men, June 27, 1780.

EZRA, in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775.

OLIVER, ditto.

LEVI, in troop of horse.

HASKELL, JABEZ, at New York, 1776.

HAZE, THOMAS, aged 21, enlisted, August 1777, in Col Wyllys's reg't, Capt. Ed. Eells's company, Peekskill.

HIDE, THADDEUS.

THEOPILUS, enlisted June, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company; had resided for two years past in Windsor.

HILL, ELIJAH, was at West Point.

JOHN.

REUBEN, was in Major Walbridge's regiment, served at West Point.

HOLCOMB, MATTHIAS, enlisted, May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's reg't, Capt. John Harmon's company, for the war.

ELIJAH.

JOSEPH.

MATTHEW.

Holcomb, Joseph, in New Jersey, at Fishkill, and West Point.
Holliday, Daniel, Sr., was at Horseneck, Ct., from March, 1782, to April 1, 1783.
" Jr., ditto.
Hooker, Daniel (Wby).
Hoolbod, Alvin.
Hoskins, Asa.
Pere.
Timothy, enlisted, May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for 3 years.
Zebulon, ditto.
Elijah (Wby), at Roxbury.
Hurlburt, Alvin, enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt John Harmon's company, for the war.
Alexander, served one month and six days in August and September, 1776, at New York.
Jacobs, William.
King, Reuben (Wby), was at New York, died 1777.
Keaton, John.
Lamberton, Obed, Jr. enlisted, 1777, in 4th Connecticut regiment, Capt Abner Prior's company.
William, at New York, died, 1776.
Nathaniel, in camp at Roxbury, 1775.
Lattimer, Ahaliab (Wby), served in the summer of 1780.
George (Wby) (wagoner).
Lawrence, Amos (Sgt.), enlisted, 1777, in Connecticut regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company.
Amos, Jr.
Lee, Oliver, in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775.
Loomis, Stephen, Jr.
George, enlisted, May, 1777, in the 4th Connecticut regiment, Capt Abner Prior's company, for three years.
Jonathan, served in summer of 1780.
Eliphalet (Wby), New York, died, 1776.
Gideon.
Watson, New York, fall of 1776.

Loter, Ephraim.

Loveland, Levi, returned as a deserter.

Lovewell, Ephraim.

Mack, Andrew, a Hessian.

Marsh, Joseph, died at New York, 1776. See p. 395.

Marshall, Samuel, Jr., enlisted, in 4th Connecticut regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.

Elijah, in Arnold's expedition against Quebec, 1775. See p. 392. Served in the summer of 1780.

Elisha, was at Fishkill and New London.

Mather, Elihu (Sgt.), at Saratoga, hired in 4th Connecticut regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years; in October, 1781, "being destitute and in great want, by the deficiency of public clothing," was granted 8 days leave of absence to go home and procure clothes, was taken sick and lay at home for a long time, was attended by Drs. Chaffee and Wolcott, whose bills are still on file in Windsor town clerk's office.

Increase, at Roxbury camp, 1775.

Samuel.

Dr. Timothy, surgeon in the Continental army through the war.

John, died in camp at Kingston, N. Y.

McLean, Neil, Jr., enlisted May, 1777, in Col. S. B. Webb's regiment, for the war.

Millard, Joseph (Wby).

Miller, John, served through the war.

Roswell, on guard at Windsor.

Mill, Elijah, Jr.

Mills, Elisha (?), enlisted, in 4th Conn. regiment Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.

Mitchell, Oliver (colored).

Moore, Simon, Jr., enlisted, May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company, for three years.

Moore, Elisha, in New York in the fall of 1776; acted as commissary.

Asa, served six months in 1780.

Philander, was at Boston and in New Jersey.

Benjamin, was at New York and Fishkill.

Morris, James, was at Horseneck, Ct., from May, 1781, to March, 1782.

Munro, William, enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, for three years.

Munsell, Alpheus (Corp'l), served in the summer of 1780; was at Roxbury.

Negus, Israel, was at New London.

Niles, Moses, was at New York and New Jersey.

Owen, Alvin.

Parsons, William (Sgt.), in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775, died in New York.

Thomas, enlisted in Col. Wyllys's regiment, Capt. Allen's company, for three years.

Peletiah, served in the summer of 1780.

Phelps, Isaac (Dr.), enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.

Isaac, Jr.

Daniel, volunteer in Danbury Alarm.

Alexander, was at West Point and Old Milford.

Job, was at New York, New Rochelle, New London.

Cornelius (Corp'l).

John, was at New York.

Timothy, Jr., enlisted, May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company, for three years.

Elisha, hired for the war, was at New York, New Rochelle and Peekskill.

Austin.

Elijah.

Enoch, was at New York.

Daniel, hired for the war, was at New York and New Rochelle.

Jesse, was at New York and Rhode Island.

PHELPS, JOHN, was at New York and in New Jersey.
OLIVER, was at Fishkill and in New Jersey.
JOSIAH, was at Old Milford.
PHELPS, SETH.
LAUNCELOT, was at New York and Boston.
WILLIAM, hired for three years.
PICKET, PHINEHAS.
PINNEY AARON, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.
JONATHAN.
NOAH, served six months in 1780.
PHYLASTER (late of Simsbury), enlisted May, 1777, in Capt. Edward Griswold's company.
JUDA, hired for three years; was in New Jersey, and at Boston and West Point.
MARTIN, was at New York and Fishkill.
NATHANIEL, was at New York and New Jersey.
JOHN (Sgt.), was at New York.
POMEROY, JONATHAN.
PORTER, DANIEL, enlisted, May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.
DANIEL, JR.
PRIOR, ALLYN, enlisted May, 1777 in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.
ABNER (Capt. in 4th Conn. regiment), entered service; was discharged with rank of major, and half-pay.
ABNER, JR.
PRIMUS (Doctor) (colored).
PROVIDENCE (colored), enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company.
PLYMOUTH (colored), enlisted, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company.
RICE, DANIEL, in Arnold's expedition against Quebec, 1775, taken prisoner.
ROBERTS, PETER (Wby), served three months in 1780.
CLARK.
JOHN, in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775.
PAUL, was at Saratoga.
ROWEL, JOHN.

ROWLEY, SILAS (Wby).

PHILANDER (Wby).

JOB (Wby), enlisted February, 1778, until January, 1779.

ROWLAND, DAVID.

SHERMAN, enlisted in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.

RUSSELL, JOHN, served six months in 1780, was corporal in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775.

CORNELIUS, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years. Also served in Col. Bradley's reg't, Capt. Sanford's company. At end of war retired with rank of lieutenant, and half-pay.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM (Wby).

JOSEPH, enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company, for three years.

SHELDON, REMEMBRANCE, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt Abner Prior's company, served through the war.

SMITH, ELIJAH, enlisted, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company.

SOPER, TIMOTHY.

SPERRY, AMBROSE, enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company, for the war.

STARKS, ROBERT.

STILES, ASHBEL, was at Horseneck, from May, 1781, to March, 1782.

STOUGHTON, ELIJAH, in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, enlisted, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company.

STEPHEN.

THRALL, ISAAC, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years.

DAVID, ditto; also in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775.

WILLIAM, JR., in same party.

GILES, was hired by Tim. Phelps into the 6 months service in the Continental line, for £9:1:4, in 1781.

TROY, TIMOTHY, aged 19, Col. Wyllys's regiment, Capt. E. Eells's company, Peekskill, N. Y., August, 1777.

VANDUZER, THOMAS.

WAKEFIELD, PATTESHAL, enlisted May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's regiment, Capt. John Harmon's company, for three years.

WALL, JESSE, Roxbury camp, 1775.

WARDWELL, ISAAC.

EBENEZER.

WARNER, LOOMIS.

GEORGE.

WEBSTER, TIMOTHY.

ZEPHANIAH, was at Boston and Fishkill, served in Continental army.

MICAH, enlisted, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company.

WELCH, EBENEZER.

LEMUEL, in Lexington Alarm party, and at Roxbury Camp, 1775.

WEST, GERSHOM.

WESTLAND, JOSEPH, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company.

ROBERT, ditto — for three years.

AMOS, JR.

WHEELER, JOHN.

WHITING, JOHN.

WILSON, JOHN (Wby), at New York, 1776; died. See p. 399.

WINCHELL, JOHN.

JOSEPH, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's com'y, for three years.

WING, JOSEPH, ditto.

SAMUEL, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's company, for three years; Lieut. in Lexington Alarm party, 1775; at New York, 1776.

MOSES, ditto.

ROGER, served in summer of 1780.

WILSON, CALVIN, at New York, Boston and Saratoga.

Wilson, Abiel (Sgt.), served in summer of 1780.
Samuel, at Horseneck, from May, 1781, to March, 1782.
Moses.
Joel, at White Plains, N. Y.
James, at New York, Boston and Fishkill.

Woodward, Oliver, enlisted May, 1777, in 4th Conn. regiment, Capt. Abner Prior's com'y, for three years.

Woolworth, Eben'r, ditto; also in Lexington Alarm party, April, 1775.

Wright, Abel, served at Peekskill and New London.

Young, Ebenezer, in the Light Horse, Col. Hart's regiment, at Mamaroneck Camp, N. Y., 1777.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### Ecclesiastical History.

*First Society.*

1776–1859.

On the 27th of March, 1776, the Rev. David S. Rowland, was installed as pastor of this church and society. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1743; and entered upon the pastoral charge of the church in Plainfield, Conn., March 17, 1747-8,[1] but owing to difficulties which had arisen during the time of his predecessor, the Rev. Joseph Coit, the church had become so divided and affected as to throw obstacles in the way of Mr. R.'s support and usefulness, and to necessitate his removal. He parted on excellent terms with the congregation, in 1761, and we next find him settled over the "Presbyterian or Congregational Church" in Providence, R. I. Here he ranked very high among the clergy of that day; and was equally admired for his talents and beloved for his amiability of temper. At an early day, he became recognized as a firm and zealous defender of the liberties of our country against foreign oppression. So obnoxious did he make himself to the enemies of the country by his bold and patriotic defence of our liberties from the pulpit, that when the town of Providence was invested, he was obliged to flee with his family in a sloop, and, during the darkness of

1 Pres. Stiles, in his MS. Itinerary, in Yale College Library, says that Mr. Rowland, when he entered upon the charge of this Plainfield Church, "installed himself in the presence of two or three ministers."

the night, he escaped through the midst of the enemy's fleet, and went up the Connecticut River.[1]

When he came to Windsor, he was past the meridian of life and in the full vigor of his powers. "He was a powerful and eloquent preacher, of commanding presence in the pulpit, and of fine elocution," and his influence in Windsor was wide spread and beneficially exerted.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, and mainly by the exertions of some of those noble minded citizens of Windsor, who had been so strongly identified with that patriotic struggle,[2] a union was effected, between the two societies. That under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, had, by the separation of East Windsor from the old town, become the Fourth Society of Windsor, and the plan of union proposed (May, 1792) between it and the First Society, contained the following propositions:

1st. That the property of both should be united in a common stock.

2d. That a bridge and causeway should be built and kept in good repair "in the new highway lately laid out from the dwelling of Dr. Alexander Wolcott to Capt. Nathaniel Howard's barn."

3d. That the centre of travel for all the inhabitants within the limits of the *New* Society, should be ascertained and considered as the location for the new meeting-house; with this proviso, that it should be no farther south than the location of the First Society's meeting-house, nor farther north than "the first suitable ground" on the north side of the Rivulet.

4th. That the New Society should assume all contracts between the said two societies and their pastors, except debts.

5th. That the lands given to the First Society for the support of schooling, should be applied to the support of a good school on the opposite side of the Rivulet to that on which the new meeting-house should be built; and that the said school should be free to

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1 He not only impaired his fortune, in the cause of our country, but equipped a son and sent him into the field, where he continued in service during the whole war.

2 Oliver Ellsworth, Roger Newbury, James Hooker, and others.

the inhabitants on either side of the stream, and in an equally accommodating position.

These propositions being mutually agreed upon, a committee, consisting of Capt. James Hooker, of the Fourth society, and Gen. Roger Newberry of the First society, was appointed to apply to the General Assembly for an act of incorporation as one society.

Their application was successful, and the provisions of the act of incorporation, bearing date May 16, 1792, were fully complied with by Sept. 24, 1793.

In January following, Oliver Mather and Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, were appointed a building committee, and entered into contract with Ebenezer Clark, architect, for the erection of the new meeting-house. The new building was erected just north of the Rivulet, near the burying ground, where with some modifications and repairs, it yet remains, and gives evidence of ability to stand the "wear and tear" of yet another half century.[1]

The same year (1794), Mr. Hinsdale, the former pastor of the Fourth society, was bought off for the sum of £300, in three annual payments, by the New Society, who retained the Rev. Mr. Rowland as their spiritual guide and teacher.[2]

Perhaps no one act of compromise ever secured to a town so many real advantages as this *union plan* of Windsor. A new church edifice, a commodious academy, two new and convenient roads, with a bridge and causeway, were among its visible results. In addition to this was a very appreciable economy, which resulted from the union of the two parishes, and which was grateful to a people who had just emerged from a long and exhausting war. But more than this — and above all earthly estimate — was that serene and happy influence which pervades a community who have agreed to forget their former animosities, and live together as brethren.

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[1] It may be worthy of note that the steps of the old meeting-house were used for the new.

[2] The history of the Fourth society, under Mr. Hinsdale's charge, will be found in Appendix, No. 9.

About the same time (February 3, 1794), the principal citizens of Windsor, subscribed the sum of $1220 for the support of the gospel ministry in the New Society; while the funds already in the treasurer's hands were to be used for the support of a good school on the south side of the Rivulet.[1]

Mr. Rowland, whose strength had been failing for some years past, from a shock of paralysis, died on the 13th of January, 1794, aged 75. His ministry had been faithful and profitable to this community. During his pastorate, 207 had been baptized, and 6 admitted to the fellowship of the church. His gravestone in the old cemetery of Windsor bears the following:

"Rev. DAVID S. ROWLAND, O. B. 13 Jan. 1794, Æ. 75, minister 47. His deep knowledge of the Scriptures and the humble fervor which he preached the Oracles of God were manifested in the consciences of all who heard him. A natural sweetness of temper, improved by a pure christian affection, made him dear to the people of God, and to a numerous surviving family.

"They that turn many to Righteousness shall shine as the stars forever."[2]

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[1] Eccl. Soc'y Records.

[2] The following are the titles of Mr. Rowland's published sermons:

MINISTER OF CHRIST freed from Blood Guiltiness, by dispensing all the Counsel of GOD. A Farewell Sermon, preached at Plainfield, May 3, 1761. Occasioned by the long differences that have there subsided. Published at the Desire of many that heard it. By David S. Rowland, A. M. "Am I therefore become your enemy, because I tell you the Truth."—*Paul.* "They who oppose the Attempts of some, to introduce Corruption and Confusion *in the Church*, will have many an unkind Reflection thrown upon them, and experience the Severity of Censure, for a conduct which merits the justest Approbation.—They fondly mistake the voice of Prejudice for that of Conscience.— While some, with a pitiable Mixture of Arrogance and Ignorance, judge one another, and us, we are concerned rather to secure that *Praise of* GOD, which will be heard and felt, by the Soul, with the highest Rapture, and silence every Echo of human Applause or Censure." DODDRIDGE—BOSTON; *Printed by* Benjamin Mecom, *at the* New Printing Office, *near the Town House.* Text, Acts xx, v. 25, p. 43.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE illustrated and improved, A Thanksgiving Discourse, preached (by Desire) in the Presbyterian, or Congregational Church in Providence, N. E., Wednesday June 4, 1766, being His Majesty's Birth Day, and Day of Rejoicing, occasioned by the REPEAL of the STAMP-ACT (Published at

Mr. Rowland was succeeded by his son, the Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, who had been ordained as colleague with his father, May 5, 1790. This gentleman was born in Providence, R. I.,

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the Desire of the Hearers), By David S. Rowland, M. A., Minister of said church.

The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice. — KING DAVID. As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of Maliciousness, but as servants of God.—Fear God — honor the King. — AP. PETER.

Providence (New England), printed by Sarah Goddard, and Company.

Text, Psalm cxxvi, 3, p. 31.

Dedication "To the Right Honorable Henry S. Conway, Esq.; Principal Secretary of State and one of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Counsellors; with all those who have distinguished themselves the *Patrons of Liberty*.

CATHOLICISM; Or, *Christian Charity* Illustrated and Improved in a DISCOURSE, Delivered before the Congregational Ministers of the Colony of Rhode Island, in New England, At their Convention in Bristol, May 20, 1772. By David S. Rowland, M. A., Minister of the Presbyterian, or Congregational Church in Providence.

Providence: Printed by John Carter, At Shakespears's Head, m. d., cclxxii.

Published at the request of the Convention.

Text, Eph. iv., 15, 16, p. 75.

MINISTERIAL NECESSITY, in the Discharge of the Gospel Embassy. Illustrated and Improved, in a Sermon, delivered, March 27, 1776. By David S. Rowland, A. M. At his Installment, in the First Church and Society in Windsor.

Hartford: printed by Eben Watson, near the Great Bridge, M. D. CCLXXVI.

Text, 1 Corinthians, IX, 16 — "Necessity is laid, &c.— p. 45.

The Honesdale (Pa.) Democrat, No. 31, vol. 3, dated April 14, 1846, contains a sermon by Mr. Rowland, entitled,

"Despotism Illustrated and Improved from the Character of Rehoboam; A Discourse, delivered at Wrentham, the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, on a day of Fasting and Prayer, occasioned by the distressed situation of public affairs, July 14, 1774, by David S. Rowland, V. D. M. Pastor of the Presbyterian, or Congregational Church, Providence, R. I. Text, "My little finger shall be thicker than my Father's loins."—(I Kings, xii, 10.)

This is republished from the original manuscript, in the possession of his grandson, the Rev. Henry A. Rowland, of Newark N. J., who says, in a letter accompanying it: "The time at which this discourse was preached was one of great political excitement. It was one year before the battle of Bunker Hill, and about the time when the privileges of Boston were taken away on account of the destruction of the tea. The question of separation from

January 13, 1764, graduated at Dartmouth College, and was pastor of the church of Windsor for forty-six years. He was dismissed in July, and died November 28th, 1835, aged 72 years. In his days, the number of admissions to the church was 201, and 541 baptisms. His relations with the people of his charge were of the most friendly and happy nature;[1] and in all the relations of life he sustained the character of a true Christian pastor.[2] Mr. Rowland's personal appearance was unusually prepossessing. Commanding in figure, and dignified and polished in manner, he carried in the expressive features of his face, the indications of a strong intellect, and a sympathetic heart. In all the relations of social life he is remembered as a faithful pastor, and a sympathizing friend and counsellor. His

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Britian was not then determined on. It was hoped that lenient measures, would yet prevail, and that Great Britain would still accord justice to her colonies. Those who are acquainted with the facts of history will find a close parallel drawn with a fearless and patriotic hand between Rehoboam and George the Third. * * * * * The Hon. Judge Daggett, of New Haven, informed me that he was present when the discourse was delivered, and that it produced a very great excitement."

1 "The ladies of the first parish in Windsor assembled on the 15th inst. May, 1806, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Rowland, and presented Mrs. Rowland with 124 runs of linnen and tow yarn, and also provided a handsome entertainment."—*Conn. Courant.*

"January 20, 1808. A number of gentlemen of the first Society in Windsor, assembled at the house of the Rev. Mr. Rowland and made him the handsome and liberal present of twenty-five loads of wood."—*Ibid.*

2 Henry A. Rowland's published sermons were:

1. A Discourse, delivered November 27th, 1800; a day observed as an Anniversary Thanksgiving. By Henry A. Rowland, Pastor of the First Church in Windsor. Published by desire of the hearers. Hartford; printed by Hudson & Goodwin, 1801. Text, Psalm cxlv, 10. p 20.

2. A Sermon, occasioned by the death, and delivered at the funeral of the Honorable Oliver Ellsworth, Esq., LL. D., who died November 26th, 1807, in the 63d year of his age. By Henry A. Rowland, Pastor of the First Church in Windsor. Hartford: printed by Hudson & Goodwin, 1808.

"To the bereaved widow and afflicted children, the following discourse, preached at their desire, and published by their request, is inscribed by their sympathizing friend, THE AUTHOR.

Text, Psalm xxxix, 9, p. 15.

preaching was plain, earnest, impressive — and, as a natural consequence, eloquent. Sin never passed him unrebuked, and repentance found in him a friend and guide.

During his ministry we find in 1802, the first mention on the society records of a *singing* master. And in 1804, the first mention of a *bell*, which was given to the church by Henry Allyn, Esq. Previous to this time the only bell in town had been one given to the school house on the Palisado Green, by Alexander Allyn, about the latter part of the last century.

He was succeeded by the Rev. CHARLES WALKER, who was installed March 9th, 1836. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1823, and had been previously settled at New Ipswich, N. H. The society, however, were in a state of unrest, and his health being extremely delicate, he withdrew just one year after his settlement.

On June 12th, 1839, the Rev. SPOFFORD D. JEWETT, formerly settled at Griswold, Conn., was installed as the pastor of this church; he is now settled at Middlefield a parish in Middletown, Ct.

The present pastor of this church is the Rev. THEODORE A. LEETE, who was ordained September 24th, 1845.

The first *hearse* in the society was purchased (together with a house for it) by a tax of five mills on the dollar, according to a vote of 26th September, 1814. A new hearse and house was ordered in October, 1844; and in 1847, one was ordered for Windsor Locks.

In 1844, the old church edifice was thoroughly repaired, and altered to its present appearance; and in 1852, a neat parsonage was built by the society.

*Deacons.*—The deacons of this church have been as follows :

WILLIAM GAYLORD,[1] died 1673.

JOHN MOORE, ordained January 11th, 1651–2, died 1677.

JOHN LOOMIS, died 1688.

JOSEPH SKINNER, died 1724.

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[1] The History of Dorchester, before referred to, says that William Gaylord and WILLIAM ROCKWELL were the first deacons of this church at Dorchester, Mass. The latter, however, does not figure as a deacon on the Windsor town or church records.

Job Drake.
Thomas Marshall, died 1735.
Daniel Marshall, became a Baptist preacher and left town.
John Cook, died 1751.
Joseph Skinner, died 1756.
John Palmer, died 1756.
Samuel Rockwell, died 1725.
Nathaniel Drake, died 1739.
John Phelps, died 1777.[1]
William Cook, died 1780.
Edward Moore, died 1798.
Nathaniel Hayden, died 1803.
Elisha Stoughton, died 1823.
Phineas Wilson, became a deacon in the Baptist church, 1808.
Eleazer Gaylord, 1820, left town.
John Sargent, died 1829.
Elijah Mills, died 1831.
Daniel Gillett, died 1837.
John B. Woodford.
Alvy Rowland, died, 1857.
Roger Phelps.
Jasper Morgan.

*Baptists in Windsor.*

About the middle of the last century, during the *Great Awakening* which commenced in New England under the preaching of the celebrated Whitfield, several Baptist churches were formed. One of these was at Windsor. Of its history, however, we have no authentic records. There were two classes of Baptists at that time — one consisting of those who were "sober dissenters" from the orthodox form of worship in the colony — and the other of those who believed in the "indulgence of their inward frames, in noise and outcry without restraint," in dreams, and trances, and in the superior efficiency of "lay exhorters." This latter class were termed Separatists, and from the fragmentary facts which have come down to us, we infer that they were numerous and influential in this town. Mr.

[1] Possibly a deacon of the Poquonnoc Church.

Marsh's last days were much embittered by their extravagancies and commotions. Trumbull, after mentioning the "fanatical spirit" which prevailed in certain counties in the colony, adds that "there was also something of the same spirit in the county of Hartford, in the towns of Windsor, of Suffield, and in Middletown. The separations began, and principally prevailed, in these counties."

The history of the Baptists in Windsor, as in every part of the colony, is mainly a *record of persecutions.* The storm of opposition which overwhelmed them, only served to intensify their devotion to the peculiar principles which they espoused, and, together with the civil judgments which were brought to bear upon them, caused them to run to the extremest lengths of folly and absurdity. *Separatism* was undoubtedly the legitimate result of unwise and unwarrantable legislative interference with the rights of private conscience; and any odium which attaches to it, should not attach to the *Baptist* denomination. But the multitude as well as the law, in that day, made little or no distinction betwixt the two classes. Mr. Ebenezer Frothingham of Middletown, in a book printed in 1767, and entitled, "A Key to Unlock the Door that leads in to take a Fair View of the Religious Constitution established by Law, in the Colony of Connecticut," after affirming that the opposition was not directed against the Separatists, says: "Young Deacon Drake, of Windsor, now in Hartford prison, for the Minister's rates and building their meeting house, altho' he is a Baptist, . . is accounted a harmless, godly man, and he has plead the privilege of a Baptist through all the courts, and been at great expense, without relief, until at last the Assembly has given him *a mark in his hand,* and notwithstanding this, they have thrust him to prison for former rates, with several aggravations, which I shall omit. But as to what the Constitution does to relieve the poor Deacon, he may there die, and the cry of blood, blood, go up into the ears of a just God."[1] This was evidently rather a hard case of treat-

[1] Dea. Nathaniel Drake, Jr., of (East) Windsor, 2d Society, in a petition to the Assembly, in 1763, testifies that he "is a sober dissenter from the way of worship and ministry established by the law of this Colony, and for more than six years last past hath so soberly dissented and been of that denomi-

ment, but it will serve as a fair exponent of the spirit of the times. In the genealogy of the Marshall family, in another portion of this volume, our readers will find some interesting notices of some good and pious men, famous in the annals of the Baptist denomination, to whom old Windsor gave birth.

The Baptist church in Windsor has become extinct within the recollection of those now living. The Rev. Frederic Chapman was its last minister — a man well remembered for his peculiarities of manner as well as his piety and kindly disposition.

*The Methodist Society.*

The Rev. George Roberts was probably the first Methodist preacher in Windsor, about the year 1790. Under his preaching was converted one Ethan Barker — a pious and devoted man — who formed a class, consisting of himself, as leader, Jerusha Barker, Moses Mitchell, Miriam Bennett, a Mrs. Marsh, and Martha Mather. Two years after, Mr. Barker removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained four years, during which time the class at Windsor, from want of a proper leader, languished, and finally became extinct. Upon Mr. Barker's return to Windsor, he again gathered them together; and the little band, meeting regularly at his residence, increased in numbers until the year 1807–8. About this time they were re-organized, by the Rev. Laban Clark, into a class or society, consisting of Ethan Barker (Leader), and Jerusha his wife, Moses Mitchell, Miriam Bennett, Martha Mather, Samuel, Nancy, and Delia Stiles, Walter Gillespie, Ruth Phelps, and about fifteen others.

This society worshiped around, mostly in school houses, until 1822, when a church edifice was erected 42 by 37 feet, and two stories in height, where the present one now stands, on Broad Street Green. It was built by donation, some furnishing the

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nation called Baptists, living within the limits of the said Second Society, the whole time aforesaid he hath joined to a Society of Baptists, and hath attended public worship with them under the ministry of a Baptist minister." The cause of the Deacon's trouble was that he refused to pay the tax which was levied on him by the Second Society, for the building of the new (orthodox) meeting-house in 1761. The constables distrained for the amount, and his troubles commenced.—*State Archives, Ecclesiastical.*

material and others the labor, and its cost was about twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

The first board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Windsor, was organized June 13th, 1823, at the house of Elisha Strong. At this meeting the following persons were chosen trustees: Elisha Strong, Eli Wilson, Ethan Barker, Abel Barber, and Hiram Phelps.

In 1845 the Society repaired their old meeting house, by moving it back, adding eighteen feet to its front, and erecting a spire, etc., at a total expense of about $2,200.

The present ministers are the Rev. Isaac Sanford and Jehu P. Ellsworth, who supply Windsor and Windsor Locks.

*Episcopal Society.*

The Episcopal Parish of St. Gabriel was organized December 14, 1842, and its original members were Isaac Underhill, George Spalding, Fitch Bissell, John Spencer, Alonzo M. Smith, Quarles Bedorthy, Samuel O. Loomis and Henry A. Bliss.

The corner stone for the church edifice was laid on the 6th of November, 1843, and it was consecrated January 15, 1845. The building is about 48 feet long by 28 feet wide, with transepts on each side. The posts are 20 feet high, and the body of the church is entirely free from any cross timbers, except short hammer beams; the roof is very steep and high, and its internal finish corresponds therewith, being lathed and plastered so as to show the plates, principal rafters, arches, curves, etc., which are of a mahogany color, in bold relief, and with a very pleasing effect. The cost of the church, exclusive of the organ, was about $2000, and is said to be unsurpassed for ease of speaking and singing.

# CHAPTER XXIII.

## The Schools of Windsor.

### I.

### 1636–1700.

Nothing is more strongly indicative of the sterling character and aims of the first settlers of Connecticut, than their appreciation of the importance and claims of popular education. It was indeed inwrought with the whole fabric of their social and civil polity. They came to this land, not as isolated adventurers, entertaining varied opinions and aims, and kept together merely by the necessity of self-defence, or selfish interest; but as a body politic; and in the family relations which they brought with them, offered the best pledges, which man could offer, of the sincerity of their convictions and the permanence of the commonwealth which they sought to establish. As men who expected to carve out their fortunes by dint of their own labors, they felt that the "true dignity of labor" was enhanced and established by the existence of a sound educational system.

The very nature also, of their civil organization, making all civil officers elective, and giving to every freeman the right of voting, rendered as has been aptly said, "universal education identical with self-preservation."

But, above all, those deep religious convictions, for whose better enjoyment they had mainly sought these shores, could only be firmly established and secured by the influence of education. The very corner stone of their religious creed was

a solemn and unalterable belief in the Bible as the only "authoritative rule of life," and of every man's right and ability to interpret that rule for himself. Therefore, schools were necessary to bring all persons to an intelligent "apprehension and knowledge of the scriptures," and "of the main grounds and principles of the Christian religion necessary to salvation."

Nor can we forget, that the members of the Connecticut emigration were mainly of an intelligent better class. Most of them could read, and, as the Windsor records testify, could write. And the leaders of the colony, the Hookers and Warhams, the Ludlows and Wolcotts, men whose fervent piety, ripe experience of life and business, social position and wealth, gave them the controlling influence in the community, were men of refined and cultivated tastes, who had received in the free schools and even universities of England, the best education which that day afforded — God be praised for that — God be praised, too, that amid the trials and hardships of a new settlement, they did not forget the education of their children; and that *here*, in the scarcely cleared *openings* of a primeval forest, they established at a very early date *public* schools; and that too, they not only entreated all, but made it *obligatory* on all, to send their children to school.

The mutilation of the Windsor records, prior to 1650, leaves us quite in the dark concerning the history of its schools during the first twenty years. But enough cotemporary evidence remains to show that there were probably schools here, and that its citizens were neither unmindful or neglectful of this "nursery of church and state." Hartford had a school in 1642, and we cannot suppose that Windsor, with her wealth and intelligence, the home of Ludlow, Rossiter, Warham and Wolcott, was behind her sister plantation in providing for the rising generation. We know that in September 1644, when the Rev. Mr. Shepard presented to the commissioners of the United Colonies, a proposition "for the maintainance of poor scholars at Cambridge," suggesting that each family "which is able and willing" should yearly contribute "but the fourth part of a

bushel of corn, or something equivalent thereto," the court approved the proposition and appointed two men in each town "to receive and seasonably to send in what shall thus be given by them." And William Gaylord and Henry Clarke were appointed for that purpose in Windsor. This contribution was continued for many years by the Connecticut Colony, for the "School of the Prophets" was very near to the hearts of the settlers.

In May, 1650, a Code of Laws, which has been previously alluded to, was completed. It contained, under the titles *Children* and *Schools*, the following important enactments, which remained, with only such trifling modifications as contributed to their greater efficiency, until the act of 1792, and the revision of the school law in 1801.

Read them, ye Windsor men, with honest pride that these, with other enactments of the Code of 1650, were the work of Roger Ludlow, a Windsor *father*; read them also, we trust you will, with a sincere appreciation of that Christian wisdom, therein displayed, which the experience of two centuries hath not gainsaid. Read carefully, for every word is pregnant with truth.

*Children.*

Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth; and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kind.

*It is therefore ordered by this Court and the authority thereof*, That the selectmen of every town in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in their families, as not to endeavor to teach by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning, as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws, upon penalty of 20*s* for each neglect therein; also, that all masters of families, do, once a week, at least, catechise their children and servants, in the grounds and principles of religion, and if any be unable to do so much, that then, at the least, they procure such children or apprentices to learn some short orthodox catechism, without book, that they may be able to answer to the questions that shall be propounded to them out of such catechism by their parents, or mas-

ters, or any of the selectmen, when they shall call them to a trial of what they have learned in this kind; and further, that all parents and masters do breed and bring up their children and apprentices in some honest, lawful calling, labor or employment, either in husbandry or some other trade profitable for themselves and the commonwealth, if they will not nor can not train them up in learning, to fit them for higher employments; and if any of the selectmen after admonition by them given to such masters of families, shall find them still neglectful of their duty, in the particulars afore mentioned, whereby children and servants become rude, stubborn and unruly, the said selectmen, with the help of two magistrates, shall take such children, or apprentices from them, and place them with some masters,— boys till they come to twenty-one, and girls to eighteen years of age complete — which will more strictly look unto and force them to submit unto government, according to the rules of this order, if by fair means and former instructions they will not be drawn unto it."[1]

*Schools.*

It being one chief project of that old deluder Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the scriptures, as in former times, keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times, by persuading them from the use of tongues, so that at least, the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded with false glosses of saint seeming deceivers; and that learning may not be buried in the grave of our forefathers, in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors.

*It is therefore ordered by this Court and authority thereof*, That every township within this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of 50 householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town, to teach all such children as shall resort to him, to write and read, whose wages shall be paid, either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those who order the prudentials of the town shall appoint; provided, that those who send their children be not oppressed by paying more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

*And it is further ordered*, That where any town shall increase to the number of 100 families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the masters thereof being able to instruct youths, so far as they may be fitted for the university, and if any town neglect the performance hereof, above one year, then

[1] The same wise and careful forethought which devised this admirable Code, did not neglect the interests of the poor Indian. As, however, it does not particularly concern the purpose of our history, we shall not discuss the matter.

every such town shall pay five pounds per annum, to the next such school, till they shall perform this order.

The first direct allusion to the existence of a school in Windsor, is on the town records.

February, 1656–7, "it was voted that Mr. Branker should have £5 paid to him out of the next town rate toward his maintainance of a school."[1]

In an account of town debts, February, 1660–1, occurs an item of "£4:10 to Mr. Cornish for schooling."[2]

In 1666–7, we must chronicle the erection of the *first* schoolhouse in Windsor. Deacon Moore charged the town with "8s. 4d for ironwork for school-house." Probably up to this time, school was "kept" in some private dwelling, or at the residence of the teacher.

In 1672, the town had so increased in population as to be liable under the provision of the statute requiring the establishment of a grammar school. For we find that, April 2, the Town of Windsor was fined £5, "for not procuring and maintaining a grammar school, said fine to be paid over to the Hartford grammar school.

"November 13, 1673. This day was a town meeting to read some orders ordered to be published by the General Court in October, and also discourse about setting up a school in Windsor, and it was agreed to, and four men more [added] to the present townsmen, which [were] Corporal Marshall, John Bissell, John Porter and George Griswold. These with the townsmen [are] to meet on Friday, the 21st day of this month, and to speak with Captain Clarke, and to see what way to order for the setting up of a school."

Nov. 19, 1674, "the Town meeting consulted about the school proposed to be kept by Mr. Cornish." His terms were £36 per year; some wished the children to pay 5s per quarter, others wished the town to pay the whole expense. He was to keep

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[1] Mr. JOHN BRANKER was a resident of Windsor as early as 1640. We know but little about him, except that he was a gentleman of good education, estate and reputation, and the *first* schoolmaster of Windsor. He occasionally delivered the "weekly lecture" before the church. He died May 29, 1662, and his widow Abigail married the Rev. Mr. Warham.

[2] This was probably JAMES CORNISH, whom we find mentioned at different times and places along the river as a schoolmaster. He was for some time a resident of Windsor.

five months south and seven months north of the Rivulet. Two or three months later, it was decided "that the scholars shall pay Mr. Cornish."[1]

In 1675, at the time of King Philip's war, John Fitch of Windsor, being called out against the Indians, made the following will:[2]

"These may testify that I, JOHN FITCH of Windsor, being to go forth and not know that I may return, do desire to commit myself to God, &c.

As for the small estate God hath given me, I dispose as followeth: first, that my just debts be paid out of it. The rest, both land and goods, I give for the promoting of a school here in Windsor, to be disposed of in the best way as the County Court and the selectmen of this Town shall see meet, for the end aforesaid.

In testimony to the abovesaid, I hereto set my hand this 30th day of August, 1675. JOHN FITCH.

He, with other Windsor men, fell at the Swamp Fight, in the attack on the Narragansett fort.[3]

The town records show that at a town meeting after his death (August 15, 1676), "it was propounded, to the company met concerning John Fitch's will, that what of the estate after his death, and all his just debts be paid is to go the town of Windsor's use for the maintainance of a school, and therefore we propounded to the company that in case all his moveables of his estate should not reach to pay his debts, they would not allow something out of a town rate, and it was by all said a vote [that] they would [add] unto [the balance] the sum of 3 Pounds."[4]

In December, 1676, Windsor seems to have again been destitute of a school teacher, for "the town voted that they are will-

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[1] It is probable that the amount thus received, was insufficient to defray expenses, as in May, 1675, "the townsmen agreed that Mr. Cornish should have something out of what we have in hand of the town rate, which is in Dea. Moore and John Loomis' keeping. [He, Mr. C., is] to take it in the kind it is brought in."

[2] Probate Records, Hartford, Ct.

[3] He was probably mortally wounded there, but died after his return home.

[4] The inventory which accompanies the will, states his property at £40:1s, and debts at £11:15:8.

ing there shall be a schoolmaster be got and the townsmen were to get one and the children to pay as to Mr. Cornish, and the rest by the town."

February 18th, 1679, the town voted Captain Clarke to keep school in Windsor for a year, six months on each side of Rivulet, and he engaged also to attend to the town business in making out rates, lists, &c., for all of which he was allowed £40.

Nearly ten years later, Windsor could boast *two* teachers, for, "at a meeting of the townsmen, December 20, 1685, it was ordered that the four pounds paid to the town by Tahan Grant for the rent of John Fitch's house for the two last years past, shall be paid to the two present school-masters; viz: to Mr. Cornish 30 shillings, and to Mr. John Loomis 50 shillings."

In 1690, the following enactment was made:

"This Court observing that notwithstanding the former orders made for the education of children and servants, there are many persons unable to read the English tongue, and thereby unable to read the Holy Word of God, and the good laws of this Colony, and *it is hereby ordained*, that all parents and masters shall cause their children and servants as they are capable to read distinctly the English tongue, and that the grand-jury men in each town do once in the year, at least, visit each family they suspect to neglect this order, and satisfy themselves that all children under age, and servants in such suspected families, can read well the English tongue, or in good proceedure to learn the same or not, and if they find any such children or servants not taught as their years are capable of they shall return the names of the parents or masters of the said children, to the next Court, when the said parents or masters are to be fined 20 shillings for each child or servant whose teaching is thus neglected, according to this order, after the order of 1690, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the said neglect is not voluntary, but necessitated by the incapacity of the parents or masters, or their neighbors to cause them to be taught as aforesaid, or the incapacity of the said children or servants to learn."

The next year the town of Windsor voted £20 a year for a school.

But the town was enlarging, quite a settlement had sprung up on the east side of the Great River (now East and South Windsor), and they also had children to educate. So in April, 1698, we find the town agreeing to hire a schoolmaster; and school was to be be kept *three* months on the east side of the

Great River, and *nine* months on the west side, half on the north and half on the south side of the Rivulet; each quarter of the town to provide a suitable school-house without any charge to the town. The master to receive £20, "besides that which is given of gift-money." The Committee were Lft. Hayden and Lft. Matthew Allyn. They made (April, 1698) the following contract:

"Agreed with Mr. Samuel Wolcott to keep a reading, and writing, and cyphering, and grammer school for one full year, to begin on the twelfth day of this month [July]; to take none but such as are entered in spelling. His salary is to be thirty-five pounds in country pay or two-thirds of so much in money. The school is to be kept at the several places agreed on by the townsmen.

DANIEL HAYDEN, } Selectmen.
MATTHEW ALLYN. }

SAMUEL WOLCOTT.

## II.

## 1700 — 1859.[1]

### WEST OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

In the year 1700, the town of Windsor was represented by its worthy minister, the Rev. SAMUEL MATHER, at that memorable gathering of clergymen who established Yale College. Deeply imbued as they were with the importance of their undertaking, and with a prophetic assurance of its ultimate success, they could not then have foreseen the immense influence which it was, in less than two centuries, to obtain; nor the position it now holds as *the crown* of Connecticut's educational system.

About the commencement of the last century (1701), the common school system of Connecticut embraced the following particulars:

1. An obligation on every parent and guardian of children, "not to suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as to have a single child or apprentice unable to read the holy word of God, and the good laws of the colony," and also "to bring them up to some lawful calling or employment," under a penalty for each offence.

[1] After 1702, the control of school matters became gradually vested in the ecclesiastical societies or parishes — and we shall therefore treat the history of the Windsor schools under their separate parochial divisions. The history of Poquonnoc and Wintonbury parishes, in the absence of any official records, can not be written.

2. A tax of forty shillings on every thousand pounds of the lists of estates, was collected in every town with the annual state tax, and payable proportionably to those towns only which should keep their schools according to law.

3. A common school in every town having over 70 families, kept throughout the year, and in every town with less than 70 families, kept for at least six months in the year.

4. A grammar school in each of the four head county towns to fit youth for college, two of which grammar schools must be free.

5. A collegiate school, toward which the general court made an annual appropriation of £120.

6. Provision for the religious instruction of the Indians.

The school therefore embraced every family and town, all classes of children and youth, and all the then recognized grades of schools. There were no select or sectarian schools to classify society at the roots, but all children were regarded with equal favor, and all brought under the assimilating influence of early school associations, and similar school privileges. Here was the foundation laid, not only for universal education, but for a practical, political and social equality, which has never been surpassed in the history of any other state."[1]

April 14, 1707. "It was voted that the inhabitants on the north side of the Rivulet shall have liberty to set up a school-house on the meeting-house green upon their own charges for the benefit of learning to the town in general."

"Also [the] same liberty granted to the inhabitants on the south side the Rivulet."

This house stood, if we mistake not, in front of the meeting-house, about opposite to Dr. Wilson's present residence.

In 1708, the legislature enacted that the constables should deliver the "40s upon the £1000 of the list," to the *committee* for the schools in such towns where the committee are, or in defect

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[1] We have here quoted the language of Hon. Henry Barnard of Hartford, Ct., formerly superintendent of public instruction in this state; to whose admirable digest of the History of Common Schools in Connecticut, published in the American Journal of Education for 1858, we acknowledge our indebtedness. We may also be permitted, in this connection, to express our obligations to him for the many personal favors he has shown us during the prosecution of our work.

of such officers, to the selectmen. This is the first intimation we have of a school committee.

In December, 1711, it was ordered by the town of Windsor that there shall be "a constant school kept in the town."

In 1712, it was ordered "that all the parishes which are already made, or shall hereafter be made by this Assembly, shall have to the bringing up of their children and maintainance of a school in some fixed place within the bounds of their parish, the *forty shillings* in every *thousand pounds* arising in the list of estates within said parish." This is the first recognition of *parish* or *ecclesiastical* authority in school matters. Although by this act, the parishes were simply made school districts, and subordinate to the towns, yet in course of time they usurped the place of the latter. After this date the history of the Windsor schools is mainly to be found in the records of the "Ecclesiastical Society of Windsor."

February 3, 1712–13. The school Committee chosen were Col. Matthew Allyn, Capt. Abraham Phelps and Daniel White.[1]

Also voted to give Mr. Ebenezer Fitch £10 money, out of this Society, to encourage him in the work of the school for the space of five years annually or per annum."

At the next annual meeting, February 14, 1713–14, "it was then also proposed, whether Mr. Fitch's salary (annually) shall be made up by, or out of the Society, exempting the children that shall go to school, and this shall continue for the space of seven years. Voted in the affirmative." His salary was fixed at £38 per annum, and he was to keep school eleven months in the year. The next year, February, 1714–15, it was resolved "to grant Mr. Ebenezer Fitch's, Jr., petition, viz: that the rent of the school lands as let to Mr. Eleazur Gaylord, during the time of his keeping of school here, shall be paid to him, the said Fitch."

January 31, 1715–16. The school committee were empowered to "raise by way of rate £4 to be disposed of for the

[1] Up to the year 1717, towns of seventy families had been obliged to keep a school for eleven months, but at that time the same obligations were imposed on parishes or societies having that number of families. Parishes having less number of families were required to maintain school for six months. The householders in the parish were empowered to lay taxes for support of schools, to appoint collector, and transact business relating to the same. They were also to choose annually a clerk, and a school committee of three "able and discreet" persons.

schooling of Poquonnoc people's children." The same amount was granted the succeeding year.

The first *schoolmistress* named on the records, was Sarah Stiles, in 1717; and the next year it was voted that the "schools shall be kept by women [in] the summer until October."

December 30, 1718. "Our neighbors at Poquonnoc" were allowed to improve toward their own schooling, all they paid towards it in the County tax."

Mr. Ebenezer Fitch was released from the charge of the Windsor school in December, 1719.

The next year, December, 1720, "it was voted that this Society will keep schools in a manner following for two years next coming, viz, a fixed school on the north side, and also on the south side of the Little River, the months of November, December, January, February, and March, by two good schoolmasters to teach our children Reading, Writing and Ciphering, and the rest of the months improve women to instruct children in Reading, provided the General Assembly do allow and accept, in lieu of the eleven months now stated by law, and that our Deputies be desired to pray the Assembly to allow of it, and thereupon have our school money as other towns and societies have."

Their application to the assembly was, however, refused.

January, 1720–1, the school committee were empowered to lease the school lands for 14 years.

And in December, the committee voted to raise money in the society for maintaining school the next year, in conjunction with the county money, to which project Mr. Matthew Alleyn, Jr., entered a caution.

In December, 1722, £30 was raised on the society list for schooling; and the town voted to divide the school money according to the lists of estates on each side of the Rivulet, and to apply to the assembly for a division into two school societies. Their petition was presented in the May following, but was opposed by a remonstrance from 23 persons, who alleged, that:

1st. "One school at two houses, as heretofore, is preferred. 2d. One master can teach all the scholars. 3d. Multiplication of schools will increase expense. 4th. New school houses will have to be built. 5th. It will open a door for the multiplication of school societies."

A petition, however, signed by 61 persons, was presented in May 1723, and, by an act of the same session, Windsor was divided into two school districts, one on the north and the other on the south side of the Rivulet.

1722–23. Mr. Henry Allyn was schoolmaster.

1731. John Allyn was schoolmaster for ten weeks.

1735. Job Loomis.

1735. Also Mrs. Deborah Moore, Widow Esther Eggleston, Eunice Marshall, Grace Rowel, schoolmistresses.

December, 1742. "Voted that there be but one school kept on south side of Rivulet this winter.

Voted, that said school shall be kept at the school-house near Col. Allyn's, till last of March, and then to have women's school set up."

December, 1743. The school lands were ordered to be leased for 999 years.

Also the inhabitants of Pine Meadows (Windsor Locks) were allowed to use their own portion of school money.

1759. One school and master, to be kept half the year toward the south end, and half the year toward the north end of the First Society.

1760. A school was established in Jeremey's Lane.

1762. A school was established at Moses Barber's house. Also one at Mill Hill, for four months, and one "at the lower end" of the society.

1768. It was decided "to drop either of the said schools, if they have not fifteen scholars or more in a general way."

1773. The society was divided into *Three* Districts. The *North* District was to take in John Roberts and all Cook's Hill. The *South* District, was to extend from the south end of the society up to Joseph Loomis's. The *Middle* District included the remainder of the society.

1784. The three districts into which the society was divided, were as follows: *North* District, "all north of Widow Mary Roberts and her house, and Cook's Hill (or Boston, so called) as far as Amos Filley, Theophilus Cook, and Dudley Drake's. *South* District, from Jerijah Loomis', all south to Hartford Line and Pipestave Swamp. The balance of the society formed the *Middle* District.

1797. Windsor, north of the Little River, was divided into the following school districts: 1st. From Suffield line, south through Pine Meadow (Windsor Locks) to the brook next north of Gaylord Denslow's house. 2d. Thence south to the brook near Jacob Osborn's house, including David and Jesse Thrall. 3d. South to the south of Taylor Chapman's home lot, including Eliakim and Samuel Mather. 4th. Thence to Windsor Little River.

This year was noticeable in the *Educational* history of Windsor, for the union which took place between the 1st and 4th ecclesiastical societies, which henceforth became the First Society of Windsor. As has been stated in the previous chapter, one of the main features of the union compact between the two societies was the erection of an academy south of the Little River, on Broad Street Green.

This academy was built mostly by subscription in 1798. November 25th, 1798, the Union School, as it was termed, was "ordered to be set up on June next, and kept till the interest of the school money loaned to the society be expended." In 1802, it was "voted, that the committee be empowered to exclude any scholar that shall not carry his share of wood for use of the said school." Also voted, "that if any scholar should do any thing to the school-house, they shall make it good, or be excluded from said school, after a reasonable time being allowed for the damage to be made good."

This academy at one time enjoyed a high and wide-spread reputation, and is recollected with pleasure and pride by very many who now occupy prominent and responsible positions in life.

"In about 1845, the old building had become much out of repair, and those living at a distance, with some others near by, made an attempt to annihilate the school by petitioning the legislature to dissolve the contract as far as the school was concerned, and divide up the fund among the districts. Two hearings were had before the legislature, and one trial before the superior court, and all decided in favor of the school. In 1853, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for building a new house, if the means could be raised in that

manner. After canvassing the society, with a great deal of hard work, it was found that about $1500 was all that could be raised. Mr. Henry Halsey, who was chairman of the committee, with the hope that some of the early recipients of this school, who had gone abroad and been successful in business, might have some sympathy for the old school, wrote to them, asking for their donation. The following gentlemen responded to the call: Hon. E. D. Morgan, N. Y.; Gen. F. E. Mather, N. Y.; H. B. Loomis, Esq., N. Y.; Hon. James Hooker, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the sons of the late Levi Hayden, Charleston, S. C., and N. Y.; Hon. James C. Loomis, Bridgeport, Conn.; Wm. S. Pierson, Jun., Esq., Sandusky, Ohio; R. G. and F. A. Drake, Esqs., Hartford, Conn., and Columbia, S. C. With this aid, and renewals of subscriptions and the avails of the sale of the old house,[1] the requisite sum was raised, the new academy built and finished, and the school started in 1854, clear of debt. Its dimensions are 46 by 28 feet, with 26 feet posts, and its cost, including ground, outhouses, fences, school-room furniture, etc., etc., was $2,878.89.

### *The School Fund.*

This possibly may have commenced with the legacy of John Fitch, in 1675. It was certainly increased by the legacy of Lt. Joseph Stiles, who lived just north of the present Judge Ellsworth place, and whose intended bride was drowned shortly before the wedding day. He consequently remained single, and his house, during his life time, was a pleasant resort for all the young people of the neighborhood, and at his death he left a liberal bequest for the benefit of the schools of his native town.

Sgt. Abraham Phelps, who died in 1728, was the next who bequeathed a generous legacy for the same purpose. After him Capt. Benoni Bissell, who died in 1761, left another gift to the school. His monument, yet standing in the old cemetery, was "Erected by the First Society of Windsor in Grateful Remembrance of his generous Gift for the support of their school."

[1] The *old* academy building was moved off the ground, and is now (with the addition of an under story of brick) occupied as a boarding-house by the operatives in the Sequasson Factory.

The present amount of the school fund of the First Society in Windsor, amounts to $2,080.[1]

### East of the Connecticut River.

*Second Society, or East, now South Windsor.*

The first mention of schools on the east side of the Connecticut River, was the town vote of April, 1698, already referred to in the former part of this chapter.

About 1700, however, the educational interests of the town east of the river, seem to have passed into the hands of the society there under Mr. Edwards.

On their records, under date of December 15, 1702, it was "voted, also, that there shall be a *school*, and divided as it was last year; voted, also, that the committee chosen shall provide a man to keep school."

In 1708, 1s and 8d was paid to John Stoughton "for keeping school one day," and in May of the same year, "Mr. Roger Wolcott was chosen to make application to the Honorable General Court to be holden at Hartford, this present month: that we the above said inhabitants on east side may have the school money out of the country rate which is paid by ourselves every year. We desire that it may be improved among ourselves for the benefit of our children, that they may learn to read and write; and that it may be confirmed to us by the Honorable Court, annually.

"Voted, also, that Mr. Roger Wolcott should be paid for his time waiting at said court, and also for what money said Mr. Wolcott shall pay out for the petition."

December, 1712. Voted, "that the school money should be divided into three parts," one above Scantic River, another from there to Sgt. Joseph Newberry's Brook, and the third from there to Hartford Line.

Provision was also made for masters and school-houses.

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[1] We do not understand whether the money derived from the sale of the Western Lands in 1720, formed a part of the above school fund. This matter will be found more distinctly treated of in another portion of this work, entitled Windsor Colonies.

January 28th, 1717–18. "Voted, that we will raise money *to add* to the country money that is granted by the Court." "Voted that we will raise so much money that will, with the Country's allowance, amount to £30 for a school. Joseph Rockwell, Sgt Daniel Bissell and Joseph Phelps to hire a schoolmaster."

"Voted, that Capt. Thomas Stoughton, Samuel Rockwell and Lt. Samuel Bancroft should be visitors to see the well ordering of the school."

December 1718, it was voted that schools should be kept in *two* places.

December, 1791. A similar vote is recorded. One of the schools to be located below, and the other above the meeting-house.

December, 1721–22. A similar vote for *three* schools. One to be "near this place" (probably the meeting-house), another half-way between there and the lower end; the third half-way between "this place," and Ephraim Bancroft's house.

December, 1722. School to be kept as before in *three* places, and "the farmers of Bissell's Farm [Wapping?] to have their part."

January 28 1722–3. "We will raise so much money to support a school among us with what the country allows to make the sum of £37 to hire a schoolmaster to keep a grammar school till December next."

February, 1723–4. "Voted, that we will keep a reading, and writing school all this year."

December, 1724. Schools in six places, one below Podunk Brook, second at a "place called Bissell's Farms," third, at Great Marsh and the other three from Podunk Brook north, equally divided in length.

In January 1726–7. £4 was voted to the farmers at Bissell's Farms, for the encouragement of a school among them.

1740. It was voted to add £70 to the country school money. Also to employ masters in the winter, and *school dames* in summer.

December, 1741. "Capt John Ellsworth, Joseph Loomis, and Roger Wolcott, Jr., were chosen a committee to take care of the money given for the several towns lately laid out in the Western land, to be disposed of, and improved for the support of Schooling in the several towns and parishes of the Colony, as mentioned in the Act, passed in May, Anno Dom, 1741, by the General Court, or Assembly."

December, 1742. Schools were created in *four* places: one

between Hartford line and Newberry's Brook; second, from there to Scantic River; third, to a centre line between Scantic and the north line of the town; and fourth, from the said line to the north end.

In 1742, Windsor received from the colony, as a school fund, £146 12*s*, of which the Second Society's share was £84 3*s*. 9*d*.

December, 1749, it was voted that "those families that live out at Hockanum, viz. Robert White, Charles Thrall, Joseph Hawkins, David Smith, Joseph Stedman, Jr., Stephen Stedman, and John Searles," should have their own school money.

In 1750, it was resolved to add £200 to the country school fund for schooling.

From this date to that of the separation of the towns, in 1768, we have no record.

### *Scantic Parish, now East Windsor.*

From Mr. Roe's history[1] we glean the following outline of the school history of this portion of Ancient Windsor.

The first amount raised by tax for schooling was twenty pounds, while the salary paid to Rev. Mr. Potwine was sixty pounds. This was in 1753–4–5.

The first school-houses appear to have been erected in Main Street, of which there were two, probably erected at nearly the same time. The first regular districting of the whole parish took place in 1766. A committee consisting of Ebenezer Bliss, David Skinner and Lemuel Stoughton, was appointed for that purpose, and their report is dated 27th February, 1766. The substance of it, so far as can be gathered from the instrument on record, is as follows:

"That there shall be four schools, viz:

1st. On the west side of Scantic River to comprehend all north of the meeting-house, west of said river to a mile and a half from Great River.

2d. East of Scantic, to comprehend all east of said river, south of the centre line and west of the land called Sequestered Land.

3d. To comprehend all east of Scantic River, north to Enfield.

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[1] "The Ecclesiastical History of East Windsor," before alluded to.

4th. To comprehend all west of Scantic River, and south of the meeting-house, a mile and a half from the Great River."

Those who understand the bounds of the parish, will be able to estimate, from these data, the distances which their ancestors, when children, had to travel through storms and cold to the places where the rudiments of education must be obtained; to some of them, at least, it was a practical illustration of "knowledge being obtained under difficulties."

The teachers must also have their share of patience and industry, and been willing to do much for small pay — for at this period, thirty pounds was all the money raised for the support of schools, and that was paid in grain — wheat 4*s*, rye 3*s*, and Indian corn 2*s* per bushel.

In December, 1771, a new district was set off east of Scantic, viz.:

"Voted, To make a district of schooling of the south-east corner of the society, extending north of Ketch Brook, to include Simeon Barber and Roger Loomis, and extending west to the east end of the three mile lots, including Jerijah Bissell who lives on the east end of said lots, and to extend east and south to the bounds of the society."

Thus matters remained until 1781 — when a committee was appointed to rearrange all the districts as they thought best and report to the society. On the 31st December, 1781, the committee made report.

After dividing the parish into six districts — three on the east of Scantic and three on the west — and running the several boundaries, they close as follows:

"All which is submitted to your better wisdom by your most obedient humble servants, } Wishing you the blessing of peace.

Aaron Bissell,
Amasa Loomis,
Thomas Foster, } Committee.

The above report was accepted with the following alterations, viz.:

"That Samuel Bartlett be set and belong to the school district north of the highway between Israel Stiles and said Bartlett — and that John Bartlett be set and belong to the south district of schools west of Scantic River in the woods — and that William Bartlett, now living at Scantic Mills, belong to the school district east of Scantic River, as reported."

At a meeting of the North Society, held in December, 1789, a petition was presented from the inhabitants of Warehouse Point to be set off as a distinct school district. The petition was granted and the bounds defined as follows:

"Beginning at the north-west corner bounds of East Windsor, when running South along the line of Connecticut River to the south side of a lot of land lately owned by Timothy Thrall, then east by the south line of said land within forty rods of the Coventry road, then north the same distance from said road to Enfield line, then west to the first-mentioned bounds."

In December, 1793, at a meeting of the society, it was

"Voted, That the south-east district of schooling commonly called Ketch-Mill district be divided, and the Ketch-Brook as it runs through said district be a dividing line of said district."

The last act which appears upon record of this ecclesiastical society in reference to common schools, is dated 9th day of November, 1795. The usual two pence on the pound was voted for the use of schooling for the coming year, and the usual committee of 12 persons chosen to collect the money and superintend the schools. After this, school matters disappear from the records of the ecclesiastical parish.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### Ferries, Inns, Stores, Houses, Slaves, Etc.

*Bissell's Ferry.*

The subject of a regular ferry across the Connecticut, at Windsor, seems to have been first agitated about January, 1641–2, at which time the court decreed that if the town of Windsor provide a ferry boat to attend the river, they are to be allowed 3 pence for a single passenger, and 2 pence a person when they carry more than one at a freight, and 12 pence for a horse.[1]

No definite action, however, was taken in the matter until January, 1648–9, when the court concluded the following contract:[2]

John Bissell undertakes to keep and carefully to attend the Ferry over the Great River at Windsor, for the full term of seven years from this day, and that he will provide a sufficient Boat for the carrying over of horse and foot upon all occasions: And that if his own occasions should necessitate him at any time to go out of call from his house or Ferry, that then he will provide some able man in his room to attend that service; for which the said John Bissell is to have of those that he ferries over, eight pence for every horse or mare, and two pence for every person that goes over therewith, or that hath another passenger to go over the said Ferry at the same time; and three pence for every person that goes over the said Ferry alone, single, or without any more than himself at the same time.

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[1] Col. Rec., I, 71.

[2] Col. Rec., I, 174.

And the court prohibits all other persons (except the inhabitants of Windsor, who have liberty to carry over themselves or neighbors in their own canoes or boats), from carrying over the said Ferry any passenger or passengers, when the said John Bissell or his assignee is present, or within call of his house or Ferry as aforesaid, to attend that service. And if any person or persons as aforesaid shall at any time during the aforesaid term, go over by Indians or English that have not boats or canoes of their own, that they pass over the said Ferry in, they shall as truly pay 8*d* for every horse or mare, and 2*d* for every person, as if they went over with him. And the court also gives the said John Bissell liberty to relieve (*i. e.*—entertain) such strangers and passengers as can not go the ordinary, and take of them convenient and reasonable recompense for the same. This was consented to by John Bissell in Court. [1]

The road from the Street to the original Bissell's Ferry lay along the south side of the present home lot of the heirs of Hezekiah Hills to the top of the Meadow Hill, where it bore to the right upon the land now owned by Leavitt Ellsworth, to the river. The landing place on the east side of the Connecticut River was probably from twenty to thirty rods below the present wharf used by the Quarry Company. The road leading from it turned north to the present road, thence east following the present road to a point of the Meadow Hill, at a considerable distance from the Street, where it ascended the hill bearing away to the north-east.

The lease having expired, was again renewed May 15th, 1656, for one year, on the same terms as before, with this

[1] There is a tradition in the Bissell family, that in 1636–7 this John Bissell was sent by the colony to England, to procure a new supply of cattle to replenish the heavy losses which they had suffered from the exceeding severity of the preceding winter,—that he returned with "17 cows and a bull"—and as a reward for his services, received the *monopoly* of this ferry, from the court. The tradition is strongly marked, both by its prevalence and its uniformity of detail, among all the different branches of this large and widely extended family. Yet we are disinclined to believe it; 1st, because in the official colonial records, there is not the slightest allusion to any such circumstance; 2dly, because we have very serious doubts whether John Bissell was here in Windsor, at so early a date. It is possible that he may have come here about 1639 or 40, and may have brought some cattle with him, but we have been as yet unable to connect them with the ferry.

addition, that troops shall have free passage for man and horse, "so often as the said troopers shall with their listed horses travel with them to Springfield town or beyond."[1]

Again:

May, 1657. John Bissell's lease of the country ferry was renewed for one year "at his old house."[2]

March 11, 1657. John Bissell, Jr., having managed the country ferry at Windsor, to entire satisfaction, received from the court a renewal thereof for ten years, viz:

"This court doth grant to and agree with John Bissell, Jr, of Windsor, that the ferry there, over the Great River, shall be and belong to him for the space of 10 years next ensuing, upon the limitation and terms hereafter expressed, to which he doth in court agree and engage to attend:

1. That there shall be always maintained in readiness upon all occasions, an able and sufficient boat and man for the safe passage of horse and man.

2. The said John Bissell shall have 8*d* a head for any beast, and 2*d* a head for any person that cometh with them, and 3*d* for any single person.

3. That each Trooper listed and allowed in the Court, and the horse he rides, is only freed from the ferriage going to Springfield Town, or as far as Springfield Town, or further.

4. That no person of Windsor shall have liberty for to help over any person or beast of any other town, but they shall then pay the ferryman as much as if they were carried over by him.

5. Upon consideration with the inhabitants of Windsor, they are to go over the ferry at half the forementioned price, only that single persons shall pay 3*d* per head for their passage, as before.[3]

In March, 1663–4, John Bissell, Jr., applied to the court for a release from his contract. It was granted, "if the Assistants" at Windsor should provide "a sufficient man" in his place.[4]

In May, 1668, "The court leaves it to the deputies and townsmen of Windsor to agree and settle a Ferryman there to keep the ferry over the Great River for 7 years, provided there be no charge come thereby to the county."[5]

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[1] Col. Rec., I, 281.

[2] Col. Rec., I, 298.

[3] Col. Rec., I, 310.

[4] Col. Rec., I, 394.

[5] Col. Rec., II, 183.

This order had not been attended to by the subsequent session of the court in October, for the Windsor authorities received a very brief and summary order to attend to it "without delay."[1]

October 31, 1668. The townsmen consulted with Nathl. Bissell about keeping the ferry (supposed to be the one across the Connecticut, as in the same meeting, they engage "a rope for the *little* ferry"), but they could not agree as to terms, and the subject was deferred.[2]

May 10, 1677. Nathaniel Bissell received a lease of the Ferry for seven years from date; "he was always to keep a boat and men ready to attend the service, and to take for his pains sixpence [for] a horse and man in silver presently paid, [*i. e. in cash*] or in other pay eight pence a horse and man."[3]

The ferry subsequently reverted to the town.

March 18, 1716. At a town meeting, the Connecticut River Ferry at Scantic was granted to Jonathan Bissell and Ammi Trumbull on condition they should carry over the selectmen, and collectors free, when they were upon business, and foot passengers on lecture days.

In February, 1719–20, the selectmen were ordered to lease it again.

Joseph Baker had the ferry in 1724–5.

In 1726, the ferry was granted to Jonathan and David Bissell, for seven years. They engaged to pass over all, who lived north of the Rivulet in Windsor, or those who lived north of Stoughton's Brook in East Windsor, free on sabbath and lecture days.

January, 1730. It was voted by the town to raise a sum not exceeding £20, for the purpose of having a free ferry at Scantic; but it does not appear with what success.

The next year, however, Jacob Munsell was the ferryman,

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[1] Col. Rec., II, 95.

[2] In 1695, the court, in consequence of some overcharges of ferry-rates which had occurred, established the following tariff of fares: A man, horse and load, nine pence in *pay*, or five pence in money; single man three pence in pay, or two pence in money; a horse five pence in pay, or three pence in money. (Col. Rec.)

[3] Col. Rec., II, 314.

and petitioned the Legislature for a license to keep accommodation and "strong drink for the accomodation of travellers."

1780. A lease was authorized with Jonathan Roberts "to keep a good ferry where Scantic ferry is now kept."

1782, February. A similar lease was granted to Azariah Mather, Jr., for twenty years.

Captain "Dont [Jonathan] Ellsworth" kept the ferry at one time.

*The Wolcott, or Higley Ferry.*

In October, 1735, Roger Wolcott, being in need of a ferry for his own purposes, petitioned the assembly for leave to establish a double ferry, from the landing place in Plymouth Meadow, across the Rivulet and the Connecticut River, to his own land on the eastern bank of the latter. He offered to make landings and passways on the east side, at his own cost. His request was granted, and the court ordered the town to make three highways, for which (March, 1726,) they were assessed £158 11s. The town protested against this, alleging that the grant was £1000 damage to them, and only benefited Wolcott. Considerable litigation followed, but the future governor was a rising man, and his influence enabled him to hold his own; and and it is but just to say that there is evidence that the ferry was well kept and attended.

In January 27, 1735–6, the town "voted that there shall be a ferry set up across the Connecticut River against the Little Ferry, at the place called Newberry's Landing." A committee was also chosen to oppose the petition of Edward Wolcott, at the county court, "for a way from the ferry over the Little River through the Great Meadow to the point to the ferry that crosseth the Great River."

July, 15, 1736. A committee was chosen to negotiate with Major Wolcott concerning his ferry, and to buy his ferry house and boat, if they judged it best. Also, to purchase a way to accommodate the ferry lately voted to be set up at Newberry's Landing.

One year after, July, 1737, the town voted to move the "*New ferry* lately set up at Newberry's Landing."

In April, 1738, it was voted to reimburse the committee for the amount (£192 13*s* 3*d*) which they had expended in the purchase of Major Wolcott's ferry boat and ferry grants, etc.

In 1741, Wolcott obtained from the assembly a renewal of his former grant of a ferry across the Connecticut and Little Rivers, "where he formerly had it." This was remonstrated against by the town.

In 1745, the assembly regulated the fares at this ferry, by the following tariff: Across both rivers, 12*d*, old tenor, for each single passenger; 6*d* for each single horse; neat cattle, 8*d* per head. Across Connecticut River only, man, load and horse, 10*d*; single passenger, 5*d*. In 1746, the rate was reduced; man, horse and load, 4*d*; single passenger, 2*d*. In 1749, the ferry rates on this as well as the Scantic Ferry, were again reduced by legislative action, as follows: Man, horse and load, 3*d*; single passenger, 1*d*; horse, 1*d*; neat cattle, 2*d* per head; sheep and swine, $\frac{1}{2}d$ per head.

In 1769, Erastus Wolcott petitioned the legislature for an increase of fare, inasmuch as the river was considerably widened. His petition was granted.

Sometime previous to the revolutionary war, this ferry passed into the hands of the Higley family, by whose name it was afterwards known. It has long been discontinued.

*Warehouse Point Ferry.*

In May, 1755, Samuel Watson, of (East) Windsor, petitioned the assembly for a ferry across the Connecticut River. He represented that a ferry from the southeast corner of his farm, on the east side, to the end of the ferry road[1] on the west side, would be a great convenience to Scantic Parish. He urged that the travel between Ellington and East Windsor was increasing; that it took two hours to reach Bissell's Ferry, which in high floods was often and deeply overflowed. His petition was signed by 61 residents of the said Scantic Parish.[2]

It was, however, negatived.

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[1] Described as running east from the country road near *Daniel Bissell Jr.'s*, to the Connecticut River.

[2] The *names* of the signers of this petition, comprising probably all the inhabitants of the North or Scantic Parish at that time, are as follows :

The next motion we find for a ferry at this point, is the petition of Mrs. Elisabeth Thrall, dated May 17, 1782. She thinks the ferry is much needed, and prays that it may be confirmed (after her) to her son Timothy, then aged 17 years. Her petition was referred to a committee, who reported favorably to establishing a ferry on the side of William Thrall's land in East Windsor, "where one Mr. Fitch dwells."

The next year, Mr. James Chamberlain informs the assembly that he has purchased Thrall's land, and renews the petition for a ferry, which was granted to him on condition that he should open a road from the common road in East Windsor, to the river. This was done, and the ferry was kept by him for many years.

*The Rivulet Ferry.*

The history of this ferry, prior to 1700, has been incidentally presented in the previous chapters of this work. The first item we have concerning it, subsequent to that date, is a town vote, in December, 1719, to appropriate £28 for the purpose of building a *new* ferry house.

In March, 1732, we learn from the Ecclesiastical Society's Records that "Jacob Munsell desired this society will allow him to set in the west or lower end of the east flanker seat on the men's side so long as he shall continue ferryman here, and he may also make a door in the east end of the said seat." The request was granted.

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|---|---|---|
| Jno. Ellsworth, | Josiah Blodgett, | John Thompson, |
| Nathaniel Ellsworth, | Job Blodgett, | Job Thompson, |
| Benj. Ellsworth, | Ebenezer Blodgett, | John Thompson, Jr., |
| Charles Ellsworth, | Israel Stiles, | Israel Osborn, |
| Thos. Ellsworth, | Benoni Stiles, | Nathaniel Osborn, |
| James Olcott, | Israel Dibble, | Joseph Eggleston, |
| Nath'l Stoughton, | Joseph Allen, Jr., | Bigot Eggleston, |
| Ebenezer Watson, | Samuel Allen, | Lamson Wells, |
| David Skinner, | Abel Allen, | Solomon Wells, |
| Jeremiah Bissell, | Samuel Allen, Jr., | Aaron Clark, |
| Israel Bissell, | Noah Allen, | Josiah Gaylord, |
| Jerijah Bissell, | James Cole, | Stephen Newton, |
| Samuel Bissell, | Joseph Harper, | William Young, |
| Ephraim Bancroft, Jr., | Joseph Harper, Jr., | Phineas Chapin, [?] |
| John Prior, | Jona Munsell, | Abm. Whipple, |
| John Prior, Jr., | Calkins Munsell, | Sam. Russell, |
| Ammi Trumble, Jr., | Jacob Munsell, Jr., | Alex. McKinstry, |
| Jona. Bartlett, | Henry Wright, | Medina Fitch, |
| Jacob Elmer, | Peter Wolcott, | Dan'l Eaton, |
| Simeon Booth, | Simon Wolcott, | Samuel Watson. |

In July, 1737, Lieut. William Thrall made a proposal to build a bridge, "across the Rivulet at the ferry," and a committee was chosen to consider the matter. The lieutenant was somewhat *ahead* of his more conservative neighbors — as we find no further mention of a bridge, until April, 1745, at which time a town-meeting was warned to consider "about the Rivulet ferry," and "about a bridge there." The latter was again negatived. In April, 1748, however, the subject again came before the town-meeting, and it was then agreed that any person or persons might have liberty to build a bridge, *provided they did so at their own expense, and made it a free bridge for ever!* Said persons were to leave their names with the town clerk, within one year from date.[1] In December following, Peletiah Allyn, Daniel Bissell, Isaac Burr, and sundry others,[2] announced to the town clerk their intention of accepting this extremely liberal offer. Accordingly, in 1749, they erected a good cart bridge — the first ever erected across the Tunxis — and made it *free*.[3] In 1759, it needed repairs or rebuilding, but the town voted "not to build or repair."[4] Whereupon (December, 1759),

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[1] Town Acts, III, 78.

[2] The names of these bridge builders of 1749, should be preserved in grateful remembrance. They are copied from the original petition in the State Archives at Hartford. (Travel, I, 373, 375).

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|---|---|
| Caleb Phelps, | Daniel Phelps, |
| Nathl. Mather, | Henry Allyn, |
| Josiah Loomis, | Nathl. Loomis, |
| Timothy Loomis, | Job Drake, |
| John Warner, | Benj. Allyn, |
| John Palmer, | Phinehas Drake, |
| David Barber, | Ed. Moore, |
| Gideon Barber, | Seth Youngs, |
| John Roberts, | Joseph Moore, |
| John Gillet, | Benedict Alford, |
| Nathl. Filley, | Wm. Cook, |
| Amos Filley, | Josiah Cook, |
| Benj. Ellis, | Alex. Wolcott, |
| Danl. Bissell, | Peletiah Allyn, |
| Isaac Burr, | Josias Allyn, |

Samuel Eno, Esq.

[3] The *last* vote in regard to the ferry, was in September, 1755, when the selectmen were ordered to "take care of, and dispose of the ferry-house, ferry-boat, and rope, for the best advantage of the town." Town Acts, III, 85.

[4] State Archives, Travel, II, 369.

the original builders of the bridge petitioned the assembly that they "would order" the town of Windsor to rebuild or make such repairs as were necessary.[1] The assembly did so order (May, 1760), but the refractory and illiberal town merely contented themselves with making a few slight and temporary repairs;[2] and thus the matter rested until 1762, when the necessity of a good, new and substantial bridge became too imperious to be any longer evaded.

We now find the town of Windsor (March, 1762), petitioning the assembly for a *lottery*, to enable them to rebuild the Rivulet bridge. They state that it is the most costly bridge in the government, being 20 rods long, and 25 feet posts; that money is scarce, owing to the expense of the war; that societies in the town are destitute of ministers, and three are building meeting-houses; and that persons stand ready to take tickets for plank. The assembly therefore, authorized a lottery of £250 for the bridge, and £30 for the expense of the said lottery, and appointed William, Erastus, and Alexander Wolcott, and Capt. Josiah Bissell, as managers.[3] The drawing took place October 1st, 1762, and the bridge was soon after built.[4]

It stood until January 1, 1767, when "by a sudden fall of rain, the ice in the river and brooks in this colony broke up on a sudden and rushed forward with such impetuosity as to destroy almost everything that stood in its way, so that very few bridges in the colony could withstand its rage, the like of which has not happened within the memory of man, at which time about one-half of said bridge was carried away with the ice," and the other half left standing.[5]

Again the town refused to repair it, and 31 individuals peti-

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1 State Archives, Travel, II, 370.

2 The town ordered that the selectmen should repair the bridge across the Rivulet, "*not exceeding* £10." Town Acts, III, 89.

3 Petition in State Archives, Travel, I, 372, 373.

4 March 9, 1762, "it was voted that the *town* will take all the tickets of the lottery for the bridge, not sold by the 1st of October next." Town Acts, III, 91.

5 Petition in State Archives, Travel, II, 275.

tioned the assembly, May, 1767, to "order the town" to build anew. They were accordingly so ordered, and reluctantly complied.[1]

Again, in the winter of 1782–3, this bridge was carried away by a great freshet, and again the town refused to replace it, so 10 petitioners pray for assistance from the assembly.[2] That omnipotent body also received a petition from 43 inhabitants of the Poquonnoc District, in which they state (May 7, 1783) that the bridge was built on a sandy foundation, and has been frequently carried away; and that Poquonnoc Society has built a bridge making a nearer road and better accomodating the travel to Suffield. Therefore, as the lower bridge is "now down by the ice" and about to be rebuilt, and (in their opinion) little needed, and obstructs navigation, they request that it may be rebuilt as a *swing bridge.*[2] Another petition from 16 persons, says that if the river were kept open for navigation to Poquonnoc, it would save much land carriage.[2] Nineteen masters of coasting vessels also testify that they can pass up Windsor River as far as Poquonnoc, and of course prefer the lower bridge to have a swing.[2]

All these petitions were referred to a committee, who repaired to Windsor, examined the facts of the case, and reported as follows:[2] that the road through Poquonnoc was $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile and 60 rods, that it will not answer for wet seasons, and "the present location is the best; that the swing bridge is needed by the First and Fourth Societies, and that at high water vessels can pass up to Poquonnoc, but if these two societies are compelled to build the bridge, they ought to be at the expense of a draw. Furthermore, that the town had voted to divide the town into districts, as Poquonnoc and Wintonbury had maintained their own bridges, and were urgent, and the others feared that otherwise no vote could be obtained to build as ordered, May 1767." On the whole, the Committee were of the opinion that it would be better to take care of *all* the bridges within their limits. The assembly (June, 1783) ordered the town to build

[1] By a vote of 51 affirmative to 44 negative. Town Acts, III.

[2] State Archives, III, 331, 332, 333, 335, 337.

the lower bridge so as to let vessels pass, and hereafter to support the other bridges in their limits.

In 1794, a bridge and causeway were erected as part of the union contract between the First and Fourth Societies of the town, as more fully described in chapter xxii. On its site another bridge was built—about 1833—and being carried away in the freshet of 1854, was replaced by the present one.

*Inns*

Were first established by the following order of the court, dated June 4th, 1644:

"Whereas many strangers and passengers that upon occasion have recourse to these towns, and are straitened for want of entertainment, it is now ordered, that these several towns shall provide among themselves in each town one sufficient inhabitant to keep an ordinary for provision and lodging in some comfortable manner, that such passengers or strangers may know where to resort; and such inhabitants as by the several towns shall be chosen for the said service shall be presented to two magistrates, that they may be judged meet for that employment, and this to be effected by the several towns within one month, under the penalty of 40s, a month, each month either town shall neglect it."[1]

The duties of the innkeeper were very fully defined by the Code of 1650,[2] for the court justly remarks, that although there is a necessity of houses of common entertainment, "yet because there are so many abuses of that lawful liberty, both by persons entertaining and persons entertained, there is also need of strict laws and rules to regulate such employment." So landlords were forbidden to sell any guest more than half a pint of wine at a time, or to allow them to "continue tippling" over half an hour, or later than nine o'clock at night. All the recognized grades of drunkenness, from slight mellowness to downright beastly drunkenness, were threatened with fines of proportionate severity. Second offences — always doubly heinous in the eyes of Puritanic justice — were visited with *treble* fines, and wo to the unlucky chap who could not "fork over the cash," for he was then unceremoniously whipped, or else clapped into

[1] Col. Rec., I, 103.

[2] Col. Rec., I, 533.

the stocks "for three hours, when the weather may not hazard his life or limbs."

The innkeeper was also specially instructed in regard to making proper provision for the "beasts" of travellers and guests. In 1686, the court enacted a strong law against gaming, dancing and singing in taverns.

The first innkeepers[1] in Windsor, of whom we have any record, were appointed at a town meeting in December, 1715. They were Simon Chapman[2] and Eliakim Marshall on the west, and Nathaniel Cook and the widow Grace Grant on the east side of the Connecticut River. Of Messrs. Chapman, Marshall and Cook, we have no information. Mrs. Grant, however, kept tavern in East Windsor until about 1734–5, when it passed into the hands of her son, Ebenezer Grant, subsequently better known as Capt. Grant, the leading merchant of the east side of the town.

The other inn-keepers on the east side of the river, before its incorporation as a distinct town, were landlord Nathaniel Porter, whose place was on the west side of the street, a little south and opposite to the south middle district school-house.

Captain Joel Loomis also kept tavern about forty rods south of the middle school-house, on the west side of the street. After his death his son, Capt. Giles Loomis, succeeded him in the business for many years. He built an addition to the house for a Freemasons' Hall. The tavern was the regular rendezvous for the train band — and on these occasions, says an aged friend

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[1] There are several notices of licenses granted by the court, to various persons to sell wine and liquors, but it is uncertain whether they were *innkeepers*. In 1664, the record says: "This court grants Sam'l Gibbs a license to sell nine or ten quarter casks of wine by the gallon, to his neighbors or those that will buy it; and he freely presents the court with an anchor of the best of his wine, which the court desires him to leave with the governor."

In the lease of the country ferry, at Windsor, to John Bissell in 1648, is a clause granting him the privilege of entertaining and receiving recompense from such travelers as may not find it convenient to go to the ordinary.

[2] He was assessed, in 1720, £5 for keeping tavern on the north side of the Rivulet.

"there would be a great crowd collected, and card-playing and drinking were not neglected."

Of the ancient taverns of Windsor proper, we have collected but few facts, and those mostly from the cobwebbed memory of garrulous *old folks*. More than a hundred years ago, Sergeant Samuel Hayden kept a tavern at the house now occupied by the family of the late Levi Hayden. The old oak, under which his weary guests found a grateful shade, is still a thrifty wide-spreading tree, highly prized by certain individuals whose childhood's home is sheltered by it. Tradition whispers that Chief Justice Ellsworth, before he became known to fame, occasionally cracked jokes and eat apple pie at Sergeant Sam's, with the young men of his time.

In later years, Pickett's Tavern, which stood a few rods from the former, acquired a wide-spread fame. These taverns were located but a quarter of a mile from Windsor Plains, across which lay the great thoroughfare between Hartford and the north and east. Here the highway leaves the river, to avoid bridging the streams, and passes between the heads of the brooks which flow on one side into the Connecticut, and on the other into the Rivulet. Not a stream crosses the road in the distance of five miles, and after rising the hill the road was almost perfectly level and straight, without a house upon it. Midway, at a spring beside the road, stood an old oak, known far and wide as the Old Smoking Tree. Here travelers, and especially teamsters,[1] made a halt in summer to water and feed their cattle, and smoke their pipes. Forty years ago, an old man, bearing a knapsack marked U. S. A., who had preferred the old familiar track to the New Road, stopped at the house which once bore Sergeant Sam's sign, to ask a little refreshment before ascending the plain. While partaking of the cheer set before him, he asked many questions about the localities he had known long years before. When told that the Old Smoking Tree had been cut down, the ire of the old veteran was roused, and the deep curses he uttered against the Vandal who

[1] A hundred years ago, much of the produce from the north which found a market at Hartford, was conveyed over this and other roads by ox teams.

cut it, witnessed that the fatigues of another Revolutionary war would have been cheerfully undergone to bring the author of so grievous an outrage to condign punishment.

Before chimney-corners had given place to modern innovations, the children used to tell of a woman, who, while crossing the plains on horseback, was overtaken by a terrible shower. Her horse, which was one of the fleetest, was urged to his "speedy utmost," and from Smoking Tree to Pickett's horse-shed she was enabled to outfly the storm which poured in torrents just behind her. But, horrible to relate — *her little dog, unable to keep up, was obliged to swim all the way!*

All travelers, with one notable exception, whether going north or south, stopped at Sergeant Sam's, and, after his day, at Pickett's, for refreshment, whether the plains lay before them, or were already passed. The exception to this general rule was Gen. George Washington. On the 21st of October, 1789, Washington, then President of the United States, passed through Windsor, on his New England tour, and the following sentence appears in his journal of that date: "Between Windsor and Suffield you pass through a level, barren, uncultivated plain for several miles." We think it unfortunate for the plains that he did not stop at Pickett's, as he would then have had a fresher start, and we fancy would have omitted the words *barren, uncultivated*, and looking beyond the shrub-oak hedges which skirted the road, would have seen (with prophetic eye, at least,) large fields of Indian corn and rye, or at least have sweetened the *uncultivated* fields with the mention of strawberries, and the wood with whortleberries. But he had that morning breakfasted with his old friend, Judge Ellsworth, a mile or so below. We would not have the reader infer that we have any doubts about the breakfast; it was a good, substantial one, the best the times afforded, but it is not unlikely that they both discussed the affairs of the nation with more interest and solicitude than they did the breakfast which the Judge's accomplished lady had set before them.

"Capt. Dont [Jonathan] Ellsworth," kept for many years a famous tavern, half a mile north of the meeting house, on the spot now owned by the heirs of the late Joel Thrall.

In later days taverns have been, at various times, kept at the places now occupied by Mr. Thaddeus Mather, Mr. Hayden Filley, Judge H. Sill, and Mr. Lemuel Welch. There was also a Bissell's Stage House above Major Ellsworth's Place, and a half-way house on the road between Windsor and Hartford, kept by the father of the present mayor of the latter place.

The subject of taverns is suggestive of the following anecdote, illustrative of the men and manners of days gone by. There was a custom among the young people, in the early days of Connecticut, of *stealing the bride*, as it was termed. When a young couple were to be married, those of their acquaintance who were *not* invited to the wedding, would sometimes combine, go stealthily to the house where the ceremony was celebrating, and, watching for a favorable opportunity, rush in, seize the bride, carry her out, and placing her upon a horse behind one of the party, gallop off with her to some neighboring tavern, where music, supper, &c., had been bespoken. If the capture and flight were successful, and the captors succeeded in reaching their rendezvous at the tavern, without being overtaken by the wedding party, the night was spent in dancing and feasting *at the expense of the bridegroom.* Mr. Elisha Griswold, of Simsbury, a descendant of Old Windsor, used, in his later years, to relate with much glee, the particulars of one of these bride-stealings, in which he was a principal actor. It seems that a certain couple were to be married in Simsbury, and Mr. Griswold, with others of their acquaintance, who had not been honored with an invitation, resolved upon retaliation, by stealing the bride. Accordingly, on the evening of the wedding, having first ordered a nice supper and engaged the music, &c., very privately, at a tavern at Turkey Hills, himself with two or three others went into the neighborhood of the bride's residence. Here they reconnoitered, but as the party was large, and the rooms crowded, they were obliged to watch for some time before the favorable opportunity presented itself. At length, however, the evening being warm and beautiful, the company gradually withdrew from the house and dispersed through the grounds and garden which surrounded it. Through a window they could see the bride, distinguished by her bridal dress, almost alone in the

parlor. Now was their chance. One or two of the surprise party, quietly entered the dwelling by a back door — to seize the bride and bear her out to where their confederates were holding the horses, and to place her behind one of the party on horseback, was but the work of an instant. In another moment they were speeding over the road to Turkey Hills, with a swiftness which almost defied pursuit. But to their surprise, the whole wedding party seemed also to have sprung to their saddles, and were almost immediately in pursuit, as their loud voices and the clear ring of their horses' hoofs too plainly told. The race was exciting — their laboring horses seemed not to gain one inch on their pursuers ; but at last they reached the tavern, dismounted, carried their fair prize into the hall, and had just time to arrange the dance, when the wedding party arrived. The music struck up, the dance began — but the astonishment of the gallant captors can scarcely be imagined when they discovered, for the first time, that the supposed bride *had on her feet men's boots*, and that her steps and movements were altogether too masculine and antic to comport with the dress and known refinement of the real bride. It then flashed upon them that they had been awfully *sold;* the whole wedding party now came rushing into the hall, laughing and exulting with the greatest glee. It seems that the friends of the bride had suspected or learned of the attempt to be made upon her, and had purposely dressed up one of the young men and left him exposed in the parlor, having their horses also in instant readiness for pursuit. The hilarious scene that followed the denouement, was amusing. The whole thing was taken in perfect good humor, the dancing and supper were very highly enjoyed, and the company broke up and dispersed at a very late hour — the *kidnappers paying all expenses.* And, for years after, they had to bear the laughs and jokes of the neighborhood, for having the "lobby turned upon them."

We have heard of another instance in which the joker unexpectedly became the victim. The bride in this case was the heroine of the story. Mrs. C., of East Windsor, on her wedding night was stolen from her husband and friends, placed in a sleigh (for it was winter season), and driven by her abductors

to a distant tavern. While they were at table, she contrived in some manner to elude their observation for a few moments, let herself out of a back window, went to the barn, helped herself to a horse and cutter, and was far on her *homeward* road, before her captors even dreamed that she was absent.

The oldest tree in Windsor perhaps is the old cedar, now standing in the door yard of the Chief Justice Ellsworth house. Tradition says that it was one of the original forest trees, and that for several of the first generations of settlers, was the rallying spot for the hunters when they made a *general hunt.* High in its branches hung an immense pair of deer's antlers, which disappeared some 50 years since, and have never been found, although often searched after by the chief justice and others. Lt. Joseph Stiles's house stood a little north of this tree, and its foundations were dug up by the plow in the summer of 1858.

The beautiful elms in Broad Street were set out in 1755[1] by a respectable citizen of Windsor, who afterwards *fell from grace* by reason of dissipation, and was publicly whipped on two several occasions at two of his own trees. The peculiar indignity of the punishment rankled deep in his memory, and he afterwards, when in want of wood, cut down the trees at which he had been punished. Afterwards, in his drunken moods, he used to threaten the destruction of the remaining trees, but was always bought off by old Squire Allyn with a cord of wood and some cider.

The Old Smoking Tree and the Hayden Oak have already been alluded to. While on the topic of trees, we can not refrain from presenting an extremely interesting article by our friend Jas. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., of Hartford, which was first published in the *Hartford Press*, entitled :

"*Early Apples and Old Cider — A Windsor Orchard, in* 1650.

Josselyn, on his first visit to New England in 1638–9, found "not one apple-tree nor pear planted yet, in no part of the country, except on Governor's Island in Boston Harbor, where he procured, half a score of very fair pippins." In the account

[1] The date of erection was cut on a small iron plate and affixed to one of the trees, which was afterwards in its old age blown over, and the plate was then placed on another in front of the residence of S. H. Hayden.

of his second voyage, some thirty years later, he says that "our fruit trees prosper abundantly, apple trees, quince trees, cherry trees, plum trees, barberry trees," and he "observed with admiration that the kernels sown or the suckers planted produce as fair and good fruit, without graffing as the tree from whence they were taken; the country is replenished with fair and large orchards." On his return to England in 1671 he was told by Mr. Henry Wolcott, of Windsor (who was a fellow passenger), that "he made five hundred hogsheads of Syder out of his own orchard in one year." "Syder," adds Josselyn, "is very plentiful in the country, ordinarily sold for ten shillings a hogshead."

Mr. Wolcott's apple orchard was one of the first, and, for many years, was probably the largest in the Connecticut Valley. It was in bearing before 1649, and his cider-presses were at work in 1650. For twenty years afterwards, he supplied young trees, summer and winter apples, and cider by the hogshead, gallon or pint, not only to his neighbors at Windsor, but to other towns in the vicinity, and occasionally for exportation to other colonies. The account book in which he entered, year by year, the product of his orchard, the sales of trees and grafts, the times of making cider, &c., is still extant. To save paper, or to conceal his profits from the eyes of prying neighbors, these accounts were kept in short-hand, (of the same character as that used in the volume containing notes of sermons, which was recently described in the *Press*). From this book are derived the following particulars, which may not be without interest to our agricultural and horticultural readers.

The first entry is:

"A note of several sorts of apples I had grown, 1649," under which the quantity gathered from each tree of the old and new orchard is carefully entered: "Of the earliest apples, 1 bushel; of 2 early sorts of sour apples in the new orchard, 1 bushel; of the summer pippin, by well, 4 bushel; of the Holland pippin, 11 bushel; of the Pearmain, 15 bushel; of the 4 trees of winter apples (off the tree next John Loomis's $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, the next $6\frac{1}{2}$); 19 bushel; of the 4 trees of Bellybonds [as Mr. Wolcott spelled the name of an old favorite; *Bellibone* was the English form of the French *Belle et bonne*], 6 bushel and 1 peck; of the London pippin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; of Mr. Allen's green apples, in the lower side of the orchard, 2 bushel," &c. Total, for 1649, 91 bushel.

In 1650, the orchard yielded 212 bushel, the greater part of which was made into cider, which was sold at 1*s* 8*d* per gallon, and £4 4*s* per hogshead; the apples bringing from 6*s* to 8*s* per bushel. Three bushels were "*sold, at the Faire*," for £1:7. 31 gallons of *boiled* cider sold at 2*s* 6*d*. This year, a half bushel of *quinces* is charged at 4*s*.

| | Bush. | producing | including Cider. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1651,..... | 496 | £117:12 | £40: 5 |
| " 1652,..... | 452 | 92:18 | 72:10 |
| " 1653,..... | 1127 | | 19:10 |
| " 1644,..... | 1588 | | |

The price of apples had gradually fallen from 8*s*, in 1650, to 2*s* 6*d*, and 3*s* in 1654; and of cider from 1*s* 8*d*, to 1*s* 4*d* per gallon, or £1 10*s* per barrel. [In October, 1574, the General Court ordered that no innholder should ask more than 4*d* a quart for cider; so the retail price seems to have remained nearly constant, from 1650; though Josselyn tells us it was sold, in 1671, at 10*s* a hogshead.]

In 1653, wheat sold at 4*s*, rye at 3*s*, and Indian corn at 2*s* per bushel. By these standards, it is easy to compare the prices of apples and cider, or other luxuries, of that day with this. Occasional credits on Mr. Wolcott's book show that he exchanged a part of the produce of his orchard for sack [Spanish wine] at 6*s* per gallon, white wine at 18*s*, strong water at 3*s* per quart, &c. Venison at 1*s* 6*d* for a quarter, of 9 lbs. and 3*s* 10*d* for one of 16 lbs., 32 lbs. Sugar (a rare luxury), at 7*d* per lb. "The forbearance of £24 for 1 year" is charged at £1 18*s*, or at the rate of 1*s* 7*d* per pound (7¾ per cent).

Here are a few entries of sales from the nursery and orchard, showing that Mr. Wolcott was doing a tolerably large business in trees and fruit at this early period.

1650, July. To Mr. Gisbert [Gysbert op Dyck, perhaps—who had formerly been commander of the Dutch Fort, in Hartford], 50 bush. apples, £11 17*s* 6*d*.

Oct. 18. To the same, 100 *peare* trees, £5.

1651. Aug. 22. "George Phelps bought halfe my thousand of young trees for which he is to pay me two pence per tree to be paide halfe in wheate and halfe in pease, in March" &c., £4. 3*s* 4*d*.

July 17. "Sold Joseph Magget [Mygatt, of Hartford] a parcel of yong trees," £22 10*s*.

Sept. To the same, 500 trees, £4.

1652. Sept. 14. Sold to Mr. Goodyeare [the deputy governor of New Haven], 100 bushels of apples, to be delivered presently, £20.

20 blls. cider, to be delivered the 10th of October next, £40.

1653. Wm. Edwards "owes, for *a cow*, 32 cider barrels to be delivered at the landing place, by Sept. 12th."

For aught we know, some of Mr. Wolcott's apple or pear trees are yet bearing fruit in their season. Our Windsor friends can tell. The old pearmain, on the Wyllys Place, believed to have been brought from England at a yet earlier date, "still lives." Almost every ancient town has its traditions of early orchards and points to at least one tree which was planted by a first settler. The May Flower is supposed to have found room, in her assorted cargo, for nearly as many nursery plants as tables, chairs, bureaux or dinner pots; and the pilgrim fathers may have marched to their 'wilderness homes,' as

Malcolm's army to Dunsinane, each with his tree. There is a tradition that when John Winthrop began the settlement of Pequot, now New London, in 1646, he distributed a large number of young fruit trees to the first planters. The bill or sale of a house and land there, in 1652, mentions apple, pear and *gooseberry* trees. Until 1852, an ancient apple tree was standing on the land of Jona. Coit, Esq., in New London, a relic of the family of one of the early settlers. It measured fourteen or fifteen feet in circumference, near the ground, and three or four persons could stand together in the hollow of its trunk. The author of the History of New London, thinks "there can be little doubt but that it was a fruit-bearing tree before 1700." It blossomed in 1852, but was blown down, in September of that year.

Gov. Endicott's orchard, at Salem, Mass., is mentioned as early as 1644, and a pear tree which tradition avers to have been imported by him in 1630, was bearing fruit, when we last heard from it, seven or eight years ago."

From *inns*, we naturally glide into the cognate subject of

*Stores, Trade, Commerce, Etc.,*

For in those early days, as now, tavern-keeping and trading were often carried on by the same persons. The notes which we have gathered, relative to this subject, are exceedingly scanty, yet sufficient to show us conclusively that *Windsor*, in the early colonial days, was a leading commercial town and port of entry. This position it held until subsequent to the Revolution, when its neighbor *Hartford* "took a start" and left poor Windsor quite in the background. The Wolcotts were probably the first and most extensive merchants here; especially Henry Wolcott, Jr. Josiah Wolcott was a large merchant in 1681.

Michael Humphrey was quite a merchant, as early as 1662. Among the papers in the State Archives are many inventories, etc., of goods shipped by his brothers Samuel and Henry Rose, merchants of St. Malo.

Captain Newberry and George Griswold had warehouses here in 1679 (see addenda to chapter vii); and about the same time George and Christopher Saunders, were traders to England and the West Indies.

In 1720, Matthew Grant, on the east side of the river, was

assessed £40 "for faculty and vessell;" Captain Timothy Thrall was assessed £40, and Captain Daniel White £20 for "trading." Both resided north of the Little River.

Still later, Capt Roger Newberry was a prosperous merchant in Windsor, on the place now owned by Dr. Preston of Hartford. After his death in the Cuba Expedition, in 1740, his widow received a pension from the English government, which she had transmitted to her in goods instead of money, and so continued the store many years after her husband's decease. Her account books are yet preserved in Bloomfield.

Prior to and during the Revolution — or in other words during Windsor's palmiest mercantile days — the *Palisado Green* was the "commercial centre" of Windsor. Here was the great firm of Hooker & Chaffee, known through the length and breadth of the country for its extensive dealings and its high mercantile honor. Horace and his brother James Hooker, and Hezekiah Chaffee were the partners. The Chaffee and Hooker houses are now standing on the eastern side of the Green ; the former retains much of its pristine appearance, the latter has been somewhat remodeled and modernized, and is occupied by Deacon Woodford. North of this, and a little back from the street, stood the old store, packing houses, &c. Their trade was large. From every portion of the country there was constantly pouring in large supplies of horses, beef cattle, wheat, and produce of all and every sort.[1] Nothing seemed to come amiss to their mill ; notes at thirty days were given in exchange, and always promptly paid; while under the bank of the Little River near by,[2] lay many — sometimes six or seven — coasting vessels,

[1] The Green was often heaped with goods of all kinds which had been received, or were being shipped. An eye witness assures us that from her window she has counted as many as *thirty* teams in the road waiting their turn. Old people even now love to dwell upon the theme. "They sometimes retailed a hogshead of molasses in a single day," "They did a larger business than any house in Hartford at the time," are some of the expressions which fall from their lips.

[2] There being at that time no bridge at Hartford to obstruct the navigation of the river, Windsor was a port of entry, and West India and other goods were, during a part of the year, landed at the Rivulet ferry.

and generally some larger English or West India vessels. Their trade to Liverpool and the West Indies was at that time very extensive, and during some parts of the year the Little River was quite full of vessels, loading and unloading, and the Green was lively with hearty sea-captains and bronzed and jolly sailors. Several of these captains resided here, among whom was Capt. NATHANIEL HOWARD, father of the late Major William Howard. He always brought home a little stock of fine silks, and choice goods, from his various voyages, and his wife kept store in the building now occupied by the Misses Stiles. It is related of her that she was remarkable for dressing well, which excited the envy of some of her less fortunate neighbors ; and that when on one occasion she sported *an umbrella*, which the captain had brought from *furrin parts*, and which was the first article of the kind ever seen here, she was followed by several of her fellow citizen-esses, in a spirit of derision, carrying *sieves* elevated on the tops of broom handles, etc.! Major Howard afterward traded here, and kept the post office. The business was subsequently carried on under the name of Howard & Alford.

At MATSON'S Store, which stood a few rods from Pickett's Tavern, a comparatively large business was done, down to about the last century. A few years before this the amount of business was $40,000 per annum. They dealt largely in Turk's Island salt, which, during high water in the Connecticut, was landed direct from the West Indies and exchanged for northern produce. The old salt room of the store is still cold and damp.

There was also a store (built by Major ELLSWORTH) on the site of Dr. Wilson's present house, and one STRONG traded on the site of the second house south of the Misses Stiles.

But the palmy days were destined to pass away from Windsor. The Hookers lost considerable by the French Spoliation troubles. The erection of a bridge across the Connecticut at Hartford also damaged the interests of Windsor, and she gradually fell behind in the race.[1] Now the only store in

[1] Few vessels came up above Hartford bridge after 1820. An amusing story of the last days of the quarrel between Windsor and Hartford, to which this bridge gave rise, is still told. It seems that the first bridge erected there

Windsor is S. H. Hayden's (formerly Loomis' & Sheldon's — and originally Col. James Loomis'), on Broad Street Green, and a little shop in the southwest corner of the Palisado Green, kept by a Mr. Fenton.

*Merchants in Windsor, East of the Connecticut River.*

Foremost among these was Captain Ebenezer Grant (grandfather of Major F. W. Grant of South Windsor), who was for many years the leading merchant on the east side of the river, and carried on an extensive business for that day. His son, Roswell Grant, a young man of fine education and abilities, afterwards became a partner in the concern. Mr. Grant was a large customer of the celebrated John Hancock of Boston, who dealt in dry goods; and of Jonathan Mason of the same place. He was largely engaged in the West India trade, shipping horses, lumber, tobacco, staves, &c., and in return receiving sugar, rum, etc. His principal correspondents were Samuel Olcott, Samuel Welch, and Jonathan Welch of Barbadoes, and Thomas Elmer of Antigua.

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had a draw in its centre, but being destroyed by a freshet, it was replaced by another bridge having its draw (a *drop* draw) at the western end, next to the city. Just below the draw, Lyman's wharf extended into the river, at which vessels were always loading and unloading, so that Windsor vessels were much hindered in getting through the gap. On one occasion, Mr. Alford of the firm of Howard & Alford, was dropping down the stream in one of his vessels, and coming to the bridge was refused passage by the bridge-master on the ground that the way below the bridge was blocked up by vessels at Lyman's wharf. Alford, however, insisted on the draw being raised, saying that he would look out for a passage, *he* could get along. Finally, up went the draw — Alford dropped down the stream, but just as he had got *in the gap* under the bridge, he slipped an anchor, and loudly declared he couldn't go any further — even if he did go through the draw — that the way was obstructed by the vessels below. The bridge keeper swore and frowned, the draw could not be dropped so long as the vessel was under it — the current of teams and passengers across the bridge was obstructed, and becoming every moment more impatient and numerous — but imperturbable skipper Alford, as cool as a cucumber, held his place — protesting his willingness, but his inability to budge an inch further. Finding him firm, the Hartford folks made it *convenient* to move some of their vessels out into the stream, and then the Windsor captain floated down the river exulting.

Mr. Grant was also a large ship-owner, and even built several vessels, at the mouth of the Scantic. One of these, Peggy, was a brigantine built by Charles Gaylord, during 1747 and 1748, at a cost of £212 12*s*. She was owned by a company of East Windsor men in the following proportion: Ebenezer Grant, $\frac{1}{8}$; Mr. Lawrence, $\frac{1}{4}$; Nathl. Day, $\frac{1}{8}$; Ebenezer Bliss, $\frac{3}{16}$; John and Charles Gaylord, $\frac{1}{16}$; Samuel Watson, $\frac{1}{16}$; Ebenezer Watson (who worked on her), $\frac{1}{16}$; Ammi Trumble, $\frac{1}{16}$; David Bissell, $\frac{1}{16}$. In 1757, Mr. Grant purchased of Nathl. Hooker of Hartford, merchant, $\frac{1}{16}$ of the sloop Sarah, "being a square stern vessel of about 65 tons burden;" and in 1755, he purchased from Thomas Elmer, Joseph Rockwell, Jr., and Jerijah Olcott, $\frac{1}{8}$ part of the sloop Susannah, 50 tons. The schooner Ann, was also built at East Windsor.

Mr. Nathaniel Porter, before referred to as tavern-keeper, was also a merchant. His store was an addition to the north-east end of his house, beyond which it projected some 15 feet, and by a slight excavation of earth was high enough to form a cellar below, for liquors, etc., and a room above for dry goods, with steps leading it, running up by the side of the house. Similar to this was another store kept by Mr. Augustus Mills, and Mr. John Watson's (now standing) was an exact copy of the same.

### *Ship-Building.*

Timothy Loomis's common-place book records that, "The *first* sloop raised in Windsor was on the 19th day of December, 1723. Mr. J$^{a}$ W$^{d}$, Master Workman. Said sloop was lancht May 7, 1724 The boat belonging to said sloop was launched May 28, 1724."

Hayden's Ship Yard, owned by Master John Hayden, who came from Essex, Ct., about the close of the last century, was situated at the present Old Red House, half a mile from Hayden Station. There was also a ship-yard at the Rivulet ferry. These, together with three yards on the east side of the river, at Warehouse Point, the mouth of Scantic River, and at Higley's Ferry, were used for ship-building until 1820, or thereabouts. The *launching* of vessels from any of these yards

was always quite a matter of interest to the townsfolk, who repaired in large numbers to witness the scene. One old gentleman, however, was wont to exclaim that he couldn't see what there was so wonderful in a ship launch, as for his part he would just as lief *see a turtle slip off an old log, into the water.*

### *Old Houses.*

The dwellings of the first settlers were undoubtedly mere *log houses*, or cabins, such as the emigrant of the present day erects on the prairies of the west. These were succeeded, as the circumstances of their owners improved, by a better class of houses, two stories high, containing two large square rooms above and below, with a chimney in the centre, and steep roofs. Some of these houses had a porch in front, about ten feet square, of the same height as the main part of the building. This porch formed a room overhead, and the lower part was either enclosed or left open and supported by pillars, according to the fancy of the occupant. Of this description was the house of the Rev. Mr. Hooker, at Hartford, and also that of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, of (East) Windsor. At a later period, as the necessities of growing families increased, and they needed more room, the *scants* or *lean-to* was added to the rear of the house, leaning towards the upright part, and continuing the roof down to the height of the first story. This afforded a kitchen, buttery and bed-room. This, with an addition to the chimney of a fire-place, for a kitchen, became the established order of domestic architecture. Examples of this kind of house will be found in the old Moore and Allyn houses, which stand nearly opposite to each other on Broad Street Green. The former, of which we present a likeness, on the next page, taken from a drawing made some years since, was built by old Deacon John Moore, and presented — so says tradition — to his son John as a *set out* on his marriage day, A. D. 1690. It was in its day, and even within the recollection of some now living, a fine house, but is now degraded to the humble office of a kitchen to a more modern house which occupies its original site. Still *some* of its ornaments remain — sufficient to *hint* of its former glory. The lady to whom we are indebted for its portrait, and who is herself a descendant of the old



*The Ancient Moore House.*

house,[1] writes us as follows. "I have pointed out the *door for the cat*, for, at that early day, it was considered a very necessary accommodation to so important and privileged a member of the household. The old song, you know, sings of him, who, when

> 'He made a great hole for the great cat to go thro',
> A little hole made, for the little cat too.'

My ancestor was not quite so provident; but be it known that in every door of the old mansion was a passage for puss, that she might pursue her vocation from garret to cellar without let or hindrance." We may remark, also, that the old elm which overshadows the house, always possessed as much interest as the dwelling in the hearts of the occupants — being one of the oldest and most beautiful trees in the town.

The old Allyn House was built by the first Squire Allyn, and afterwards occupied by his son the second squire. In its day it was considered the grandest house in town, if not in the "universal Yankee nation." It was painted red, and the old

[1] Mrs. Fanny L. Bissell.

people yet relate the anecdote of a certain child, who, having gone down to witness the training on Broad Street Green, saw, for the first time in his life, the Allyn House. In narrating the day's adventures to his parents, on his return home, he asserted, with all the *naïveté* and innocence of childhood, that he had seen "Heaven, the big house where the angels lived!" Here was the centre of the best society of the times, and here, also, was justice dispensed by the squire. "How changed the scene!" — now the old building is rapidly sinking to decay, and when we went over it in the spring of 1859, we found naught but empty rooms; garrets filled with broken spinning wheels and antique furniture; and in the "best room," a party of negro wenches, preparing pies and cookies to be peddled off at an approaching *'Lection day.*

Next to this old house stands the elegant modern dwelling of one of Windsor's wealthiest and most liberal-minded citizens, to whom, as well as all the other members of his family, we are indebted for many acts of personal kindness, and for much of the value and interest which these pages may possess for those who read them.

But to return to our synopsis of *the orders* of New England architecture; the next step was the carrying of the same form of house up to the second story, making what is called an *upright* house.

The form of roof was also often changed to that peculiar humpback form, known as the *gambrel-roof*, of which many specimens are yet remaining. The old brick house south of Deacon Woodford's, formerly known as the Chaffee House, is a fine specimen of this style of roof. These were succeeded by houses with *two* chimneys, and a large hall in the centre. These were more elegant in form and arrangement than their predecessors, but have sometimes been objected to, because the rooms are apt to be small and the house cold. Since then *the orders* of architecture have become sadly confused, and all sorts of dwellings have arisen — varying according to the whim, the convenience, the means and the tastes of the occupants. Yet taken as a whole, the architectural effect of Windsor is pleasing, and its dwellings evince prosperity, as well as taste.

In the olden time it was the custom for young men who were about to be married to first build "a nest for their bird." The *raising* of a new house, was always, to a greater extent than now, an occasion of general hilarity. All the neighbors and friends were invited, and work was succeeded by frolics, games and feasting. It was a custom, also, for the bride elect, to drive one of the pins in the frame of her future home. It is related, that about 1671, a certain young man residing in Pink Street, who was about to be married, had a raising, and during the joyous occasion, become somewhat more elevated than his affianced thought proper. So, although she had already complied with the custom of driving the pin, she soon after took occasion to break off her engagement. She afterwards, however, married a young man of the same name, who purchased the house from her former lover — and so "they lived and died in peace," in the house which was built for her.

### *Slaves.*

In every New England village church, the *darkies* have a corner in the gallery — and another corner in the village grave-yard, where ant-hills and tangled vines and weeds struggle for the honor of bedecking their humble and unhonored graves. So we, also, must give a passing notice to the sable inhabitants of Ancient Windsor.

When slavery was first introduced into Connecticut we do not know[1] — nor does it seem ever to have been directly established by law, although indirectly sanctioned by legislative enactments, and frequently recognized by the courts. In May, 1660, the court decreed "that neither Indian nor *negar servants* shall be required to train, watch or ward."[2]

Henry Wolcott Jr's inventory, in 1680, names CYRUS, valued at £30. This is the first slave in Windsor (and probably in Connecticut) of which we have any record. We have also

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[1] Matthew Grant's Old Church Records mentions among the deaths in 1644, "one Hager." If, as is probable, this was meant to be the same as *Hagar*, it would seem to have been a negro woman, possibly an Indian.

[2] Col. Rec., I, 349.

seen a deed of sale of a negro boy named PHILIP, in 1694, to Eleazur Gaylord of Windsor, from Andrew Belcher of Boston. In 1720, John Anderson, on the East side of the river, was assessed for a negro man. The record of burials in the Old Burying Ground of South Windsor, gives the deaths (but not the names) of *twenty-one* negro slaves, between the years 1736 and 1768. Eleven of these belong to the Wolcotts, three to the Elmers, two to the Rockwells, two to the Cooks, one to the Ellsworths, and two unknown. So that portion of Ancient Windsor appears to have been abundantly supplied, for that day, with slaves.

The importation of slaves into the state, however, was never very large, and in 1771 was prohibited altogether. In the Revolutionary war, freedom was granted to all slaves who enlisted and served through the war. Several such will be found in the list of Windsor soldiers in that war. The last *colored* survivor of the Revolution, who dwelt in Windsor, was OLIVER MITCHELL, who died, as was supposed from a fit, in his boat in which he had been to Hartford for the purpose of drawing his pension money, in March, 1840.

In 1784, the legislature, assuming that "Policy requires that the abolition of slavery should be effected as soon as may be consistent with the rights of individuals and the public safety and welfare," enacted that no negro or mulatto child born after the first day of March in that year, should be held as a slave after they had arrived at the age of twenty-five years. Masters of slaves were also permitted to release them, on application to the selectmen of the towns, provided such slaves were in good physical and mental condition, and between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five years. In 1788, a statute was passed, obliging all masters, within six months after the birth of each slave, to duly notify the town clerk, of such birth, &c., on penalty of seven dollars for each month's neglect. This was intended to guard against the illegal holding, by unscrupulous masters, of those who were entitled to their freedom. In 1797, it was enacted that the children of slave mothers born after August of that year, should receive their freedom

at the age of twenty-one. At the same time, the carrying of slaves out of the state for sale was prohibited; and thus gradually the institution of slavery decreased, and finally disappeared, in 1848, by a formal act of abolition.

The following anecdote is preserved in connection with the liberation of slaves. An aged and faithful Windsor slave, working in the field with his master, was observed to be very moody and silent. At length he broke the silence by saying that such a neighbor had given his slave his freedom, and modestly suggested that "Massa ort to give *me* freedom." The master quietly replied, "Well, Tom, you may have your freedom." "May I, Massa — when?" "Now," was the reply. "What, now, Massa, right away?" exclaimed the surprised slave. "Yes, Tom, you may stick up your fork where you are, if you choose, and be free." Tom stood looking upon the ground, more moodily than ever, while his master went on with his work. After a half hour's consideration, Tom resumed his labor, remarking with a knowing look, "No, Massa, you have de meat, now you may pick de bone. I no go and take care old Tom myself."

Those who released slaves who were too far advanced in life when the act was passed to be legally affected by it, generally took the precaution to obtain a release from the authorities of the town from all responsibility for their future maintenance. Among a family of slaves released without this precaution, some members who had removed to East Windsor became poor in their extreme old age, and the authorities of that town, finding that they had not been legally liberated, obliged the heirs of their old master (the family of the late Daniel Pinney) to support them.

Those of whatever age, who were incompetent to support themselves, were still slaves unless the town chose to release their owners. Such was Old Nance, whose death recently occurred in the family of Col. James Loomis. She was born on Greenfield Hill, Fairfield Co., Conn., and remained in the family of Hezekiah Bradley until she was four years old, when she was given to Charlotte Bradley Chaffee, wife of Dr. Hezekiah Chaffee, of Windsor. At his death in 1821, she became a household gift and charge, commended to the especial care of his daughter,

Mrs. Abigail Sherwood Loomis, in whose family she was most kindly cared for to the day of her death in 1857, aged 82.

The first record of negro slavery in Connecticut appeared in the inventory of Henry Wolcott, Jr., in 1680. Old Nance, perhaps, closes the record within half a mile of the spot where the first one lived.

For many years previous to the American Revolution, and as late as 1820, or thereabouts, it was the custom of the Connecticut negroes — in that spirit of emulation and imitation which is peculiar to their race, and the monkey tribe — to elect a governor for themselves ; and not a governor only, but a deputy, staff officers, sheriff and squires or justices of the peace, who were all elected with much discretion, pomp and ceremony, and exerted the same functions among those of their own color, as their more lordly prototypes of the white race.

Negro election and parade generally came off on the Saturday succeeding the election day of the whites, and was participated in by those who came up to the capital with their masters, and such others as were able to be present. "They of course made their election, to a large extent, deputatively, as all could not be present, but uniformly yielded to it their assent. * * * The person they selected for the office in question, was usually one of much note among themselves, of imposing presence, strength, firmness and volubility, who was quick to decide, ready to command, and able to flog. If he was inclined to be a little arbitrary, belonged to a master of distinction, and was ready to pay freely for diversions — these were circumstances in his favor. Still it was necessary he should be an honest negro, and be, or appear to be, wise above his fellows. * * * The precise sphere of his power we can not ascertain. Probably it embraced "matters and things in general" among the blacks, morals, manners, and ceremonies. He settled all grave disputes in the last resort, questioned conduct, and imposed penalties and punishments sometimes for vice or misconduct. He was respected as *gubernor*, say many old gentlemen to us, by the the negroes throughout the state, and obeyed almost implicitly.

His parade days were marked by much that was showy, and by some things that were ludicrous. A troop of blacks, some-

times an hundred in number, marching sometimes two and two on foot, sometimes mounted in true military style and dress on horseback, escorted him through the streets, with drums beating, colors flying, and fifes, fiddles, clarionets, and every "sonorous metal" that could be found, "uttering martial sound." After marching to their content, they would retire to some large room which they would engage for the purpose, for refreshments and deliberation. This was all done with the greatest regard to ceremony. His ebony excellency would pass through the files of his procession, supported by his aids, with an air of consummate dignity, to his quarters, and there receive the congratulations of his friends, and dispense the favor of his salutations, his opinions and his appointments."[1]

The following amusing story is related concerning one of the occasions at Hartford. Dinner was duly set, the dignitaries had marched in and taken their places around the "groaning board," the governor at the upper and the deputy governor at the lower end of it, when the latter with delicate regard for the proprieties of the occasion, exclaimed, "Mr, Gubnor, seems to me dere ort to be sumthin said on dis 'casion." "Will Mr. Deputy say sumthin?" responded His Excellency. Thereupon the Deputy spread himself and began, "Tunder above de Hebens. Litnin on de earth, Shake de tops of de trees. Table spread afore us, no eat a'yet, eat a-bimeby, for Christ's sake, Amen." "Well done," exclaimed the governor, "well done, Mr. Deputy, I no idee you such able man in prayer." And straightway the company fell vigorously to work upon the object of the meeting.

We do not know that Windsor ever gave birth to a negro governor.

*Negro Trainings* were also common. At one time subsequent to the Revolution, *trainimg* was held at Pickett's Tavern, about half-a-mile above Hayden's Station. General Ti, a slave belonging to Capt. Jona. Ellsworth, commanded on that occasion. His master, being a captain of the cavalry, furnished

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[1] *Scæva's Hartford in the Olden Time*, whose chapter on the negro governors of Hartford, is exceedingly humorous and vivid.

him with his own uniform, accoutrements, and watch, to the chain of which he added several huge seals, and set him upon his own war-steed. So General Ti rode forth, that day, "the observed of all observers." Such exhibitions were a source of no little amusement to the whites, who often visited them to witness the evolutions and performances of their sable competitors. On this occasion, as we learn from an eye witness, the general was early on the ground, and becoming somewhat impatient at the tardiness of the soldiers belonging to the Pine Meadow (Windsor Locks) District, he ordered up his horse and rode through the crowd to take a survey of the field, and things in general. Pulling up his horse in the immediate vicinity of Esquire Bissell, and other prominent Windsor citizens, he exclaimed, "Wonder why de troops don't come on from de north." The squire, who was a bit of a wag, with a sympathyzing air, inquired, "What time is it, General?" Dropping the bridle rein, he drew up his watch, hand over hand, and holding it out, exclaimed with scornful dignity, "Look for yourself, gemmen, by ——," which not a little amused the squire and his friends, who happened to know that the general could not tell the time himself.

When the attempt was made to form the regiment, there was no little difficulty in arranging the soldiers so as to make the best appearance — for most had some bit of uniform, but no two alike. The general, anxious to put the best foot forward, hit upon a plan and issued his orders accordingly. Rising in his stirrups he shouted, "All you what got white stocca, rocker shoe, stand in de front." This order was readily understood, and the front rank was soon formed of those who were equipped with shoes and stockings. Then came another order from the chief, "All you what got rocker shoe and no white stocca, stand in de rear," and then with the self-satisfied air of one who felt that he had "gone and done it," the general exclaimed, "Now you niggers what got no white stocca, and no rocker shoe, stand out of de way."

During some of the evolutions of the day — which were badly performed, the general's passions got the better of his dignity,

and he exclaimed with heartfelt bitterness, "A nigga allus will be a nigga, don't know nuthin, and allus did."

Cato, also, is remembered by some of our oldest citizens, as a self-appointed tythingman — who exerted himself on the sabbath to keep the boys in order — and attended to the ringing of the bell. He was accustomed to go around the town regularly to collect his remuneration for his services as bell-ringer, and when any one refused his or her mite to the voluntary contribution, he would say, "Well, no pay, shan't hear um bell."

At the commencement of the present century, and for some time after, there were many negroes in Windsor — but they all seem to have been, or to have ultimately become — a poor, shiftless, lazy set of free negroes.

No town in New England can boast a worthier ancestry than Ancient Windsor. In social position, intellectual culture, sincere and fervent piety, and sterling integrity of character, her settlers were equalled by few, and surpassed by none. They were not mere random adventurers, seeking some fairy Utopia, and bound together by flimsy bonds of selfish interest, but a high-minded, large-hearted Christian brotherhood — selected with consummate tact and rare judgment, from the wealthiest and most cultivated counties of England, by the master mind of the Rev. John White — who, when he saw them set sail from Plymouth harbor, felt that he was casting forth upon the waters, *precious* bread, which, with God's blessing, was to enrich and beautify the ends of the earth. There was Warham, "a famous preacher," and Maverick, with a reputation equal to his years. There was Wolcott, whose ancestral antecedents, wealth, and personal character would have commanded respect in any community, and Ludlow, with legal abilities, and ideas far in advance of the age in which he lived. Mason, also, with a reputation among the best warriors of the continent. Phelps, Rockwell, Gaylord, and others, all *picked* men, each possessing some trait or valuable quality essential to the welfare of the whole community. Woman, too, was there, with her sustaining and cheering influences, herself upheld by that deep current of religious faith which underlies the character of her sex. And in every heart — to a degree

which we perhaps can never experience, and therefore can never fully understand — dwelt that glorious light of Christian love and truth which maketh free. It sustained them in the hour of trial, it humbled them in the hour of prosperity, it regulated their every action, it developed the exercise of every virtue and talent, it softened the thousand nameless little asperities of individual character, and social life, and thus contributed to the perfect and harmonious working of the whole social polity. Such was the character of the *first generation.*

But, as has been elsewhere aptly said, the emigration from a civilized to a new country, is necessarily a step backward into barbarism. The *second generation* did not fill the places of the fathers. Reared amid the trials and dangers of a new settlement, they were in a great measure deprived of the advantages, both social and educational which their parents had enjoyed. Nearly all of the former could write — which can not be said of their children. Neither did the latter possess that depth of religious feeling, or earnest practical piety which distinguished the first comers. Religion was to them less a matter of the heart, than of social privilege, and in the Half Way Covenant controversy we behold the gradual "letting down of the bars," between a pure church and a grasping world.

The *third generation* followed in the footsteps of their predecessors. Then came war; and young New England brought from the long Canadian campaigns, stores of loose camp vices, and recklessness, which soon flooded the land with immorality and infidelity. The church was neglected, drunkenness fearfully increased, and social life was sadly corrupted. *Bundling* — that ridiculous and pernicious custom which prevailed among the young to a degree which we can scarcely credit — sapped the fountain of morality and tarnished the escutcheons of thousands of families. Next came the American Revolution, which merely prolonged the evil; for war, even where necessary, is always an evil. So that not until the commencement of the present century, can it be said, that any return was made to the purity of the first generation. And it is our solemn conviction, that all those who croak the romantic tune of "alas! the good old time," will find, on careful examin-

ation, that in every respect, politically, morally, religiously, the present world, with all its vices, is no worse — nay, that it is infinitely better off — now than then.

We would not, however, be understood as saying that piety, morality or education died out after the first generation, or was wanting among their descendants. The history of Windsor evidences that religion and education were always dear to her children, and that in every generation, there have been many whose lives and characters come down to us as a blessed legacy. These good men possessed a marvelously strong faith and belief in *special providences.* Events which we should attribute to natural causes, were by them referred directly to divine power. Wars, pestilences, victories, accidents, in short all the thousand and one incidents which make up the life of a nation or of an individual, were considered as so many direct interpositions and revelations of God's will. They prayed with a fervency which grew out of this intense faith in God's power and willingness to answer prayer. And in New England history there are many instances in which we can hardly doubt that their prayers and faith were singularly answered.

The following *Windsor* legend is quite to the point:

"Once upon a time" — as all good story-tellers commence — the good people in Windsor had suffered for a long time from an excessive drought, until at last, viewing it as a judgment of God upon them for some of their sins, they resolved to hold a fast day, to be spent in humiliation and prayer. In the lower part of the town dwelt a godly man by the name of Barber, to whom some of the people from *up town* extended a very pressing invitation to join them in this day of prayer. Mr. Barber happened to have a great quantity of hay cut at the time, and felt that *he* needed dry weather just then, and could scarcely spare the time to pray, while so much of it was *out.* But, with true Christian good feeling, he consented to join his brethren at the upper end of the town, in their prayers for rain. When the time arrived, Mr. Barber appeared at meeting, with his overcoat on his arm (although it was clear, hot, scorching weather), and on being wonderingly interrogated as to his

motive of bringing it, replied, that he "came to pray for rain, and he expected it." Before the day closed the rain did come, sure enough, and, still more wonderful to relate, in passing, as it did pretty generally, over the town, it passed *around* Mr. Barber's land, and left his hay uninjured.

Among some of the Rev. Timothy Edwards's manuscripts we find:

"A Record of Some Remarkable and Gracious answers of Prayer, Remarkable [Providences] and some other things of a Spiritual Nature I have met with in the course of my Life, and first of Remarkable Deliverances, Recoveries."

A few extracts will show our readers the nature of these remarkable incidents:

1. When I was a little child (as I have been told by my Father as I remember) I fell into a Tub of Water, and y^e^ providence of God sent one to my Relief and y^t^ strangely, who passing by upon Occasion, Saw me and took me out almost dead.

2. When I was a School boy I took a gun In my hand, which an Indian's hunting Gun, and as he said y^t^ was y^e^ owner of it, a gun that Seldom or never missed fire. This gun was charged with a brace of bullets. I held it out against one of my schoolmates, John Hunter by name, who was old Goodman Mitchell's Serv^t^. I aimed at his breast putting my hand to y^e^ pricker, he being at about 8 foot distance, and said these wd^s^ as I remember. "Oh, Hunter, if you were an enemy now how I could shoot you down," thinking no harm at all, not being aware y^t^ y^e^ gun was charged or if it had been that there was any danger of its going off, but the cock being half bent, went down, and it either fired or as standers by affirmed flashed in y^e^ pan, and yet no harm ensued. Those that stood by were amazed to see how narrowly the boy escaped, and so was my father, being called in out of y^e^ Shop, together with y^e^ Indian, both whom very much wondered when they heard how it was. My Father looked upon it as little less than a miracle and said "If Mr. Mather's Book of Remarkable Providences had not been out before, he would have that put in amongst them." I was also much amazed and affected with God's wonderful goodness to me in Keeping of me so [ ] miraculously from wantonly, though [ ] killing one of my neighbors, and therefore [ ] to keep y^e^ Record of it by me.

On another occasion he tumbled off a cherry tree and liked to have broken his neck — only he didn't; and again he came very near going under the ice while skating — *if* some one had not called to him and caused him to stop. And then he remembers, that when a boy at the grammar school at Hartford, he one day

performed some very foolish feats of climbing on a cherry tree, by way of "bravado to show some of my mates (one of them, at least, viz: Thos. Olcott's son) how venturesome and bold I was, and yet God safely brought me down again," on to the solid earth, which was a sincere cause of gratitude to this pious man in all after life.

We have room for but one more example of the Rev. Timothy's hairbreadth escapes.

"When I was a school boy, as I was eating some [very] mellow peaches, the stone of one [slipped] down as [I was] sucking of 'em, and stuck in [my] throat, and [ ] speech and my breath so [ ] neither I strove [ ] couldn't, the boys seeing how it was clapt me on the back, but all would not do. I saw plainly that I could not help myself and if God didn't help I should surely die. I was very apprehensive and much afraid of death; my thoughts then I think I can remember pretty exactly, and they were these: 'Now, if God don't wonderfully and miraculously help (which I inwardly desired him to do) I shall die bye-and-bye. Death is a coming towards me apace. I am not far off from it. I have heard of dying, but now if God be not very gracious I shall quickly know what it is, and I am afraid God will not help me. I have so sinned against him, but, oh, that He would though!' Thus being very sensible of my dying and dangerous condition, I, seeing straining and striving was to no purpose, I was ready to despair of help though as I remember I had some little hope at least in the power and mercy of God. Only one thing the boys advised me to do, and that was to go down to the river and drink, which was so far off, that if God had not helped me, I should have dropped down dead long before I came there. However I was willing to make any experiment or take any likely course to save my life, for which I was so concerned in my mind, that I did not think of the impossibility of getting any help by doing as they advised me. Accordingly I went to my master to ask leave to go out, and by the time I came half way to him I thought with myself, "what do I go to ask leave for? I can not speak and besides my life lies upon it. I have need to make all the haste I can, I may venture to go out without leave to save my life, and so I turned back again before I came to him and run in a fright and in haste towards the door so as to go down to the river, and when I came to the door, unexpectedly without any straining or striving at all, when I had not many moments more to live, the peach stone came out as though it went of itself. God, by his power, brought it out from me and saved my life; he helped me when I couldn't help myself, yea, and when all the men in the world couldn't help me, when I was almost past help, being just at death's door. Then I was "as a brand plucked out of the burning."

Such was the "frame of mind," in which our ancestors lived, labored and died. A sweet sense of God's power, presence and providence illumined all the events and providences of their earthly life. Let us take the lesson to our own hearts.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### Windsor Locks.

### 1833–1859.

The northern portion of the ancient town of Windsor, was, from its early settlement, called *Pine Meadow*, down to 1833, when a post office was established and the name changed to Windsor Locks, combining the good old name of Windsor with the canal improvements which were completed in 1829.

The first house was built by Henry Denslow, about the year 1662, from thirty to forty rods south of the town lock, on the point of a hill. Tradition says he was killed by the Indians, in 1676, while attending to his crops, and it is confirmed by a record of the answer from an Indian prisoner to the question proposed by the committee of safety, "*Who killed Henry Denslow?*"

Ephraim Haskell and Seth Dexter, in 1769, bought 160 acres of land, "with the saw mill thereon standing," on the site of the present one. The first clothier works in this section of the country, was built in 1769 by Seth Dexter, who moved from Rochester, Mass., to this place in 1770. The clothier's business was carried on by the family, until 1817 when David, son of Seth, sold the property to Timothy Mather and moved to Amherst, Mass.

Jabez Haskell, who also moved from Rochester in 1770—with Seth Dexter, in 1784, built a grist mill a few rods east of the present one, which was removed to make way for the canal. The present grist mill was built in 1819 by their descendants, and the mills are still in their possession.

In the summer of 1776, the head of each of the nine families comprising the population of Pine Meadow, with a single exception, were in the army at New York.

In 1811, H. & H. Haskell built a distillery for the manufacture of Gin—and continued the business until 1833 ; then abandoned it.

The canal around Enfield Falls, five miles in length, overcoming a fall of thirty feet, was completed in 1829, for navigation and water power, built mostly by Hartford capital. The population at this time was about 300.

1831. Jonathan Danforth from New York built the foundery (now occupied by H. A. Converse as a foundery since 1844), and a small building on the north for a finishing and packing room in the manufacture of door butts, which was continued near two years, when the proprietor "struck his flag" to a cheaper imported article which came into the market. These buildings were occupied a few years in the manufacture of cotton batting, by Griswold & Co. of Hartford, Elisha Jenks of Warehouse Point, also Sexton, Woodward & Co. of the same place. In 1844, Slate & Brown, from Stafford, erected on the site of the finishing building, the present building for a machine shop, occupying it several years in the manufacture of cotton and other kinds of machinery. The building is now owned by L. B. Chapman and is occupied by A. G. West in manufacturing sewing and various other kinds of machines.

Samuel Williams, of Hartford, built a six engine paper mill just north of the Ferry-way, and failed during the financial trouble in 1837. In 1838, the mill was again put in operation under a joint stock company, by the name of Windsor Mills, but for want of *ballast* was *foundered* in about two years. While the varied interest of mortgagers, endorsers and stockholders were being legally adjusted, the property passed into the possession of the Connecticut River Company, for non-payment of water rent. It was however disposed of by the parties in interest to Persse & Brooks, of New York in 1844, and by them put, and continued, in operation until it was burnt in 1856. In 1856, they rebuilt it, making an eight engine mill. This with

two others, were transferred in 1857 to the Persse & Brooks Paper Works.

1836. Carleton of New Hampshire and Niles of Hartford built a large saw mill, and manufactured lumber several years. After the death of Mr Niles, the property was sold to J. B. Chapman, and run by him until his death in 1847, when the business was abandoned, and it was subsequently sold to C. B. Hutchins & Co. of New Hampshire, and by them to James Outterson who converted the works into a paper mill. After the death of Mr. Outterson, it was again sold to Converse, Burbank & Co. in 1855, who removed the paper mill and manufactured manilla paper about one year. It was then sold in 1857, to Persse & Brooks. and by them the same year to the Persse & Brooks Paper Works.

1838. Haskell & Hayden commenced the sewing silk business in the old Distillery buildings (which were burnt in 1848, and rebuilt the same year), and is continued successfully by them.

1839. James H. Wells, Jr., of Hartford, built a two engine paper mill for hardware paper just south of the Ferry-way, was unsuccessful in manufacturing, sold the mill and house in 1843, to C. P. Hollister of Andover, Conn., who ran the mill on printing paper, until it was burnt in 1847. The ruins were sold, in 1849, to A. & G. Blake of Wrentham, Mass., who commenced to rebuild for the manufacture of cotton batting, but their buoyant hopes were crushed by old embarrassments, before a cover to the walls could be raised. The unfinished property was sold to L. B. Chapman, in 1850, who finished the building and sold it to Medlicott & Osgood who are now manufacturing stockinet goods.

1845. Philip & E. G. Ripley of Hartford built a rolling mill about fifty rods south of the lower (canal) bridge, for the manufacture of iron. In 1852, E. G. Ripley retired from the business, which was carried on by P. Ripley until 1856, when the works were leased to T. G. Nock for five years, but one year's business enabled him to retire. The works have not been occupied since.

1845. Josiah Rice of Hartford erected a building a few rods north of the rolling mill, for the manufacture of Wesson rifles; but, instead of rifles, cotton batting and thread were manu-

factured by several rotating successors until 1849, when the property was sold to Apollo Willmarth of Medway, Mass.—the present owner, and a manufacturer of thread and twine.

1846. Royal Prouty, formerly from Spencer, Mass., built a house a few rods north of the town (canal) bridge for the manufacture of various kinds of wire, blind staples and covered bonnet wire. In the fall of 1857 the public were surprised by a dissolving view of Mr Prouty and most of his property. The works are now occupied by W. E. Rice of Worcester.

1846. The Connecticut River Company built a large building near the locks, to rent for various mechanical purposes, but in 1847 rented the building to the Connecticut River Mills, a joint stock company owned mostly in Hartford, for the manufacture of printing cloths and umbrella goods, which was continued nine years without a dividend, when the stockholders sold out their interest to A. Dunham and others, who are successfully manufacturing a superior article of thread.

1847. C. H. Dexter built a four-engine paper mill to manufacture manilla paper, to which he has added another engine, and otherwise increased the work.

1847. Leander Hotchkiss erected a building near the lower canal bridge, for the purpose of manufacturing edge tools, in company with Charles Dickerman of Westfield, but failing to agree, it was occupied by Hotchkiss as a small machine shop until 1849, when it was sold to Carroll & Risley and by them converted into a two engine paper mill for printing paper, and was run by them until the death of Mr Risley, when the property was sold in 1853 to S. N. Risley who carried on the business until 1857 and failed ; one of the mortgagers, John C. Ely of New York run the mill five months in 1858, then closed—the gates remaining in a *statu quo* condition until a fire in March, 1859, destroyed it. The ruins and land were sold in April to C. H. Dexter.

1854, 5 and 6. Persse & Brooks, built one of the best and largest paper mills in the country, fourteen 36 inch engines and three 84 inch Fourdrinier machines, with all the modern improvements in machinery, to make first class book papers. In 1857, they obtained an act of incorporation under the name of

Persse & Brooks Paper Works, which commenced its existence on the 1st of August, 1857, comprising three mills, store house, dwellings, &c., capital $450,000, employing about 200 hands, and making about eight tons of paper per day. The great financial crisis which commemorates this year, caused Persse & Brooks to suspend in September, but not affecting the corporation. The mills are in successful operation for the benefit of their creditors.

This year, also, the place was incorporated as a distinct town, under the name of Windsor Locks.

1859. The population of Windsor Locks is now about 1500. It contains 6 paper mills, 2 thread mills, 1 rolling mill, 1 silk and one stockinet manufactory, 1 wire mill, 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, and a manufactory of Holbrook's school apparatus, 7 stores, 1 Congregational Church, 1 Catholic Church, and a Methodist Congregation occupying a hall.

*The Congregational Church* of Windsor Locks, a branch of the First Church of Windsor, was organized on the 28th of February, 1844, in the chapel built ten years before on the ground in front of the present church edifice, and since that time regularly used as a place of public worship, until the erection of the present house. Its original members were thirteen. Two others, whose letters failed to come in season for the organization, were received the following sabbath: making the number at the beginning fifteen, six males and nine females.

Rev. Samuel H. Allen, the first and only pastor, was ordained April 22d, 1846, after one year's probationary services with the church. The house of worship now occupied, was begun in July following, and dedicated on the 17th March, 1847.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### Windsor since 1800.

The history of Windsor, since the year 1800, is simply the record of a quiet, prosperous agricultural town; possessing little or no interest, and unmarked by any event more startling than an occasional *flood*. We have enquired anxiously of all *knowledgeable* persons now living in Windsor, but could gain no interesting items of the town's progress within their recollections. We have painfully turned over leaves of musty old diaries and memorandum books, and have diligently consulted files of newspapers, but all to no purpose. Windsor has lived and grown, but of the *process* of growth there is little trace left.

In the war of 1812, some considerable political excitement agitated this as well as other towns; and a volunteer company was formed, which served at New London.

From an orderly book, belonging to the late David Pinney, we extract the following list of the members of the company. From a list of privates in the possession of H. H. Barbour, Esq., of Hartford, which he kindly placed at our disposal, we have selected a few additional names designated by an asterisk:

"Fort Trumbull, February 13, 1813. Provisions drawing for 60 men, from the above date to March 1st."

Capt. Blanchard,
Lieut. Jas. R. Halsey,
" Samuel White,
Ensign Jos. Smith,
" H. Rawdon,
Sargt. Abel Strong,
" Cyrus Bissell,
Eliphalet G. Allyn,
Levi Markham,
Morris Gillespie,
Pyrannus Holcomb,
John Smith, 2d
Ethan Merril,
Samuel Stiles,

Sargt. Chas. P. Hempstead,
" Calvin Adams,
Corp'l Richard Allyn,
Augustus Hoskins,
Timothy Wilson,
J. F. Phelps,
Amasa Bailey,
Avery Parsons,
Wm. Thrall,
Henry Clark,[1]
Chauncey Alford,
Samuel Hathaway,
Alfred Sikes,
Nathaniel Snow,
Joel Loomis,
Daniel Marshall,
Fredus Griswold, 3d
Jonathan Kent,
Roswell Cook,
Chester Soper,
Wait Hicox,
Thos. W. Stephens,
Philip Barnes,
Augustus Stebbins,[2]
Samuel Hathaway,
Austin Hall,
Roswell Brooks,
Samuel Hunting,
Oliver Roberts,
Stephen L. Wilson,
Aaron Smith, 1st,
Zenas Clark,
Jasper Peck,
Luther Lewis,
Harlow Case,
Richard Allen,
Zenas Sikes, 2d,
Horace Sikes,
Samuel Huntington,
Joseph Dilson,
Timothy B. Strickland,
Samuel Tucker,
Cyrus How,
Apollos Owen,
Wm. Porter,
Wareham Griswold, 2d,
* Hez. Griswold,
* Wm. Allyn, 3d,
* Ethan Barker, Jr.,
* Elihu Newbury, of Wintonbury, fifer,
* Timothy Townsend.

To this we may add the name of David Pinney, orderly sergeant.

Major Martin Ellsworth,[3] served at New London.

Cyrus Griswold[3] was in the 25th regiment, U. S. army.

The late Mayor William Howard[3] was also an officer in the U. S. army.

Ancient Windsor formerly covered an area of some forty-six square miles, but, by the separation of several towns from its limits, has been greatly shorn of its fair proportions, and is now bounded north by Windsor Locks; east by the Connecticut River; south by Hartford and Bloomfield; and west by Bloom-

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1 On H. H. Barbour's list is named as *drummer*.

2 Or Gustavus?

3 Not in the list. Added by ourselves, on good authority.

field and Simsbury. Its surface may be considered as divided into three planes or levels; the first, broad, rich meadow land, skirted by the river; west of this, a higher level, on which the village is mainly built; and west of this, a yet higher elevation, covered with woodland, etc., extending back towards the bounds of Bloomfield and Simsbury. The soil is variable, but all of it good. The inhabitants of Windsor are industrious, well-educated and "well to do in the world"— indeed, New England contains no pleasanter town or society than Old Windsor.

Churches, schools, etc., have been described in the preceeding pages.

The only manufacture carried on in Windsor, is that of woolen goods, by the SEQUASSON WOOLEN COMPANY. This was first started in the spring and summer, of 1853, under the name of the Windsor Knitting and Manufacturing Company, and was fitted up for the production of stockinet; but, owing to private difficulties, the property was assigned and sold before any goods were made. The present company was formed in the spring of 1835, with a capital of $26,000, owned by twelve individuals. The following gentlemen were elected officers, and held office without change until January 1st, 1859: Wm. S. Pierson, M. D., president; E. N. Phelps, secretary; F. M. Brown, treasurer; Wm. A. Lovell, agent. The first goods were sent to market December 6th, 1855. The mill is a substantial edifice of brick, four stories high, located a little northeast of the present railroad depot, and contains three sets of machinery, driven by steam. The annual amount of production is about $75,000; the annual amount paid for labor, is about $11,000; the annual quantity of wool used, is about 80,000 lbs; the annual number of hands employed, is from forty-five to fifty. The present officers are, L. B. Chapman, president; E. N. Phelps, secretary; F. M. Brown, treasurer; Wm. W. Billings, agent.

### *Poquonnoc,*

(Or Second Society,) situated on the Farmington (Windsor, or Little) River, is a thriving settlement. The river was formerly navigable to this place, and now affords abundance of water

power, which is improved by a variety of manufacturing interests.

At *Rainbow*, Charles W. Denslow has a mill, wire works, which employs about 20 hands.

Hodge & Co. have two paper mills, eight engines, and two machines, employing about 30 hands.

Denslow & Chase have a machine shop, employed principally in millwright work and paper machinery.

At *Poquonnoc* are the Franklin Paper Works, consisting of two mills, one of which is now owned by Buckland & Co., containing seven engines, one 62-inch Fourdrinier machine. The other mill has been recently sold to E. T. Goodrich of Hartford, and A. C. Goodman of New York, and has six engines, one 84 inch Fourdrinier machine.

A. M. Hathaway & Co. have a cotton mill, manufacturing cotton warps for carpets.

Harris & Co. have a cotton mill, with about 30 looms, manufacturing printing cloths.

Alexander Clapp has a grist mill for custom work.

Much of the land about Poquonnoc is what is termed *plain land* — sandy, partly covered with wood; when new, good for raising rye, well supplied with muck[1] holes, and needs only *energy* to cart the muck on to the sandy parts to make them capable of bearing good crops.

This muck, according to the experience of Mr. Daniel Buck, Jr., of Poquonnoc, on the upland, "is equal to barn-yard manure, load for load." We herewith present an elaborate analysis, made by Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Yale College, of this muck, and also of the compact peat underlying it, which Mr. Buck employs for fuel. Both were examined in the air-dried state.

| General Analysis. | Water. | Muck. |
|---|---|---|
| Water, | 17.20 | 18.05 |
| Vegetable or organic matter, | 74.17 | 76.03 |
| Ash, | 8.63 | 5.92 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 |

[1] Muck is the upper-crust, say 12 to 15 in. deep, pulverized by the action of the frost and rains.

Further there are

| | p. ct. | p. ct. |
|---|---|---|
| Matters soluble in water, | 1.80 | 2.94 |
| Matters soluble in weak solution of carbonate of soda so-called soluble geine, | 33.66 | 27.19 |
| Potential ammonia, | 2.92 | 2.92 |

The analysis of the ash of the above peat on a specimen from Mr. Buck's farm, gave the following results:

| | |
|---|---|
| Potash, | .69 |
| Soda, | .58 |
| Lime, | 40.52 |
| Magnesia, | 6.06 |
| Oxyd of iron and alumina, | 5.17 |
| Phosphoric acid, | .50 |
| Sulphuric acid, | 5.52 |
| Chlorine, | .15 |
| Soluble silica, | 8.23 |
| Carbonic acid, | 19.60 |
| Sand and charcoal, | 12.11 |

Calling the ash 6 per cent of the peat, instead of 5.92, and calculating its ingredients on that amount, we have the complete analysis of the peat as follows. For the sake of comparison, it is accompanied by a complete analysis by Dr. Voelcker, of well rotted stable manure, made from the mixed dung of horses, cows and sheep.

No. I, is the complete analysis of peat; No. II, of well rotted stable manure:

| | I. | II. |
|---|---|---|
| Water expelled at 212 deg., | 18.050 | 75.420 |
| Org. mat'r. Soluble in dilute solution of carb. of soda, soluble geine, | 27.190 | 16.530 |
| Org. mat'r. Insoluble in solution of carbonate of soda, | 48.840 | |
| Potash, | .041 | .491 |
| Soda, | .035 | .080 |
| Lime, | 2.431 | 1.990 |
| Magnesia, | .364 | .138 |
| Oxyd of iron and alumina, | .310 | .673 |
| Phosphoric acid, | .030 | .450 |
| Sulphuric acid, | .331 | .121 |
| Chlorine, | .009 | .018 |
| Soluble silica, | .494 | 1.678 |
| Carbonic acid, | 1.175 | 1.401 |
| Sand and charcoal, | .700 | 1.010 |
| | 100.000 | 100.000 |
| Potential ammonia, | 2.920 | .735 |
| Matters soluble in water, | 1.800 | 5.180 |

*The Congregational Church*

at Poquonnoc, known as the second in Windsor, was formed several years since, mostly by the labors of the Rev. T. H. Rouse, and with the aid of the Home Missionary Society. The field was hard to cultivate and discouraging to look upon. Universalism and infidelity had not only killed the ancient church of Poquonnoc, but had sown the seeds of a moral and religious lethargy, which had rendered this beautiful portion of the town a reproach to the cause of Christ, and it was familiarly spoken of in the surrounding country as *Sodom*. But through the labors of a few, and the blessing of God, the scene has changed. In 1853, a handsome church edifice of brick was erected, and soon after, a parsonage. In 1857, the Rev. H. J. Lamb became the pastor, and new improvements were undertaken upon the church and parsonage, which were temporarily checked by the financial crisis of 1857. Soon after an extensive revival commenced in the society, and resulted not only in a manifest spiritual increase of strength, but in a determined and successful effort to clear off the debts and incumbrances on the church.

# GENEALOGIES

AND

# GENEALOGICAL NOTES

OF

THOSE FAMILIES WHICH SETTLED WITHIN

THE LIMITS OF ANCIENT WINDSOR,

CONN., PRIOR TO 1800.

# ABBREVIATIONS.

*b.*, born.
*m.*, married.
*d.*, died.
*wk.*, week.
*mo.*, month.
*W.*, Windsor.
*E. W.*, East Windsor.
*Ell.*, Ellington.
*S. W.*, South Windsor.
*Wby.*, Wintonbury (now Bloomfield).
*Poq.*, Poquonnoc parish (in Windsor).
*W. L.*, Windsor Locks.
*W. Rec.*, Windsor Town Records.
*Old Ch. Rec.*, Matthew Grant's Old Record.
*dau.*, daughter.
*s.*, son.

The *Graveyards*, from whence inscriptions are given, are designated as follows:

*W. O.*, Windsor Old Cemetery.
*E. W. O.*, The Old E. W. Burying Ground in South Windsor.
*S. W.*, South Windsor New Graveyard.
*Wp. O.*, Wapping (S. W.) Old Burying Ground.
*Wp. N.*, Wapping (S. W.) New Burying Ground.
*Poq. O.*, Poquonnoc (Windsor) Old Graveyard.
*Poq. N.*, Poquonnoc (Windsor) New Graveyard.
*B.*, Bloomfield Old Graveyard.
*E. W. St.*, the Graveyard on East Windsor Street, between Warehouse Pt. and the Hill.
*Sc.*, Scantic (East Windsor) Graveyard.
*I.*, Ireland Street (East Windsor) Graveyard.
*K. M.*, Ketch Mills (East Windsor) Graveyard.

# INTRODUCTION.

The *ground-work* material for the genealogical portion of this volume, was the Ancient Windsor Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths, from 1635 to 1858, which were copied for me by my brother, William L. Stiles, with rare patience and accuracy.* The *filling-in* material has been drawn, 1st, from private family records, ancient documents, wills, etc., kindly placed at my disposal by their owners; 2dly, tombstone inscriptions collected from over fourteen graveyards within the limits of the towns which were formerly comprised in Ancient Windsor;† 3dly, from probate, state, church, and pastoral records, printed volumes, newspapers, etc., etc., too numerous to mention. In short, every means have been employed to render this portion of our history as interesting, reliable and complete *as possible* — for such an undertaking can never be complete, and must always fall far short of the ideal and desires of him who undertakes it. Two circumstances have principally prevented the work from being as full as I could have wished. First, that I was not a resident of the town, and thus did not possess the advantages of acquaintance, and traditionary knowledge of its inhabitants, which I should otherwise have enjoyed. I have therefore been obliged to *go by the written record*, and where that failed me, to rely on others. Secondly, *others*, especially the actual residents of the towns, who could and ought (for their own interests) to have aided me with those bits of personal and family history which public records fail to preserve — were strangely apathetic and indifferent to the matter. Out of over 1200 printed circulars containing genealogical inquiries, addressed *by name* to the residents of the six towns once comprised in Ancient Windsor, I have received *answers* to about *one dozen!* The questions which these circulars contained were such as every intelligent man — who knew the name

* Also the similar records of the town of *East Windsor*, from 1768 (the date of its separation from the old town) to 1835.

† As follows: *Windsor*. 1st Society, the old cemetery on Palizado Green. 2d Society, Poquonnoc, the old cemetery by Elihu Marshall's, and the newer one by the church. *Bloomfield*, the old cemetery. *East Windsor*. Scantic; Ketch Mills; Ireland Street; the Street between the Hill and Warehouse Point. *South Windsor*. 1st Society, the old burying ground; the new one by the church. 2d Society, Wapping, the old and the new burying grounds. *Ellington*, the old burying ground, and McKinistry cemetery.

of his grandparents, parents, his own brothers and sisters, &c. — could have answered in five minutes — without (one would suppose) any very alarming expenditure of thought, time, or effort. But indifference reigned supreme — and if in the following pages, which present *all* that authentic written records, correspondence and unwearied personal effort could gather, these persons shall find serious *gaps*, and faults of *omission*, they *may thank themselves!* I speak thus plainly because I am very well aware that these very persons will be foremost and severest in their criticisms of this my "labor of love." Another class, however — an almost infinitesimal minority — have treated the matter quite differently. They have furnished me every facility; have answered my letters fully and promptly; have confided to me valuable and treasured documents; have stirred up their friends and relatives to do likewise — in short, have manifested a lively rational interest in their own ancestry, and an appreciation of my labors for the gratification of that interest.

They have my most heartfelt thanks, and in these printed pages, methinks they will have a still greater reward, in the greater fullness of detail which their family records present. For, in a work of this kind, the value and interest of a genealogy must necessarily depend to a large degree upon the labor and assistance bestowed upon it by individual members of the family. They alone can give those little touches and incidents, which clothe and beautify the otherwise dry skeleton of dates.

Except in these cases, the genealogies which are here present must be considered merely as approximations to, or material for genealogies. The immense amount of *debris* — the *membra disjecta* — the odds and ends which could not be fitted in to their appropriate niches, have been preserved under the head of *Miscellaneous*. There they will — by the kindly agencies of types — be preserved, until the *right* time, when the *right* hand shall fit them each to their *right* place. It is believed that the forms of *arrangement* employed, are so simple and plain, as to need no elaborate explanation.

I might also add, that every genealogy has passed under my own eye — has been carefully collated with my large store of information and manuscripts, has been arranged and rearranged, and is now presented to the public, with a reasonable confidence that it will be found correct and trustworthy.

HENRY R. STILES, M. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., 1859.

# GENEALOGIES.

ABBE (Abbee, Abby, Abbey, Abbie). An original name at Enfield. SAMUEL of Windsor, bought land in Windham, of Obid, in 1714. SIMEON (s. of Thos.), b. Feb. 3, 1772. AMOS had—Amos, b. Jan. 27, 1792; Lucy, b. June 24, 1795; Abigail, b. July 28, 1797; Elijah, b. Aug. 1, 1793. JOEL (E. W.) had—Joel, b. Jan. 14, 1817; Lydia, b. Nov. 28, 1818; John, b. Feb. 26, 1822; Joel, b. March 12, 1824; Jacob, b. June 25, 1826; Eunice, b. April 26, 1832; Joseph, b. Dec. 20, 1836.

*Marriages* (E. W.). ROBERT M. m. Maria Wolcott, April 28, 1822; JOHN B. m. Abigail H. Kingsbury, Nov. 27, 1828; AMOS m. Clarissa L. Marble, Jan. 6, 1833.

*Deaths* (E. W.). HARVEY C. m. Mary Ann ——. He d. Aug. 8, 1846, a. 40 years (E. W. I.). Their s. Lester d. March 19, 1839, a. 2; ALICE H., dau. of Daniel and Amelia V., d. Sept. 20, 1856, a. 6; RUSSEL d. Nov. 17, 1851, a. 57, His wife, MARTHA, d. Sept. 24, 1851, a. 61; MARY, wife of Jeremiah, d. Aug. 21, 1797, in 63d year; LYDIA, wife of Jeremiah, d. Sept. 9, 1855, a. 79. They had—Harriet, d. July 6, 1807, a. 6; Minerva, d. Sept. 20, 1808, a. 3; Miles, d. Dec. 21, 1837, a. 39. BENJAMIN d. Nov. 24, 1836, a. 83.

ABBOT (Abbit, Abbett). GEORGE, a servant boy in W., was fined £5 for selling a pistol and some powder to the Indians, and bound by the court for his good behavior, 1640. At court in Hartford, 1647–8. In 1647 was fined 12*s* to Richard Lettin. He was a witness in the settlement between the Indians of Masaco (Simsbury) and John Griffen, in 1648. A George, Sen., probably the same, was at Norwalk, Ct., as early as 1655. ABIEL b. Aug. 10, 1693; m. Abigail Grant, Jan. 9, 1717; d. Jan. 21, 1758. She d. Aug. 22, 1724, in 29th year (E. W.). *Children*—Abigail, b. Nov. 25, 1718; Ann b. Aug. 3, 1721; Abiel, Jr., b. June 14, 1724.

ADAMS, EDWARD (of Hartford), m. Elizabeth Buckland of Windsor, May 25, 1660; he d. Aug. 15, 1683; left a small estate to his wife and daughter. *Children*—Edward, a. 12 years in 1683, d. before his father; Mary, b. Aug.

28, 1671. ADOMS, JOHN, m. Abigail Pinne, Dec. 6, 1677. *Children*—Abigail b. July 8, 1681; John b. March 15, 1682–3. ADOMS, SAMUEL, m. Deborah Gillet, April 23, 1694. *Child*—Gillet b. Feb. 19, 1694–95. ADAMS, WM., and Olive Westland, both of Windsor, m. June 16, 1823. William and Olive Holcomb m. Feb, 2, 1852. ADOMS, DANIEL, m. Mary (dau. of Sam'l) Pinne, Sept. 20, 1677. ADAMS, BENJ. W., m. Catharine T. Sedgewick, April 16, 1833 (E. W.).

ALEXANDER, GEORGE (Scotchman), m. Su. Sage, March 18, 1644. He paid 3*s* for a pew in 1659 — was probably the same who was a first settler at Northampton, in 1653. *Children*—John, b. July 25, 1645; Mary, b. Oct. 20, 1648; Daniel, b. Jan. 12, 1650; Nathaniel, b. Dec. 29, 1652; d. at Hadley, 1742, a. 90 years; Susan (or Sarah), b. Dec. 8, 1654, also a second John, and a daughter (*Old Ch. Rec.*). JOHN (s. of Geo.) had a son, Nathaniel, b. "ye beginning of April," 1676, at W.

ALVORD (Alford). BENEDICTUS m. Jane Newton, Nov. 26, 1640; joined the Windsor Church, 1641; was juror in April, 1643; sergeant in the Pequot fight, 1637; constable in 1666; will proved in 1683–4; estate £229 3*s* 9*d*. His son Josias had the farm granted his father by the county for services in the Pequot war; he d. April 23, 1683. *Children*—Jonathan, b. June 1, 1645; Benedict, b. July 11, 1647; Josias, b. July 6, 1649; Elisabeth, b. Sept. 21, 1651; Jeremy, b. Dec. 24, 1655.

JEREMY (son of Benedictus), m. Jane ——, who was his widow and administratrix in 1709; she d. May 19, 1715. *Children*—Benedict, b. April 27, 1688; Newton, b. March 24, 1689–90; Jeremiah, b. May 8, 1692; Jonathan, b. March 4, 1691, d. July 14, 1700; Jane, b. Jan. 14, 1698–9; Joanna b. March 1, 1701–2; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 22, 1703, d. Jan. 10, 1703–4; Elizabeth 2d, b. April 27, 1706; Job, b. Aug. 26, 1708.

BENEDICT (son of Jeremy), m. Abigail Wilson of Windsor, Jan. 12, 1714. *Children*—Benedict, b. Aug. 29, 1716; Abigail, b. Aug. 3, 1718, d. Jan. 16, 1746; Alexander, b. March 31, 1721; Jerusha. b. April 3, 1723, d. Feb. 15, 1753; Azuba, b. Feb. 19, 1727, d. June 2, 1786.

BENEDICT (son of Benedict 2d), m. 1st, Jerusha Ashley of Hartford, Aug. 9, 1744; she d. Jan. 18, 1761, a. 38 years; m. 2d, Rebecca Owen, Dec. 18, 1761; he d. Feb. 15, 1764 (?). *Children by 1st wife*—Deidamia, b. Jan. 13, 1744; Abigail, b. Dec. 3, 1747; Jerusha, b. Aug. 21, 175–; Alexander, b. June 25, 1752; Lucrece, b. March 27, 1755; Abigail, b. Oct. 23, 1745; Benedict, b. Feb. 27, 1757; Anna, b. April 7, 1759; George, b. March 10, 1761. *Children by 2d wife*—Rebecca, b. Oct. 24, 1762; Rossiter (dau.) b. Nov. 18, 1763.

JEREMIAH (son of Jeremy?), m. Sarah ——. *Children*—Sarah, b. June 16, 1712, d. June 9, 1715; Jeremiah, b. June 1, 1714, d. Jan. 4, 1751–2; Jane, b. June 1, 1715; Sarah 2d, b. Feb. 14. 1717–18; Jonathan, b. Sept. 16, 1720; Jeremiah, b. May 14, 1725; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 2, 1727.

JOB (son of Jeremy?), m. ——, was one of the first settlers at Harwinton, Ct., about 1734. *Children*—Job, b. July 3, 1736; John, b. Sept. 4, 1738.

JONATHAN (son of Jeremiah), m. Charity Thrall, Dec. 17, 1744. *Children*—Jonathan, b. Dec. 21, 1745; Joseph, b. July 6, 1748; Charity, b. June 20, 1750.

JEREMIAH (son of Jeremiah), m. Annie Giles, July 15, 1746. *Child*—Jeremiah, b. Feb. 16, 1746.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Births.*—AZUBAH, had Dorothy, b. July 28, 1750.

*Marriages.*—JOSIAH, m. Mary Drake (alias Case), Oct. 20, 1726. NATHANIEL, m. Experience (dau. of Joshua) Holcomb, July 3, 1724. JEREMIAH, m. Sarah (dau. of John) Eno, July 4, 1771. NATHANIEL B., m. Kezia Barber, April 14, 1829. WILLIAM, m. Maria Barber, July 9, 1835. ELIJAH L., m. Emily Sill, Sept. 30, 1850.

*Deaths.*—ABIGAIL (possibly wife of Benedict, jr., son of Jeremy), d. April 30, 1773, a. 93. ELIZABETH, d. May 18, 1727. JEREMIAH, d. July 9, 1714. JEREMIAH, d. June 6, 1709. AZUBAH, d. June 2, 1786. ELIZABETH (dau. of Jona), April 9, 1777, a. 7. JAMES (son of Jona) April 9, 1777 or 2. INIAS of Benedictus, d. May 10, 1722. WILLIAM and Clarissa (she d. Dec. 1, 1809 a. 35), had: William, d. March 14, 1806, a. 2; Felton, d. April 1, 1806, in 4th year. Capt. WILLIAM, had: Alanson H., d. April, 1810, a. 8 months; Selina, d. Feb. 4, 1821, a. 39; William F., d. Aug. 27, 1851, a. 43.

ALEXANDER (probably a brother of Benedictus 1st), m. Mary Vose of Windsor, Oct. 29, 1646, was a settler at Northampton. His children born at Windsor, were: Abigail, b. Oct. 6, 1647; John, b. Aug. 12, 1649; Mary, b. July 6, 1651; Thomas, b. Oct. 27, 1653; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 12, 1655; Benjamin, b. Feb. 11, 1657; Sarah, b. June 24, 1660.—*Old Ch. Rec.*

ALLEN and ALLYN. Among the original families of Ancient Windsor, there are three distinct families of this name. The ALLEN, from Enfield, who settled in East Windsor, and two families of ALLYN, one of Scotch and the other of English extraction. Owing to the peculiar disregard of orthographical correctness displayed by town clerks, and grave-stone cutters, as well as individuals themselves, it has become a difficult and almost impossible task, in many cases, to distinguish to which family an individual belonged. This consideration will sufficiently account for any errors which may hereafter be detected in the arrangement of this genealogy.

ALLEN (Allin, Alling — also Allyn). The descendants are very numerous in Enfield and East Windsor — there being about 50 tax payers of the name.* SAMUEL was chosen a juror of the Town of Windsor, March 5, 1644. He

* Our acknowledgements are largely due to Mr. Henry W. Allen of Warehouse Point, who kindly drew up and submitted to our inspection, an excellent outline genealogy of his ancestry.

died, and was buried April 28, 1848.* His widow, Ann, with her three sons, moved to Northampton, Mass., where she m. William Hurlburt. *Children*—Samuel; † Nehemiah; John.[1]

John,[1] m. Mary Hammond, and was killed by the Indians, at the battle of Bloody Brook in Deerfield, Sept. 18, 1675. *Children*—John,[2] b. 1670; Samuel,[3] b. 1673; Hannah, b. 1675.

John,[2] m. 1, Bridget ——, who d. Sept. 5, 1714. He m. 2, Elizabeth ——, who d. Feb. 27, 1759; he settled and lived in Enfield, where Abial Pease now lives. *Children*—Azariah, b. 1701; m. Martha Burt of Longmeadow; d. 1781; left one son, *Moses*, who lived and d. in Enfield; Ebenezer,[4] b. Feb. 11, 1711–12.

Samuel,[3] m. Hannah Burroughs, in 1700. Lived in Enfield, where Chauncey Allen now lives; died in 1735, a. 62. *Children*—Samuel,[5] b. 1702; Joseph,[6] b. 1704; John, b. 1712; m. Abigail Pease, 1737; lived where his father lived; he d. 1791, and left one son, *John*, who lived on the same place occupied by his father and grandfather, and had two sons, Isaac and Peter.

Ebenezer,[4] m. Rebecca Bartlett of Stafford, 1750; d. June 25, 1795. His wid. d. Sept. 16, 1817. *Children*—Ebenezer, settled in E. W; m. Chloe—; he d. Feb. 15, 1825, a. 73; she d. June 17, 1788, aged 33 (*E. W. Street Gd.*); Israel,[7] b. Nov. 5, 1753; Jonathan, settled in Enfield; Elijah, moved west; Solomon, settled in Enfield.

Samuel[5] (late of Enfield), m. Elizabeth Booth in 1728, lived in East Windsor where H. Barber Allen now lives. *Children*—Samuel b. June 13, 1729; Elizabeth, b. March 28, 1731; Abel, b. Aug. 14, 1733; Tabithy, b. April 13, 1736; Love, b. July 13, 1738; Peletiah; Zachariah,‡ b. Oct. 31,

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* Wyndsor, 8th September, 1648.

An Inventory of the estate of Samuel Allyn, late of Wyndsor, deceased:

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impr.: the horrsing and homelottes, 11*l*: It: 4 acres of meadow, 7*l*,..... | 18 | 00 | 00 |
| It: 15 acres ouer the great Riuer,..... | 15 | 00 | 00 |
| It: 18 acres of upland,..... | 4 | 10 | 00 |
| It: in goodes one bed with his furniture,..... | 5 | 00 | 00 |
| It: two beds more, &c.,..... | 2 | 14 | 00 |
| It: one pillowbeere, one table cloath & napkins,..... | | 10 | 8 |
| It: his wearing aparrell,..... | 5 | 5 | 00 |
| It: 3 Iron pots, 2*l* 5*s*; in brass, 1*l* 10*s*; in pewter, 1*l*,..... | 4 | 15 | 00 |
| It: in hogsheads, payles, tubbs and earthenware,..... | | 19 | 00 |
| It: 2 spinning wheels,..... | | 7 | 00 |
| It: in crookes, Grid iron, fire pan and tonge,..... | | 13 | 00 |
| It: his working tooles, 2*l* 2*s*,..... | 2 | 2 | 00 |
| It: a muskitt and sworde, 13*s*,..... | | 13 | 00 |
| It: a table and forme, and other lumber,..... | | 10 | 00 |
| It: in cattle, one cowe, one heifer, one yearling,..... | 12 | 00 | 00 |
| It: two swynes,..... | 4 | 00 | 00 |
| | 76 | 18 | 08 |

Henry Clarke.
David Willton.

† This Samuel had lands in Northampton in 1657; married Hannah Woodford. He died in 1719. His son Samuel died 1739, aged 63. His son Joseph died in 1779, aged 83. His son Thomas died in 1810, aged 67. The first minister of Pittsfield. His son Rev. William Allen, of Northampton, born 1784, known as the author of Allen's Biographical Dictionary.

‡ MSS. of H. W. Allen, Esq.

1742; m. Hannah ——; he d. Nov. 17, 1831, a. 89; she d. Dec. 28, 1848 a. 91.

Joseph,[6] m. Mary Hewlet, settled in East Windsor, where Jabez Allen. now lives; d. June 11, 1777, a. 73; she d. June 28, 1782, a. 78. *Children*—Hannah, m. Caleb Booth; d. Nov. 22, 1779, a. 55; was mother of Caleb Booth, Esq., who lived in East Windsor, where G. Newton Booth now lives. Joseph, Esq., b. 1725; m. Lois Burnham of East Hartford, Jan. 17, 1755; lived in East Windsor, where the widow of James B. Adams now lives; he d. Oct. 8, 1808, in 83d year; she d. Dec. 6, 1805, a. 75: Noah b. May 15, 1730; m. Annah Root of Somers, March 20, 1756; lived in East Windsor, where the late Daniel Allen lived and died; he d. Oct. 27, 1776, a. 47; she d. Oct. 10, 1806, in 78th year: David,[9] b. Nov. 22, 1734: Samuel,[10] b. June 8, 1736: Hezekiah,[11] b. Oct. 8, 1738: Mary, m. Matthew Thompson of Enfield; had 2 children: Dorcas, b. June 10, 1742; m. Henry Wolcott of East Windsor; d. May 9, 1822, a. 81; lived where Henry W. Bissell now lives.

Israel,[7] m. Martha French, 1778; d. Sept; 26, 1828, a. 75; lived in East Windsor;* she d. Sept. 20, 1826, a. 68. *Children*—Israel; Martha, b. Nov. 18, 1780, m. Elam Allen; Lydia, d. Nov. 23, 1786, in 4th year; Gaius, d. Dec. 23, 1787, in 3d year; Lydia; Gaius; Josiah, d. Aug. 2, 1828, a. 36: Michael, drowned July 4, 1813, a. 16; Mary, d. at Alton, Ill., Aug. 3, 1853, a. 38; Clarissa.

Abel,[8] m. Elizabeth Chapin of Enfield, Jan. 1, 1756. *Children*—Abel, b. Nov. 15, 1756; Phinehas, b. Oct. 31, 1758.

David,[9] m. March 1, 1742, Miriam Parsons of Somers, Ct., farmer, lived in East Windsor, near Luman S. Allen's present residence; he d. April 9, 1789, in his 50th year; she d. July 2, 1805, a. 75. *Children*—Nathaniel,[12] b. Jan. 2, 1754; David, b. Aug. 13, 1755; Moses, b. July 9, 1757; Solomon, b. June 20, 1759; Noah, b. Feb. 14, 1757; Timothy, b. Nov. 25, 1759.

Samuel[10] m. 1, Elizabeth Wells of East Windsor, who d. May 11, 1781, a. 33; he m. 2, Sarah Booth of Enfield, who d. July 27, 1800, in her 57th year; he m. 3, Lucy (wid. of Darius) Markham of Enfield; he d. Oct. 10, 1816, in his 81st year; lived where his father Joseph lived. *Children by 1st wife*—Elizabeth, b. April 8, 1763, m. Jonathan Pasco, Esq., of E. W. d. Oct. 2, 1837, a. 74; lived where Alvah Morrell now lives; had 10 children: Samuel S., m. Mary Allen of Enfield; lived where James H. Allen his grandson now lives; he died October 11, 1841, aged 77; had 7 children. Mabel, b. March 30, 1768; m. Simeon Pease of Enfield; died November

* The house in which Mr. Allen lived and died was built (by contract) in 1785. The agreement was entered into between the said Allen and one John Meacham, said Meacham was to build the house according to the specifications in the agreement, receiving therefor the sum of £48 15*s*, one half to be paid in cash the succeeding May, the other half in October, following, to be paid in neat cattle and grain, at the appraisal of indifferent men. Mr. Allen was to furnish the said Meacham five gallons of rum while doing the work.

3, 1804, a. 36; had 12 children; lived where Wells Pease of Enfield now lives; Joshua, m. Abigail Bartlett of East Windsor; lived where Henry W. Allen, Esq., now lives; he died Feb. 6, 1843, a. 72; had 6 children: Elam,[14] b. July 29, 1774. Sabra, m. John McThompson of E. W.; d. March 28, 1858, a. 84; had 10 children, and lived where her grandson, Franklin Thompson now lives. *Children by 2d wife*—Chester, b. June 13, 1780; m. Margaret Shaw of East Windsor; settled in Enfield, and moved to E. W., where he d. March 11, 1849, a. 69; had 6 children: Jabez, d. March 9, 1783: Jabez, b. Jan'y 25, 1786; m. Lucy Markham of Enfield; lives where his father and grandfather lived, and with his son Jabez S. Allen, Esq.; Mrs. Lucy Allen d. March 21, 1842, a. 64 (*Sc.*); has 2 children: Sarah, b. Aug. 1, 1789; m. Roswell Phelps of Enfield; settled in Wilbraham, Mass.; d. Oct 4, 1850, a. 61; had 4 children.

Hezekiah,[11] m. Abigail Bartlett, of Stafford, d. June 14, 1807, a. 68; lived in East Windsor, near the present residence of Asher Allen, his grandson. *Children*—Abigail, b. Oct. 28, 1769. Mary, b. Sept. 18, 1773. Hezekiah, b. Sept. 7, 1777; m. Nancy (dau. of John) Paine of Vt.; he d. March 11, 1846, a. 68; she d. July 20, 1843, a. 63: Hezekiah, b. Feb'y 27, 1804; had Giles, d. June 21, 1828, a. 14: Joel, b. June 28, 1781: Eunice, b. Dec. 9, 1783.

Nathaniel,[12] m. Annah ——; lived in E. W.; he d. Jan'y 5, 1804, a. 50; she d. Oct. 19, 1803, a. 47 (*I. B. G'd*). *Children*—Nathaniel, b. Dec. 16, 1774; Amzi, b. Aug. 16, 1776; Moses, b. Aug. 11, 1778; Mary, b. July 3, 1780; Annah, b. Oct. 11, 1782; Sarah, d. Nov. 3, 1807, a. 18 (*I. B. G'd*).

Solomon,[13] m. Martha Simons of E. Windsor; resided where his father did before him; he d. June 1, 1846, a. 80; she d. March 26, 1829, a. 56. *Children*—Roxalena, b. about 1792, d. Jan. 16, 1798, in her 6th year; Huldah, b. about 1794; d. March 10, 1813, in her 19th year; Luman S.,[15] b. Sept. 19, 1806; Charlotte, b. in 1809, d. March 23, 1811, a. 19 months; Huldah F. b. 1813, d. Aug. 31, 1841, a. 28 (dates from *Ireland graveyard, E. W.*)

Elam,[14] m. Martha (dau. of Israel) Allen, of East Windsor (they both being the fourth generation from the John who was killed at Bloody Brook); settled in Enfield, and afterwards moved to East Windsor, where he lived and died in the same place where Israel Allen settled, and near the present residence of his son Homer D. Allen, Esq.; she d. Oct. 25, 1852, a. 72; he d. Jan'y 3, 1855, a. 78. *Children*—Martha; Maronet; Elam; Julia Ann; Miranda; Lorina. Homer D., b. Jan'y 29, 1815; m. Lucy Stoughton of South Windsor, Sept. 24, 1844; lives in E. W., on the farm owned by his father and grandfather; has one son living, *Homer Stoughton Allen;* dau. Lucy E., d. 1852, a. 17 mo.; inf. son, d. 1846. Elizabeth W.; Henriette.

Luman S.,[15] m. Jan'y 16, 1834, to Ethelinda L. Kibbe, of Somers, Ct.; farmer, on the land occupied by his father and grandfather. *Children*—Ethelinda, b. Oct. 25, 1834; Emily L., b. April 29, 1836; Amelia A., b. Sept. 30,

1837; Georgiana, b. Jan'y 1, 1839; Delia H., b. June 14, 1847; Luman S., b. Nov. 12, 1852; Lizzie S., b. April 24, 1854; d. March 31, 1857.

ALLYN, ALEXANDER, was a Scotchman; was an extensive merchant at Windsor, Conn, and connected in trade with the Borlands of Boston; he was licensed at Windsor, to sell wine, and other strong drink, provided he would "not allow any to drink it in his house, and that he sell *cheaper* than others that have licenses;" he m. 1, Mary Grant of Windsor, Sept. 21, 1693; she d. Aug. 6, 1703, a. 29; m. 2, Elizabeth Allyn, dau. of Hon. John Allyn of Hartford, Dec. 21, 1704, who survived her husband, and m. for 2d husband, Mr. John Gardner of Isle of Wight, July 13, 1710; Mr. Alexander Allyn d. Aug. 8, 1708, a. 49 (*Tombstone*); his estate was £2,706 4*s* 2*d*; he gave in his will £10 to each of his brothers, Robert and William, then residing in Scotland, to be expended in Boston to purchase articles to be sent to them; he gave £15 for building a school-house on the Green in Windsor; to *Scott's Box* in Boston, £5; to Rev. Mr. Mather, £5; to Rev. J. Marsh, £5; to Mary Cross, his mother-in-law, £5 in specie; to Sarah (dau. of Thomas) Grant, a servant girl, 20*s*, to buy a Bible for her; to his only dau. Mary, £400 in cash, and the remainder to his sons. *Children by 1st wife*—Alexander, Jr., b. Sept. 9, 1695; John, b. July 25, 1697; William, b. April 9, 1701, d. May 16, 1701; Mary, b. June 7, 1702, d. Aug. 7, 1703. *Children by 2d wife*—Fitz John, b. Oct. 12, 1705; removed to New Haven where he lived; he was a gentleman of means and education.

ALEXANDER, Jr. (s. of above), remained at Windsor, where he was also a merchant and possessed of a large property; he m. Hannah Marshall of W., May 17, 1716; he d. April 2, 1742, a. 47; she d. Nov. 30, 1772, a. 78; his estate amounted to £8,875 9*s* 10*d*. *Children*—Abigail, b. Feb. 4, 1716–17, d. Sept. 20, 1719, "being scalded to death by running backwards into a kettle of hot water;" Alexander 3d, b. Dec. 25, 1718; Alexander, who m. Hannah Ellsworth, April 28, 1748; he d. March 3, 1790; she d. Dec. 7, 1796, a. 83: Abigail, b. Aug. 28, 1721; m. —— Ellsworth: Mary, b. July 14, 1733; m. Capt. James Hooker, and d. April 19, 1765, a. 22: Hannah, b. Aug. 13, 1736; Hannah, b. Oct. 30, 1743.

ALLYN (English), Hon. MATTHEW, m. Margaret ——; he d. Feb. 1, 1670, at W. *Children*—Hon. John;[1] Thomas;[2] Mary, m. Benjamin Newberry of W.

Hon. JOHN,[1] m. Hannah, dau. of Henry Smith of Springfield, granddau. of Wm. Pyncheon; he d. at Hartford, Nov. 16, 1696. *Children*—Anna, b. Aug. 18, 1654; Mary, b. April 3, 1657; Margaret, b. July 29, 1660, m. Wm. Southmayd of Middletown, Ct.; Rebecca, b. March 2, 1664; Martha, b. July 27, 1667; m. Aaron Cook: Elizabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1669, m. Alexander Allyn of W.

Capt. THOMAS,[2] m. Abigail (dau. of Rev. John) Warham, Oct. 21, 1658; he d. Feb. 14, 1695–6; she d. ——. *Children*—John, b. Aug. 17, 1659, d.

Oct. 4, 1659; Matthew (Col.),[3] b. Jan. 5, 1660; Thomas, Jr.,[4] b. March 11, 1663, m. Joanna ——; had an only dau., *Joanna*, b. Nov. 22, 1703; his property was distributed to mother and dau, in 1712; estate £258 10*s* 8*d*.; his widow m. for a 2d husband, Samuel Bancroft of Windsor (*Hinman*); John, b. June 24, 1665; Samuel, b. Nov. 3, 1667; Jane, b. July 22, 1670; m. —— Wolcott; Abigail, b. Oct. 17, 1672, m. —— Bissell; Sarah, b. July 13, 1674, m. ——; Hester, b. Oct. 29, 1679.

Col. MATTHEW,[3] m. Elizabeth Wolcott (granddau. of Hon. Henry W., Sen.), Jan. 5, 1686. She inherited from her grandfather, an estate situated in the parishes of Tolland and Ledyard Lauran, in Somersetshire, and at Willington, called Long Forth, in England. The rents of these lands, held by her husband in her right, were disposed of by him in his will, 1740, to their three living sons, and the four sons of his son Thomas, deceased. His estate was £1,806. He gave £4 to the 1st Society of Windsor.

"The Hon. Col. Matthew Allyn, Esq., who was many years one of the Council and Judge of the Superior Court, for the Colony of Connecticut, d. Feb. 17, A. D. 1758, in ye 98th year of his age. Mrs. Elizabeth Allyn, his consort, died June ye 4th, A. D. 1734, in the 69th year of her age" (*Tombstone in Windsor*).

"And here their bodies sleep in Dust,
Till the Resurrection of the Just."

*Children*—Thomas;[5] Matthew, Jr.,[6] b. Aug. 9, 1687; Peletiah,[7] b. May 3, 1689; Josiah,[8] b. March 9, 1692–3; Henry,[9] b. Dec. 16, 1699; Theopilus, b. Aug. 26, 1702.

Lieut. THOMAS,[4] m. Martha Wolcott, Jan. 6, 1686; she d. Sept. 8, 1687. *Children*—Benjamin,[10] b. Oct. 14, 1680; Martha, b. Sept. 1, 1687, d. Sept. 3, 1687.

Capt. THOMAS,[5] m. Elizabeth; he d. Dec. 11, 1738, a. 42. *Children*—Thomas,[11] b. Nov. 7, 1725; Theopilus,[12] b. Nov. 23, 1726; Eunice, b. June 7, 1730; Jonathan, b. March 5, 1733; Joseph, b. June 3, 1737.

MATTHEW,[6] m. ——; he d. before his father, who, in a codicil to his will, provided for the children; estate distributed in 1671. *Children*—Matthew, b. Dec. 20, 1740; d. Nov. 13, 1768, a. 28; Jonathan, b. Dec. 21, 1742; Elijah, b. Feb. 25, 1744. "In memory of Elijah Allyn, who after being mist 14 days, was on ye 5th of June, 1764, found drowned in Windsor Little Rivulet in ye 20th year of his age."—*Windsor Rec.* Dorcas, b. May 5, 1745; Esther, b. May 9, 1747; Moses, b. July 16, 1756; Aaron, b. April 5, 1753.

Capt. PELETIAH,[7] m. Mary, dau. of Thos. and Abigail (Edwards) Stoughton, Aug. 26, 1711. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Nov. 22, 1712; Peletiah, b. Oct. 4, 1714; Mary, b. Oct. 11, 1716; Theopilus, b. Aug. 28, d. Dec. 4, 1718; Dorothy, b. Nov. 5, 1719; Jerusha, b. March 3, 1723–4; Samuel Wolcott,[13] b. Dec. 6, 1727; Solomon,[14] b. Oct. 8, 1732.

JOSIAH,[8] m. Sarah Ellsworth, Feb. 9. 1726; he d. Feb., 1753, before his father, and his children received from their grandfather, the portion which he had designed for their father; his widow d. May 31, 1763, a. 65. *Children*—Josiah (Lieut.),[15] b. Nov. 3, 1727, d. Jan. 17, 1794, a. 67; his wid. Ann

d. March 18, 1795, a. 64; John b. Nov. 28, 1729; Matthew, b. April 3, 1732, d. Dec. 14, 1768; Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1731.

Maj. HENRY ALLYN,[9] m. Elizabeth; he d. June 23, 1753, a. 54, before his father, who made similar provisions for his grandchildren to those he had made for his other deceased sons. *Children*—Henry, jr.,[16] b. Feb. 4, 1728; Ann, b. Dec. 6, 1731.

BENJAMIN,[10] m. Ann Watson, Dec. 18, 1707. *Children*—Ann, b. Dec. 13, 1708; d. Sept. 10, 1717; Benjamin,[17] b. April 8, 1711; d. 1712–13; John, b. July 4, 1713.

THOMAS,[11] m. Sarah Phelps, Dec. 13, 1750. *Children*—Thomas, b. Dec. 30, 1751; Luke, b. Jan'y 17, 1753; Alexander, b. Feb. 14, 1757; Theophilus, b. May 23, 1759; d. March 29, 1767. Elisha, b. April 14, 1761; Sarah, b. Oct. 19, 1763.

THEOPHILUS,[12] m. Tryphena Wolcott, Oct., 1751; he d. Sept. 3, 1757. *Children*—Tryphena, b. Jan. 8, 1752; Abigail, b. July 25, 1754; Luke, b. Feb. 5. 1755; George, b. July 18, 1756.

SAMUEL WOLCOTT,[13] m. Joanna Mills, Feb. 20, 1755; he d. Feb. 27, 1801, a. 74; she d. July 9, 1794, a. 63. *Children*—Clarissa, b. Dec. 21, 1756; Mary, b. Oct. 30. 1767; Samuel, b. Nov. 15, 1769; Wolcot, b. Sept. 11, 1763; Clarissa, b. Jan. 13, 1766.

CAPT. SOLOMON,[14] m. 1, Abiah Stoughton, Dec. 8, 1756; she d. Nov. 9, 1788, a. 55 (*Bloomfield Graveyard*); m. 2, Rachel ———, who d. July 1, 1794, in her 50th year (*B. Graveyard*); m. 3, Sarah ———, who d. Sept. 17, 1819, a. 62 (*B. Graveyard*); Capt. Solomon, d. Nov. 16, 1810, a. 75. *Children*—Solomon, b. 1757; Abiah, b. Aug. 2, 1761; Hetty, b. Aug. 3, 1764; Chloe, b. May 19, 1768.

LIEUT. JOSIAH,[15] m. Ann Allyn, Dec. 3, 1751. He d. Jan. 17, 1794, a. 67, and his widow died March 18, 1795. Both their estates were distributed as one, at the same time; amount, £8055, 1s. 7d. *Children*—Roxana, m. Dr. Joseph Kingsbury of Ellington; Ann, b. Sept. 10, 1756; m. Dr. Daniel Porter of East Windsor. Rhoda, b. Sept. 18, 1757; Chloe, m. Dr. Elisha Sill of Windsor.

HENRY, Esq.,[16] m. Ann Loomis, Feb. 22, 1727; he d. June 23, 1753, a. 54; she d. Jan. 23, 1732. *Children*—Henry (Esq.), b. Feb. 4, 1728; d. May 8, 1804, a. 76: Ann, b. Dec. 6, 1731.

Capt. BENJAMIN,[17] m. Abigail Loomis, Aug. 9, 1733; he d. March 18, 1776, a. 66; she d. May 29, 1795, a. 74. *Children*—Abigail, b. Oct. 30, 1734; d. Sept. 12, 1737. Benjamin, b. Sept. 13, 1736; m. 1, Sarah ———; she d. Aug. 9, 1789, a. 50; m. 2, Abigail ———, who d. May 29, 1795, a. 84; he. d. Dec. 30, 1827, a. 90, and had O. Allin, d. July 9, 1762, a. 9 mo.; Abigail, b. Oct. 26, 1738; John, b. May 26, 1740; Samuel, b. April 17, 1742; Eunice, b. July 30, 1743; Ann, b. July 21, 1745; Job, b. Sept. 15, and d. Dec. 11, 1747; Dorothy, b. Feb. 12, 1749–50; Job, b. Nov. 24, 1753.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—JOHN, m. Elizabeth Mather, May 2, 1751. DAVID, m. Mary Bancroft, Feb. 27, 1753. DAVID, m. Miriam Parsons, of Somers, Nov. 14, 1755. ZACHARIAH, m. Huldah Parsons, of Enfield, Oct. 31, 1765. ELIJAH, m. Miriam Parker, of Southwick, Mass., Feb. 17, 1823. ELI B., m. Jerusha Mather, June 7, 1821. BENJAMIN, m. Cynthia Mather, Oct. 16, 1823. ALGERNON SIDNEY, m. Sarah E. Richardson, Sept. 4, 1835; Rev. SAMUEL H., m. Julia A. Pierson, Feb. 16, 1847. GEORGE W., m. Jane Doyle of Springfield, April 12, 1848; WM. A., m. Ruth Ann Phelps, Dec. 29. 1849; WM. A., of Bloomfield, m. Harriet Barnes, Dec. 24, 1858; BENJAMIN, m. Charlotte Phelps, May 11, 1828; ISAAC G. (E. W.), m. Sabra Thompson, Oct. 20, 1832; their dau. Emily G. d. Sept. 12, 1834, a. 15 mo.

*Births.*—SAMUEL had Samuel, b. Oct. 27, 1703; Mary, b. Sept. 1, 1711. JOHN m. Hannah Chapman, Feb. 20, 1723; child, William, b. April 22, 1728. JOHN (Allin) had Ephestion, b. April 21, 1731. JOHN had John, b. Oct. 10, 1751; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 11, 1753. JOHN (Allyn) had Sarah, b. April, 1756. JOSEPH had Lois, b. Sept. 2, 1751; Joseph, b. Aug. 22, 1753; Roxana, b. April 25, 1753. WILLIAM had William, b. Feb. 25, 1753. JOHN had Charles, b. March 19, 1762. JOHN 2d, m. Ruth Burnham of Farmington, Dec. 18, 1760, had John, Jr., b. March 5, 1762. JONAH had Theodore, b. Feb. 25, 1762. SOLOMON (s. of David), b. March 10, 1766. SAMUEL, m. Lucy Gillet, Jan. 5, 1764. Samuel, probably the same, had Samuel, b. June 16, 1764; Samuel, b. Jan. 15, 1765. JONAH, m. Susannah; he d. Nov. 3, 1799, a. 66; she d. March 26, 1800, a. 66; their son Theodore, d. April 10, 1762. MATTHEW, m. Mary ——; he d. Dec. 14, 1768, a. 37; his widow d. Sept. 6, 1777, a. 63. THOMAS had James, b. March 26, 1766; Eunice, b. April 18, 1768; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1770. ELIJAH had Mary Andrus, b. March 2, 1766; Rebecca, b. Dec. 24, 1767. CHARLES had Charles, b. Aug. 27, 1787; William, b. March 25, 1791; Eliphalet Gilman, b. Jan. 18, 1797. EBENEZER YOUNG, son of Sarah Allyn, and reputed son of Ebenezer Young, b. Oct. 19, 1777. JONATHAN had Jonathan, b. Feb. 20, 1772; Elijah, b. June 21, 1776. Ensign JOHN, m. Elisabeth ——; he d. Feb. 6, 1796, a. 67; she d. Feb. 1, 1813, a. 83.

*Deaths* (*W. O.*)—Capt. PELETIAH Allin, d. Nov. 3, 1766, a. 78; JOSIAH, d. Feb. 4, 1735, a. 61; WILLIAM, d. May 16, 1701; SAMUEL W., d. June 6, 1805, a. 4; ELISHA (of Elisha), d. Oct. 3, 1806, a. 3; ELIZABETH, d. Sept. 17, 1825, a. 72; JOSIAH, d. Dec. 2, 1797, a. 38; ELIZABETH (wid. of Charles), d. March 10, 1806, a. 37; FITZ JOHN, jr., d. Jan. 25, 1825, a. 38.

(*W. Rec.*)—"OLD MR. ALLYN," d. Sept. 12, 1675; THOMAS (of Thos.), d. April 18, 1688. THOMAS,[2] d. April 6, 1709; BENJAMIN, d. Dec, 14, 1712; JOHN, drowned June 3, 1714; LOVE (dau. of Samuel) Allyn, d. Sept. 17, 1757; SAMUEL (s. of Samuel) Allyn, d. Jan. 23, 1759; ELIZABETH (wife of Samuel) Allyn, d. Sept. 17, 1757; MATTHEW (s. of Thomas) Allyn, d. Nov. 13, 1768;

THOMAS, d. Nov. 13, 1781; WOLCOTT of Randolph, Vt., d. Jan. 18, 1843; SAMUEL, d. Jan. 29, 1718: his wife, SARAH (Cook), d. Nov. 22, 1724; ANN (dau. of Josiah) d. Oct. 28, 1756;

(*B.*)—ABRAHAM, d. Nov. 13, 1812, a. 33; EUNICE, wife of Jonathan, d. Jan. 20, 1794, in 45th year; AZUBAH, wife of Hezekiah (and dau. of Isaac and Azubah Gleason of Middlefield, Mass.), d. May 6, 1808, a. 30. Her son Henry d. Sept. 28, 1804, a. 24 days; MARY (wife of David), d. Jan. 14, 1754, in 23d year.

(*E. W. O.*)—ASHER (s. of Sgt. Joseph), d. Nov. 1, 1825, a. 59; his wife Chloe, d. Feb. 14, 1850, 84. DANIEL (s. of Daniel and Submit), d. July 22, 1806, a. 14 mo. ABIGAIL, d. Jan. 25, 1825, a. 84. SARAH W. (wife of Daniel Dwight), d. Sept. 14, 1836, a. 34, in Scio, Mich. WILLIAM E., d. March 5, 1849, a. 34, in Columbia, Miss. Deacon NOAH, m. (2d wife) Mary Potwine, April 2, 1822; she d. June 20, 1847, a. 75; he d. May 7, 1824, a. 67; ELIZABETH, wife of Capt. Noah, d. Oct. 3 0, 1802, in 48th year; PETER, son of Deacon Noah, d. Sept. 23, 1793, in 27th year; BETSY (dau. of Deacon Noah and wife of Timothy), d. March 20, 1812, a. 27.

(*St.*)—IANTHE S. (dau. of Jas. and Ann), d. Feb. 16, 1836, a. 10; William (son of same), d. Sept. 3, 1834, a. 21 mo. BENJAMIN, d. Nov. 21, 1800, in 45th year; his wife Miriam, d. July 5, 1827, a. 64; their dau. Ann, d. Sept. 25, 1790, in 3d year, and son Thompson, d. Jan. 2, 1809, in 17th year (they also had sons James and Isaac). NATHANIEL, d. Oct. 6, 1811, a. 36; his son John, d. Oct. 11, 1803. LUKE, d. April 4, 1835, a. 75; his wife Peggy, d. Oct. 24, 1832, a. 77. MARGARET (dau. of Luke and Mehitable), d. Jan. 12, 1838, a. 3. LATHROP E. (son of Lathrop and Sophronia), d. Sept. 9, 1841, a. 13; Bernard (of same), d. Sept. 29, 1841, a. 9. SAMUEL T., d. Aug. 9, 1841, a. 9 mo. FREDERICK R., d. Sept. 29, 1827, a. 9 mo; Leverette, d. Aug. 10, 1829, a. 5. HARVEY B., d. May 17, 1851, a. 39; his wife Submit, d. Nov. 16, 1847, a. 79; Daniel H. (son of Harvey B. and Marilla), d. Feb. 22, 1844, a. 6½. ELIZABETH A. (dau. of Hiram M. and Lucy), d. Oct 10, 1848, a. 15 mo.; Albert (of same), d. April 8, 1857, a. 7 yr. 8 mo. SOLOMON, Jr., d. Feb. 16, 1829, a. 31. DELMA, wife of Winthrop, d. Jan. 4, 1846, a. 34; their s. Marcus, d. Dec. 20, 1845, a. 11 wks.; their dau. Ellen F., d. Nov. 20, 1846, a. 6. HARRIET S. (dau. of Alfred and Henrietta), d. Nov. 12, 1842, a. 3 yr. 8 mo.; Henrietta T. (of same), d. Nov. 21, 1849, a. 4 w.

(*K. M.*)—ANN E., d. Oct. 4, 1844, a. 3. ISRAEL, d. Nov. 15, 1848, a. 69; his wife Rhoda, d. Jan. 18, 1856, a. 73.

(*S.*)—SAMUEL, jr., d. Nov. 10, 1836, a. 46; his wife Mary, d. May 21, 1823, a. 56. SAMUEL, m. Azubah Moody, Jan. 12, 1824; she d. Nov. 27, 1840, a. 76. JAMES O., d. Aug. 21, 1846, a. 61; his wife Eunice, d. June 30, 1848, a. 66. EBENEZER, d. Sept. 21, 1850, a. 75. ANNA LIVIA (dau. of Jabez S. and Ann), d. Jan. 21, 1852, a. 5. MARIETTE ABIGAIL (dau. of Henry W. and Elizabeth W.), d. Dec. 6, 1842, a. 5½.

(*E. W. St.*).—SAMUEL, d. Jan. 20, 1759, a. 29. SAMUEL (Allyn), d. Dec. 20,

1771, a. 70. ZACHARIAH (Allyn), d. April 2, 1784, a. 42. ELIZA, wife of Baxter H., d. Nov. 6, 1855, a. 22.

ALLISTON, William, d. May 30, 1684.

ANDERSON, ASAHEL, had Nancy, b. April 26, 1756; Ashbel, b. June 29, 1758. GEORGE, had Stephen Stedman, b. Feb. 27, 1796; Theodore, b. May 1, 1798; Violette, b. March 14, 1790; Chester, b. Dec. 8, 1791. RUSSEL (s. of Geo. and Aurelia), d. July 18, 1796, a. 2¼ (*E. W. O. Gd.*).

ATCHINSON, Silvester, had Laura, b. Sept. 3, 1780

ATWELL, JOSEPH, m. Miriam Case, Dec. 27, 1753, had Joseph and Benjamin, twins, b. Oct., 1754.

BAKER, JEFFRY, an original settler at Windsor, m. Jane Rockwell, Nov. 15, 1642. He d. July 7, 1655. *Children*—Samuel, b. March 30, 1644, m. Sarah Cook, June 30, 1670; Hepzibah, b. May 10, 1646; Mary, b. July 15, 1649; Joseph b. June 18, 1655; Abigail, b. Dec. 23, 1652.

JOSEPH (son of above), m. 1st, Hannah (wid. of Thos.) Buckland and 3d dau. of Nathl. Cook, Jan. 30, 1676; he m. 2d, Hannah Pomeroy of Northampton, July 8, 1702. *Children by 1st wife*—Joseph, b. April 13, 1678, d. Dec. 11, 1695; Lydia, b July 15, 1681, d. May 8, 1698; Samuel, b. Oct. 17, 1684, d. Oct. 16, 1685; Hannah, b. Dec. 19, 1686, d. March 8, 1687; Ebenezer, b. July 17, 1689. *Children by 2d wife*—Joseph, b. April 19, 1703; Samuel, b. June 28, 1705; John, b. Dec. 28, 1707; Hannah, b. April 9, 1709; Jacob, b. Jan. 11, 1710; Abigail, b. Nov. 11, 1712; Ebenezer, b. Jan. 31, 1714-15, Daniel, b. April 2, 1717; Heman, b. April 27, 1719; Titus, b. May 14, 1722.

JOSEPH, m. Abigail Bissell, Dec. 26, 1706. NATHANIEL, had Bezaleel, b. Oct. 9, 1745.

*Marriages.*—W. A., m. Frances P. Gillett, Dec. 7, 1841. JOSEPH, m. Elizabeth Marshall, Nov. 11, 1829. JOSEPH W., m. Hannah M. Clark, April 12, 1849.

*Deaths.*—SUSAN, wife of S. S. (dau. of Henry and Mary Taylor of Niagara co. N. Y.) d. Aug. 25, 1850, a. 35 years. HENRY E., s. of Simon and Harriet, d. June 21, 1824, a 15 mo.

BAILEY, SMITH (E. W.), m. Jerusha Backus, Jan. 8, 1772.

BALDWIN, DANIEL, had Elijah P., June 15, 1754.

BALLARD, DANIEL (E. W.), perhaps a son of John of Willington, Ct., had John, b. Nov. 19, 1784.

BANCROFT (Bancraft), JOHN, perhaps a s. of John of Lynn, Mass., was at W., 1645; m. Hannah Dupper, Dec. 3, 1650; he d. Aug. 6, 1662. *Children*—John b. Dec. 1651; Nathaniel,[2] b. Nov. 19, 1653; Ephraim,[3] b. June 15, 1656; Hannah, b. April 6, 1659; Sarah b. Dec. 26, 1661.

NATHANIEL,[2] m. Hannah (dau. of John) Williams, Dec. 26, 1677. *Children*—John,[4] b. Jan. 24, 1678; Nathaniel,[5] b. Sept. 25, 1680.

EPHRAIM,[3] m. Sarah Stiles, May 5, 1681. *Children*—Ephraim,[6] b. Feb. 8, 1682; John b. Feb. 8, 1685; Sarah, b. Feb. 26, 1686–7; John, b. Dec. 19, 1690; Benjamin, b. May 10, 1694; Daniel, b. July 16, 1700; Thomas,[7] b. Dec. 14, 1703.

JOHN,[4] m. ——, had Rachel, b. Aug. 2, 1723, d. July 8, 1735 (*E. W. O.*)

NATHANIEL,[5] m. Ann Wolcott, Dec. 21, 1732, she d. May 2, 1766. *Children*—Mary, b. Jan. 6, 1730; Sibel, b. Oct. 17, 1734; Hannah. b. July 22, 1735; Samuel, b. Oct. 29, 1737; Abner, b. Oct. 30, 1739; Jerusha, b. April 11, 1742; Thomas, b. Sept. 26, 1746.

EPHRAIM,[6] Jr., m. Frances Phelps, March 17, 1715. *Children*—Sarah, b. —— 30, 1715; Ephraim, b. Oct. 8, 1717; Ephraim,[8] b. March 12, 1818–9, d. July, 6, 1750; Isaac,[9] d. Aug. 17, 1720; Hannah, b. July 23, 1723; Eliza, d. July 13, 1750; Ruth, d. Jan. 28, 1727–8; Ruth. b. Sept. 7, 1729.

THOMAS,[7] m. ——. *Children*—Sarah, b. Dec. 15, 1728; Esther, b. Nov. 21, 1729; Thomas, b. Oct. 10, 1731, d. Aug. 6, 1758; Nathaniel, d. April 20, 1768; John,[10] b. Dec. 31, 1733; Edward,[11] b. July 13, 1737; Abel, b. July 25, 1740; Ann, b. Oct. 8, 1744; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 16, 1748.

EPHRAIM (E. W.),[8] m. Esther Leason of Enfield, Dec. 6, 1739. *Children*—Tryphena, b. Aug. 10, 1740; Alice, b. March 4, 1746, d. July 13, 1750; Esther, b. Dec. 23, 1744; Ruth, b. Dec. 13, 1746; Ephraim, b. Feb. 6, 1748–9, d. July 6, 1750; Ephraim b. Feb. 24, 1751; Noadiah, b. Dec. 13, 1753; Oliver July 22, 1757.

ISAAC,[9] m. Abigail Eggleston, Dec. 17, 1741; she d. June 17, 1758. *Children*—Isaac, b. Sept. 8, 1742; Abigail b. Aug. 23, 1744; Eunice, b. Feb. 16, 1747; Jerusha, b. Jan. 21, 1749; Lois, b. Nov. 5, 1752; Hannah, b. March 29, 1755.

JOHN,[10] m. ——. *Children*—Anna, b. Oct. 22, 1763; John, b. Oct. 13, 1767.

EDWARD (E. W.),[11] m. ——. *Children*—Sarah, b. Jan. 5, 1770; Thomas, b. Aug. 3, 1771; Editha, b. Feb. 20, 1778; Chloe, b. Sept. 13, 1781; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 28, 1783.

JOHN (E. W.), had Chloe, b. June 19, 1773.

SAMUEL, m. 2d, Wid. Joanna Allyn, Feb. 3, 1709–10; she d. Jan. 8, 1773, a. 97. *Children*—Margaret, b. May 15, 1698; Eunice, b. Dec. 29, 1708; Nathaniel, b. July 4, 1703; Elizabeth, b. March 27, 1706.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages* (*E. W.*).—BENJAMIN, m. Docia Goodale, Jan. 4, 1823. ALFRED, m. Minerva Clark, March 3, 1824. BISSELL, m. Joanna Morton, Nov. 24, 1824. CALEB I., m. Chloe Wolcott, Oct. 5. 1831.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*)—Lieut. SAMUEL, d. Nov. 29, 1742; Hannah (wife of S.), d. Jan. 24, 1708–9, in 38th year. BENJAMIN, d. Dec. 9, 1854, a. 77; his wife Anna, d. July 14, 1821, a, 41. FANNY, dau. of Anson and Miriam, d. Aug. 27, 1795.

(*K. M.*)—CHLOE, wife of David, d. Dec. 16, 1850, a. 78.

(*Sc.*)—MINERVA, wife of Alfred, d. July 14, 1827, a. 31; their s. John Clark, d. April 2, 1825.

(*Wp. N.*)—FREDERICK, s. of Henry and Aurelia, d. Sept. 13, 1850, a. 1 year 8 mo. JAMES B., d. Nov. 5, 1850, a. 8 years 9 mo.

BARBER, THOMAS, the first of the name in New England, came to W. with Mr. Frances Stiles' party, in 1635. The court held at Hartford, March 28, 1637, "ordered that Mr. Francis Stiles shall teach George Chapple, Thomas Cooper and *Thomas Barber*, his servants, in the trade of a carpenter, according to his promise, for their service of their term, behind 4 days in a week only to saw and slit their own work." He was made freeman in 1645. Was a soldier in the Pequot fight. In 1648 was a defendant in court. Sgt. Barber, for his disorderly striking Lieut. Cook, was adjudged to forfeit his office and pay £5. He removed to Simsbury, where he contracted to build the first meeting-house. He m. Jane ——, Oct. 7, 1640. *Children*—John,[2] bap. July 24, 1642; Thomas,[3] bap. July 14, 1644; Sarah, bap. July 19, 1646; Samuel,[4] bap. Oct. 1, 1648; Mary, bap. Oct. 12, 1651; m. —— Hale, settled in Suffield; Josiah,[5] bap. Feb. 15, 1653.

JOHN,[2] m. Bathsheba ——; lived at Simsbury; was a freeman in 1669; made his will Feb. 4, 1711–12. *Children recorded at Windsor*—Joanna. b. April 8, 1567; John, b. July 14, 1669.

THOMAS,[3] m. Mary Phelps, Dec. 13, 166–, lived at Simsbury; he d. at Simsbury, May 10, 1701. Estate £488 18*s* 3*d*. *Children*—Mary, b. Jan. 11, 1666; Sarah, b. July 12, 1667.

SAMUEL,[4] m. 1, Mary Cozzens; he m. 2, Ruth (dau. of John) Drake, June 25, 1676; he lived in W. a little n. of Millbrook, afterwards removed to Simsbury. *Children by 1st wife*—Thomas, b. Oct. 7, 1671, buried Oct. 31, 1673; Samuel,[6] b. July 26, 1673. *Children by 2d wife*—John,[7½] b. Jan. 25, 1676; Hannah, b. Oct. 4, 1681; Ruth, b. July 24, 1683; m. William Phelps, settled in W., near where William Cook now lives; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 9, 1684; m. Daniel Loomis, lived in W., near where R. W. Loomis now lives: David, b. May 12, 1684; m. Hannah Post, and settled on lands at Hebron, willed to him by his father: Sarah, b. Aug. 28, 1698; m. 1, Stephen Palmer, and settled in Poquonnoc; m. 2, a Phelps, moved to Westfield: William;[7] Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1704; m. Peter Brown, settled in W., near Julius Ransom's present residence: Mindwell ——, d. unmarried; her brother Joseph was appointed administrator on her estate, March 17, 13; estate £61 11*s*: Joseph;[8] Benjamin.[9]

JOSIAH,[5] was m. to Abigail (dau. of Nathaniel) Loomis, Nov. 22, 1677, "by Capt. Newberry;" lived in s. part of Windsor, near the river; she d. Feb. 9, 1700–1. *Children*—Abigail, b. March 12, 1678; Josiah, b. 1685; Nath.,[10] b. April 6, 1691; Rebecca, b. April 11, 1698; Jonathan,[11] June 4, 1694; Aaron,[12] July 20, 1697.

SAMUEL, Jr.,[6] m. Martha Ponder of Westfield, June 18, 1713. *Children*—

Martha, b. May 1, 1714; Hepziba, b. April 8, 1716; Samuel, b. Aug. 28, 1717; Thomas,[13] b. May 5, 1720; Ezekiel, b. Sept. 25, 1721; Benjamin.

William,[7] m. Esther Brown, Nov. 5, 1700, lived at Poquonnoc; d. July 17, 1704. *Child*—William,[14] b. Dec. 31, 1701.

John,[7½] m. Jane Alford, July 24, 1717. *Children*—John, b. June 19, 1718; Jane, b. June 16, 1720; married David Thrall, lived in W., where Horace Thrall now lives; Naomi, b. Jan. 27, 1721; m. Daniel Barber of W.: Gideon,[15] b. Aug. 26, 1723; Asahel, b. Dec. 6, 1725; d Nov. 6, 1726: Asahel, b. Aug. 10, 1727; m. Mary Collier of Hartford, settled at Harrington: Reuben, b. Jan. 26, 1728; m. Sarah Merriman of Harrington, where he settled: Jerusha, b. Sept. 26, 1730; m. Jonah Barber, lived in W., where J. P. Ellsworth now lives; David,[16] b. March 31, 1733: Noah, b. May 8, 1735; m. Sybil Booth of E. W., on Oct. 28, 1761, where he settled; his dau. Tarzah was b. July 9, 1762; Mrs. Sybil, d. Aug. 16, 1815, a. 81; he d. March 13, 1822, a. 87: Joel, b. Oct. 22, 1736; m. Mary Drake, went to Simsbury; Jerijah,[17] b. 1739: Ruth, b. Nov. 10, 1740; m. 1, Titus Burr of Bloomfield; m. 2, Ebenezer Burr of same place.

Joseph,[8] m. Mary Loomis, May 6, 1708. *Children*—Joseph, b. Jan. 28, 1708–9; Samuel, b. Aug. 6, 1710; Daniel, b. July 2, 1712; Mary, b. March 24, 1714; Mindwell, b. Oct. 8, 1716; Daniel, b. April 23, 1719; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 5, 1721: Jonah,[18] b. Jan. 9, 1723.

Benjamin,[9] m. Hannah Lewis, June 30, 1720, settled at Poquonnoc, near Wm. Barnes' present place. *Children*—Benjamin, b. July 11, 1721; Eldad, b. Jan. 23, 1723.

Nathaniel,[10] m. Mary Filley, July 2, 1711. *Children*—Mary, b. Aug. 6, 1713; Josiah,[19] b. March 6, 1714; Nathaniel,[20] b. Dec. 5, 1717; Abigail, b. Dec. 11, 1720; Azuba, b. Oct. 31, 1725.

Jonathan,[11] m. Rachel Gaylord, Aug. 4, 1720. *Children*—Rachel, b. Sept. 6, 1721; Kezia, b. Jan. 25, 1722–3; Azuba, b. Dec. 20, 1724; Lucy, b. Dec. 26, 1725; Ann, b. Dec. 2, 1728; Jonathan, b. Dec. 3, 1731; Shadrach, b. Jan. 28, 1733–4; Oliver,[21] b. Jan. 29, 1735–6.

Aaron,[12] m. Mary Duglas of W., late of New London, Feb. 2, 1724. *Children*—Mary, b. Sept. 13, 1726; Aaron, b. Oct. 16, 1728; Elizabeth, b. May 20, 1731; Moses, b. Nov. 2, 1733; Hannah, b. June 17, 1729; James, b. March 22, 1742; Elijah,[22] b. Jan. 11, 1745; Ann, b. March 10, 1748.

Thomas,[13?] m. Jane Isham, Jan. 10, 1748. *Children*—Jane, b. Oct. 12, 1749; d. Nov. 14, 1749; Thomas, b. Nov. 13, 1750; Jacob, b. June 16, 1752; Mary, b. Aug. 14, 1754.

William,[14] m, Abigail Brown, March 10, 1725–6. *Children*—William, b. Sept. 19, 1727; Abiel, b. April 8, 1730; Elijah, b. Feb. 1, 1731; Abigail, b. March 23, 1733; Luther, b. Oct. 1, 1736.

Gideon,[15] m. 1, Anna Gillet, Nov. 9, 1744; he m. 2, wid. (Clark) Hoskins, and lived where William Shelton now lives; removed to Vt. *Child-*

*ren*—Daniel, b. June 15, 1745; Shubal, b. Sept. 8, 1747; Anna, b. March 27, 1751; Tryphena, b. Dec 1753.

DAVID,[16] m. Mary Brown, Feb. 12, 1754; settled in W., about one mile w. from Joel Palmer's present residence. *Children*—David, b. Jan. 15, 1755; Chester, b. Nov. 20, 1764; Clare, b. Sept. 18, 1772.

JERIJAH,[17] m. Loannah (dau. of Amos) Filley, Dec. 5, 1765; d. Feb. 7, 1792. She d. July 9, 1793, a. 49. *Children*—Jerijah,[23] b. Aug. 23, 1736; Loannah, b. March 9, 1768; m. Wm. Cooley; settled at Granville, Mass.: John, b. May 19, 1770; m. 1, Ann Newberry; 2, Miss Catlin; settled at Torrington, Ct.: Roxana, b. Aug. 17, 1772; m. Cyrus Miller; settled at Hartland: Lucina, b. Nov. 17, 1775; m. Theo. Ensign; live in Ohio: Rhoda, b. April 20, 1783; m. Roger Phelps, Windsor.

JONAH,[18] m. Jerusha Barber, July 10, 1747; she d. Feb. 6, 1781. *Children*—Jerusha, b. July 12, 1751; Benj., b. Aug. 6, 1753; Tabitha, b. May 6, 1757; Huldah, b. Jan. 4, 1766; Esther, b. June 5, 1773.

JOSIAH,[19] m. Sarah Forbes of Hartford, June 28, 1745. *Children*—Josiah, b. Oct. 9, 1742 (?); Sarah, b. Feb. 6, 1749–50.

NATHANIEL,[20] m. Hepziba Loomis, Sept. 13, 1739; had Hepsibah, b. March 9, 1739.

OLIVER (E. W.),[21] m. Ann Root of Westfield, Jan. 30, 1766. *Children*—Oliver, b. March 3, 1767; Grove, b. July, 19, 1769; Eunice, b. July 6, 1772; Orrison, b. Oct. 2, 1775; Anne, b. March 22, 1778; Leete, b. April 25, 1782; Henry, b. July 2, 1796.

ELIJAH,[22] m. Abigail Wood, Dec. 29, 1768. *Children*—Elijah, b. Oct. 24, 1769; Abner, b. Sept. 18, 1772; Roger, b. Jan. 29, 1775; Abigail, b. Aug. 18, 1778.

JERIJAH, jr.,[23] m. 1, Deborah (dau. of Seth) Dexter, May 26, 1796; she d. Sept. 29, 1803; m. 2, Anna (dau. of Nathaniel Hayden, May 27, 1806; she d. Nov. 5, 1858; he d. March 24, 1820. *Children*—Deborah, b. April 10, 1798; m. Solomon Phelps, Poquonnoc; Fidelia, m. Alonzo Bridges; settled at Milford, N. Y.: Nathaniel Hayden; Rhoda Ann L., d. Oct. 30, 1826, a. 18; Mary Jane, d. Sept. 14, 1821, a. 11; John Henry,[24] b. March 10, 1813; Samuel Thomas, d. Feb.17, 1816, a. 4 mo.; Samuel Jerijah, d. Dec. 23, 1821, a. 4.

JOHN HENRY,[24] m. Clarissa (dau. of Strong) Hayden of Bennington, N. Y. *Children*—James Henry, b. July 20, 1829; Strong Hayden, b. Oct. 12, 1851; Mary Grace, b. April 9, 1853; d. Aug. 29, 1853; Milton, b. Dec. 16, 1854; d. May 23, 1856, Gerald Thomas, b. Aug. 18, 1858.

SIMEON (E. W.), m. Lois Allyn, Sept. 26, 1771; he d. Oct. 7, 1808, in 68th year; his wife Lois d. July 29, 1814, a. 63. *Children*—Cynthia, b. Oct. 20, 1772; Simeon, b. March 17, 1774; Louis, b. Oct. 16, 1775; Rachel, b. Sept. 25, 1781; Hadassah, b. Dec. 22, 1784.

JAMES (probably son of Aaron and Mary), m Esther Allyn, July 17, 1768. *Children*—Esther, b. Sept. 7, 1769; James, b. Nov. 19, 1771; Allyn, b. May

14, 1774; Asa, b. April 12, 1776; James, b. June 2, 1778; Oliver, b. June 3, 1780; Russell, b. Jan. 11, 1783; Henry, b. July 1, 1785.

DANIEL, had Naomi, b. July 20, 1743; Daniel, b. Nov. 8, 1744.

BENJAMIN, m. Ruth Booles, Dec. 3, 1778, and had Ruth, b. Oct. 27, 1780; Jonah, Sept. 20, 1783.

JOSEPH, Jr., m. Elisabeth Cook, June 18, 1728; had Joseph, b. May 6, 1729; Elizabeth, July 18, 1731; Lucy, b. July 11, 1734.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUTH, had Submit, b. Feb. 28, 1772.

*Marriages.*—Lieut. JOSIAH, m. Sarah Drake, Nov. 5, 1701; he d. Dec. 14, 1729; she d. Dec. 13, 1730. JONATHAN, Jr., m. Elisabeth Osborn, April 17, 1760. ASAHEL, m. Sarah Osborn, Aug. 1, 1767. JOSIAH, Jr., m. Naomi Williams of Hartford, March 26, 1767. MARTIN, m. Cath. Moore, Dec. 28, 1832. NOAH (E. W.), m. Peggy Sanders, Nov. 4, 1821. ASHBEL (E. W.), m. Elisabeth Phelps, Sept. 4, 1823. HENRY (E. W.), m. Mary Pease, May 10, 1817. HENRY (E. W.), m. Emily Terry, Jan. 27, 1829. ALLYN, m. Charlotte Cass of Canton, Dec. 25, 1822. ELISHA, m. Chloe Riley, Dec. 30, 1828.

Hinman gives the following: JOHN, and Bathsheba his wife, at Springfield as early as 1670; they had children b there, viz., Return, b. May 29, 1672; Thomas, b. Feb. 4, 1674; Mary, b. Feb. 13, 1677, perhaps others. Thomas d. at Westfield or Suffield, July 11, 1689. SAMUEL, of Hebron, is described, in a deed from Rev. Thomas Buckingham of Saybrook, as from Windsor. JOHN and SAMUEL, from W., were first proprietors and settlers at Harwinton, 1733–4. For several families of BARBER, of Simsbury, etc., see Abiel BROWN'S *Genealogical Sketches of the First Settlers of West Simsbury, now Canton, Conn.*, pp. 18–29.

*Deaths.—K.M.*—SIMEON, d. June 22, 1847, aged 73. RACHEL, d. Aug. 19, 1854, aged 73. JANE R., dau. of Alonzo and Nancy M., d. March 13, 1846, aged 5 mo. SARAH D., wife of Edward W., d. Sept. 21, 1851, aged 24.

*E. W. O.*—GEO. W., d. Oct. 6, 1853, aged 53. SALLY, dau. of Nath'l and Sally, b. in Vt., d. at her grandfather Bissell's residence, Feb. 20, 1795, aged 5 mo., 10 d. ELDAD, d. Nov. 7, 1844, aged 76. His wife, Lois, d. Nov. 7, 1843, aged 75.

*Sc*—SHADRACH, d. Feb. 24, 1855, aged 48. HARRIET B., d. Sept. 28, 28, 1851, aged 48. OLIVER, Jr., d. May 20, 1822, aged 55. Sarah (his wife,) d. Oct. 10, 1854, aged 80. Their dau., Persis, d. Aug. 27, 1816, aged 2 yrs. 1 mo. GEORGE, d. Oct, 24, 1842, aged 76; his wife, Betty, d. Aug. 20, 1853, aged 82. MARY ANN, wife of Geo. W., d. March 21, 1843, aged 36. Her dau., Sarah, d. March 31, 1843, aged 2 yrs, 6 mo. ANNA, d. Dec. 11, 1829, aged 52.

*W. Rec.*—HANNAH, wife of Joseph, d. July 7, 1705. SAMUEL, Sen., d. Mch. 12, 1708. HEPZIBAH, wife of Samuel, d. Dec. 20, 1711. MINDWELL, d. Dec.

3, 1712. ABIGAIL, dau. of Joseph, d. July 11, 1714. Dea. SAMUEL, d. Apl. 12, 1715. DANIEL, s. of Joseph, d. June 27, 1714. ELIZABETH, dau. of same, d. June, 1722. SAMUEL, s. of Samuel, d. Feb. 1, 1722-3. RUTH, wid. of Samuel, d. Nov. 13, 1731. NATHANIEL, d. Aug. 6, 1768. JOHN, d. Mch. 29, 1767. Wid. JANE, d. Dec. 25, 1770. FREEMAN, d. Jan'y 16, 1857, aged 69. ESTHER, d. Oct. 27, 1732. SUBMIT, dau. of Ruth, b. Feb. 28, 1772.

BARKER, THOMAS, was an original settler at W. SAMUEL was made freeman in Oct. 1658. REUBEN had—Reuben, b. Oct. 16, 1789; Sarah, b. July 15, 1792; Chauncy, b. Jan. 6, 1794; Perrin, b. Feb. 16, 1796; Oliver, b. Dec. 2, 1802; HORACE, m. Cynthia Bower, Sept. 3, 1822.

BARNARD. The Windsor Barnards are supposed to have descended from Francis, who with his brother John, both first settlers at Hartford, moved to Hadley, Mass., in 1659.

Sgt. JOSEPH, m. Abigail Griswold, Oct. 4, 1705; she d. in 1747; her son Joseph executor; inventory £200 and over. *Children mentioned*—Joseph, Edward, Francis, Abigail, Sarah, Ann, Rebecca. (*Hinman.*)

Lieut. JOSEPH, d. 12, 1736. *Children*—Sarah, b. Sept. 23, 1707; Joseph. b. March 16, 1708; Ebenezer, b. Sept. 8, 1710; Ann, b. Feb. 28, 1712; David, b. Nov. 3, 1714; d. May 27, 1719; Francis, b. Sept. 9, 1719.

JOSEPH had Joseph, b. Dec. 11, 1744; Jehuben, b. Feb. 15, 1751; Elijah, b. Aug. 31, 1757; Elizabeth, b. July 30, 1776; Joseph Standleff, b. Feb. 25, 1779; Lorinda, b. Nov. 10, 1780; Elizur, b. Oct. 30, 1783; Joseph, b. Dec. 11, 1784

ROBERT, had wife Mary, who d. June 5, 1727, in childbed, leaving a dau. Mary born same day; he m. Ruth Loomis, Nov. 1, 1728.

JOSIAH, m. Elizabeth Holcomb, Feb. 9, 1743.

JOHN, m. Rebecca Holcomb, Nov. 26, 1750, had James, b. June 17, 1751.

Dea. JOSEPH of Windsor, d. 1788.

EDWARD (Capt.), d. at W. about 1783; wife was Mabel ——, and his children mentioned, Lemuel, Edward, deceased, Mabel, Abigail, Hannah, Miriam and Roxana.

EDWARD, Jr., d. before his father, about 1775, leaving a widow, Ruth, and children, Ruth, a. 10 years, Edward 8, Sarah 6, Selah 5, and Lucretia 3, whom he entrusted to guardianship of his father Capt. Edward. (*Hinman.*)

BARRETT, ZEBULON and ELIZABETH had Elizabeth, who d. May 2, 1778, a. 12 years; John, d. Nov. 2, 1774 in second year; Zebulon, d. Dec. 26, 1775; a. 38 years; Hannah, wife of John, d. Sept. 21, 1776, a. 73 years. (All from *E. W. O.*)

BARTLETT, JOHN, was early at (Poquonnoc), Windsor; in 1648 he kept the Rivulet ferry; he d. May 14, 1670. *Children*—Ezaza (Isaiah), b. June 13, 1641; Benjamin, bap. March 26, 1643; Hepzibah, b. July, 14, 1646; Jehoiada, bap. Dec. 23, 1649; Mehitable, b. Feb. 27, 1650; Ephraim, b. Oct. 19, 1644; d. 1648.

Benjamin (son of John), m. Deborah Barnard, June 8, 1665; he d. Oct. 25, 1668. *Children*—Deborah, b. Aug. 3. 1666*; Benjamin, b. June 21, 1668,* d. March 2, 1675; Ezaza, —— 9, 1670; m. Abia Gillet, Dec. 3, 1663. *Child*—John, b. Sept. 12, 1664 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Barnard† (*Hinman*), a son, b. July 26, 1672; Ephraim, b. June 17, 1673*; Jehoidah, b. Nov. 1, 1675*; Benjamin, b. Dec. 15, 1677*; John, b. June 29, 1678.*

Jehoiadah (son of John), m. ——; he d. June 14, 1718. *Children*—Sarah, b. May 30, 1677; James, b. Dec. 7, 1631; d. March 8, 1694-5. Joseph, b. Nov. 11, ——; Samuel, b. April 11, 1688; Isaac, b. May 22, 1696.

John (son of Benjamin), m. ———. *Children*—Samuel, b. Jan. 31, 1715, Capt. Jonathan, b. 1716, E. W.; m. wid. Hannah (Watson) Bissell, of East W., Jan. 26, 1743; he was a farmer, and d. March 29, 1799, in East W.; she d. Sept. 21, 1806, aged 93. *Children*—Samuel, b. Jan. 15, 1744-5: Hannah, b. Nov. 8, 1746: Eunice, b. May 18, 1749: Ann, b. March 10, 1750-1.

Samuel, (E. W.) s. of Jonathan, m. Anne Crane of E. W., Sept. 14, 1767; was a farmer; d. in East W., Nov. 29, 1825; she was b. March 12, 1747, and d. March 17, 1831. *Children*—Col. Jonathan, b. July 25, 1769: Abigail, b. June 25, 1772; m. Joshua Allen of E. W., dec'd: Samuel, b. Sept. 6, 1779: Anna, m. James Harper of Enfield, dec'd: Sarah, m. Capt. Clark Foster of Ellington, whom she survives.

Samuel, Jr., (E. W.) son of Samuel above, m. Lydia Pinney of Ellington, Oct. 28, 1802; he was a farmer in E. W., and d. Sept. 11, 1845; she was b. Oct. 9, 1776, and d. May 14, 1838. *Children*—Persis, b. Sept. 20, 1803, d. Oct. 12, 1803; Samuel William, b. April 5, 1805, d. Sept. 14, 1807; Mary Ann, b. Nov. 8, 1806, m. Alman Noble of E. W., and d. Sept. 17, 1848; Samuel William, b. March 5, 1810; Eunice King, b. April 4, 1812, m. Alman Noble of E. W.: Henry, b. Nov. 25, 1813, d. Jan. 26, 1847: Otis Pinney, b. Sept. 25, 1815, d. Nov. 24, 1856; Lydia Persis, b. Oct. 8, 1807, m. George Parsons of E. W.

Samuel William (E. W.), s. of Samuel above; m. Elisabeth B. Noble of E. W., Sept. 29, 1830; she d. Sept. 24, 1842, a. 33; he m. 2, Octavia C. Tarbox of E. W., Sept. 14, 1843; is a farmer in E. W. *Children*—Samuel I., b. Sept. 23, 1831, m. Caroline P. Cotten of E. W., Dec. 10, 1856; Elisabeth M., b. May 15, 1836; Clara Maria, b. June 22, 1846, d. July 10, 1849; Octavius W., b. Dec. 1, 1850; Lucy C., b. Aug. 4, 1857.

Isaiah (probably $Ezaza^2$ of $John^1$), had John b. Sept. 11, 1664.

Gershom had Joseph, b. Jan. 23, 1748-9; Lucy b. Nov. 18, 1750.

Josiah (E. W.), had Anne, b. June 25, 1773.

John (E. W.), had Betty, b. April 13, 1775; John, b. March 6, 1777; Harvey, b. Jan. 30, 1779; Hannah, b. Aug. 28, 1781; Levi, b. May 8, 1784; Clara, b. March 1, 1788.

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* Windsor Records.

† Perhaps Barnard Bartlett, who m. Elizabeth Drake, of Northampton, Jan. 14, 1702-3.

Wid. BARTLETT, d. Feb. 21, 1719–20.

EDWARD, d. 1676; no family; made his will Feb. 24, 1675, as he was entering service against Indians; he mentions his house and land at Greenfield (Poquonnoc), of money due to him from Jas. Hillier, from the county, &c.; he gave property to Benoni, son of Christopher Crow, of Simsbury; also to Josiah Clark.

For the following interesting genealogy of the family of the late Rev. Shubael Bartlett of East Windsor, we are mainly indebted to private papers and memoranda in the possession of his widow.

ROBERT came over in the Ann, 1623, aged about 17; he m. Mary (eldest dau. of Richard and Elizabeth) Warren, 1628, and d. 1676, aged 73; his widow d. 1683, aged 43. *Children*—Benjamin; Joseph; Rebecca, m. Wm. Harlow, 1649; Mary, m. 1, Richard Foster, Sept. 10, 1651, m. 2, Jonathan Morey, 1659; Sarah, m. Samuel Rider of Yarmouth, Dec. 23, 1656; Elizabeth m. Anthony Sprague of Hingham, 1661: Mercy, b. 1650, m. John Ivey of Boston, Dec. 25, 1668; Lydia, b. 1647, m. 1, Jas. Barnaby, 1673, m. 2, John Nelson of Middleboro. She d. 1691.

BENJAMIN, m. 1, Sarah (only dau. of Love and Sarah*) Brewster, of Duxbury,† 1656, settled early in D., where he d. 1691, leaving a second wife, Cecilia, in 1678. *Children*—Benjamin; Samuel; Ichabod,[2]; Ebenezer; Rebecca, m. William Bradford, 3d, 1679; Sarah, m. her cousin Robert (son of Joseph) Bartlett, 1687.

ICHABOD,[2] lived in Marshfield, m. 1, Elisabeth (dau. of Robert) Waterman, and his wife Elisabeth (dau. of Thos.) Bourne; he m. 2, Desire (dau. of Seth) Arnold, granddau. of Rev. Samuel A. of Marshfield, Nov. 14, 1709; removed to Lebanon, Ct., between 1690 and 1700; he d. 1717; guardians were appointed to all his children, except Ichabod, Jr. *Children by first wife*—Ichabod[3]; Josiah[4]; Nathaniel; Joseph, m. Sarah Morton, 1727, had Sarah, b. 1737; Joseph, b. 1738; Thomas, b. 1742; Josiah, b. 1744; Martha, b. 1747; Hannah, b. 1749; Elizabeth; Mercy, m. Thos. Davie, 1739. *Children by second wife*—Seth, lived at Lebanon, no issue, adopted Jesse Wright and left his estate to him: Sarah, m. Cornelius Drew of Kingston, Feb. 27, 1728-9.

ICHABOD,[3] m. Desire (dau. of Nathaniel and Hannah‡) Otis, 1747. *Children*—Lydia, b. May, 1748, m. Abner Kellogg of Colchester, had Seth, Otis, Mary, Margaret, Lucy; Desire, b. April, 1750, m. Daniel Strong of Lebanon, had Daniel, Josiah B., Shubael, Hannah, Mary, Julius, Clarissa; Judah, b. June, 1752, m. Luna Abel of Lebanon, had Sherman, Abel, Ichabod,

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* Sarah Brewster (wife of Love) was dau. of Hon. William Collier, who with his wife Elizabeth came over as a merchant in 1633, was an Assistant from 1636-1663 inclusive. Another dau. Mary, was 2d wife of Gov. Prince.

† Son of the renowned Elder William Brewster.

‡ Daughter of Col John Thatcher.

Thomas, Caroline, Hannah Hunt; John,[5] b. Sept. 29, 1754; Hannah, b. May, 1756 or 7, m. John Shapley of New London, had John, Ruby, Henry, Abigail; Mary, b. April, 1760, m. Hallet Gallup—no issue: Lucy, b. 1763, m. Andrew Champion of East Haddam; Seth, b. June 1766, m. Alethea (dau. of Rev. H.) Ripley, of Greensfarms, Fairfield Co., Conn., had 1 son and 3 daughters.

Josiah,[4] m. Mary (dau. of Zebulon and Elizabeth*) Chandler. *Children*—Ichabod, b. Oct. 17, 1723; Nathaniel, b. 1756; John, was a physician, moved to Rhoda Island and Nantucket; Chandler, m. Delight McCall of Lebanon, had Cyrus McCall, Julius, Mercy, Elizabeth; Mercy, m. Patrick Butler, had Patrick, James, John, Harriet; Mary m. Peleg Thomas of Lebanon, had Violetta, Mary, Sarah, Peleg; Elizabeth, m. Mr. Martin, moved to Maine or Nova Scotia; Nathaniel, m. Mary Otis, sister of his brother Ichabod's wife. *Children*—Josiah, Otis, Harvey, Martin, Flavel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Eliza.

Deacon John,[5] m. Desire, dau. of Thomas and Susannah (Clark) Loomis, at Lebanon, 1774; he d. at E. W., Aug. 2, 1831. *Children*—Ruby, b. Nov. 17, 1775, d. April 27, 1791; Shubael,[7] b. April 2, 1778; Hannah, b. Feb. 29, 1780, d. Aug. 22, 1803; Loomis, b. March 23, 1782, d. Dec. 20, 1805; John,[8] b. Aug. 16, 1784; Mary, b. Oct., 1786; m. Deacon Charles Sexton of Ellington, 1803, had 9 sons and 2 dau.; Lucy. b. June 2, 1790, d. March 15, 1840 at E. W.; Seth C., b. Oct. 26, 1796, m. Laura Butler of Lebanon, had Sarah, John Milton, Seth C., d. May, 1830, at Lebanon, and his widow m. a Mr. Dimmock, and died a few years after.

Rev. Shubael,[6] grad. Y. C., 1800, m. Fanny, dau. of John and Lois (Allen) Leffingwell, (b. at Norwich, Sept 23, 1778), on the 19th of Jan., 1803, at Hartford; settled as 2d minister of the church at E. W., Feb. 15, 1804; he died June 6, 1854, aged 76. *Children*—John Leffingwell,[10] born at Hartford, January 3, 1804; David Ely,[11] born at East Windsor, September 29, 1805; Fanny Leffingwell, born at East Windsor October 23, 1807; m. Dea. Azel Stephens Roe (son of John and Rebecca R., of New York), Nov. 12, 1828; settled at E. W. in 1830; they have Fanny, b. Sept. 19, 1830; John, b. March 20, 1833; Mary, b. July 19, 1835; Azel, b. Dec. 13, 1838; Isaac Foot, b. Aug., 1841; George Huntington, b. March 28, 1843; Charles Loomis,[12] b. at E. W., Aug. 31, 1809; Shubael Fitch,[13] b. Aug 23, 1811; Elisabeth Goodwin, b. July 19, 1813, m. Rev. Samuel Robbins Brown, late missionary to Macao and Hong Kong, China, for eight years. Now settled at Rome, N. Y. *Children*—Julia Maria, b. at Macao, Feb. 18, 1840; Robert Morrison, b. at Hong Kong, March 30, 1842, d. there Jan. 28, 1843; John Morrison, b. at Hong Kong, Aug. 30, 1845; William Howard, b. at New York city, April 27, 1848; Harriet Whiting, b. at Owasco Lake, N. Y., April 5, 1852; William Allen,[14] b. Sept. 12, 1815; Henry Thomas,[15] b. Jan. 23, 1818; Daniel Wadsworth, b. Jan. 21, 1821, m. the widow of his brother Shubael, in 1858.

* Granddau. of Capt. John Alden and his wife Priscilla Mullens of the Mayflower party.

Rev. JOHN,[7] grad. Y. C., 1807; m. Jane Golden, of Warren, N. Y., Sept., 1812; settled at that place in the ministry in 1811; now lives at Avon, N. Y.; had many children, of whom Mary, Harriet, Jane, John, David, Henry, and Julia only lived to adult age.

OTIS,[8] m. ——. *Children*—Charles, m. Emily (dau. of Volkert) Veder; resides in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; had Cornelia, Charles T., Howard, Mary Emily, Adia C.: Joseph, m. Mary Ann (dau. of Perez) Otis; resides in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; had Frances C., Henry, Dwight K., Edward O., Stanly H.; William; Dudley, m. 1st, Mabel, and m. 2d, Ann (daus. of Perez) Otis; had by 1st wife, Susan K., Elizabeth O., J. Edwin; by 2d wife, Martha B., Anna G., Louisa M., Emma H.

HARVEY,[9] m. Eve, dau. of Martin R. and Sarah (Treadway) Kellogg, Feb. 4, 1762. *Children*—James, d. a. 59; Nathaniel d. a. 55; Charlotte, d. a. 48; Newton, d. a. 47; Mabel, d. a. 24; Harvey Kellogg, d. a. 45; Lavinia d. a. 38; Clarissa, m. A. Fulton of Amsterdam, N. Y.; d. a 36.

JOHN LEFFINGWELL,[10] educated at Y. C., 1828; m. Ann, widow of Elias Boudinot Caldwell, of Washington City, D. C., Sept. 17, 1828; she was the youngest dau. of Gen. James Lingan, of Maryland, who was killed at Baltimore by a mob in 1812; she had 3 children by her first husband, living at time of her second marriage. *Children*—Ann, b. at Hartford July 30, 1829; John L., b. at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 11, 1831; James Lingan, b. in Genesee county, N. Y., about 1834.

DAVID ELY,[11] grad. Y. C., 1828; teacher of deaf and dumb at N. Y. Institute; m. Fanny P. (dau. of Theodore) Hinsdale, of Pittsfield, Mass., July 15, 1846. *Children*—Fanny, b. June 9, 1847, at N. Y., d. March, 1848: Theodore H., b. Jan. 7, 1849, at N. Y.; Mary Leeds, b. Sept., 1850.

CHARLES LOOMIS,[12] m. Emeline (dau. of Elisha and Sarah) Morton, of E. W., Dec. 20, 1832; removed to Baltimore, Md. *Children*—Hannah Huntington, b. at E. W., Sept. 9, 1834; Emeline, b. at E. W., March 28, 1838; Shubael, b. at E. W., June, 1846; Charles Morton, b. at Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1845.

SHUBAEL FITCH,[13] M. D., grad. Y. C., 1833; studied medicine; grad. at medical department of Y. C., after which he studied at E. W., Hartford, and in the hospitals of New York city; from Sept., 1837 to October, 1838, was professor in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; in 1840 he commenced practice at Lyme, Ct.; in Sept., 1812, m. Miss Fanny Griswold, dau. of Charles and Ellen (Perkins) Griswold, and granddau. of Gov. Roger Griswold.

"Dr. B. had made high attainments in medical science and skill, and had a good practice, but he was attracted to join a small and select company who were going to California, as their physician. He left home in March, 1849, went by land to New Orleans, thence by steamer to Corpus Christi, across the country to Mazatlan, and by sea to San Francisco. His health began to fail soon after his arrival. Though it was usually robust, by the fatigue of his long journey, miserable accommodation on board the Chilian brig from Mazatlan, and the sad change from the comforts and endearments of home to the privations of California at that period, it was completely destroyed. Soon after his arrival, he met with Major Kingsbury of the U. S. army, whose

friendship he had gained in Connecticut, having been his family physician. Major K. assisted him to a lucrative situation for medical practice. But it was too late. His health was rapidly failing, and he resolved to leave immediately for home. He left Sacramento for San Francisco (expecting there to take the steamer), in the U. S. transport schooner Invincible, in which Major K. had procured him a passage. But his disease (chronic dysentery) increased rapidly, and he d. Oct. 12, 1849, on his way down the river, and was buried at Benecia, in a cemetery belonging to the U. S."

His wid. m. his brother Daniel W. Bartlett, August, 1858. *Children*—, b. March, 1844; d. June following; Adaline Champlin, b. March 27, 1846; Charles Griswold, b. Dec. 25, 1848.

William Allen,[14] m. Louisa B. Stewart of Philadelphia, June 27, 1843; is now settled in New Orleans, La. *Children*—William, b. at N. O., March, 1844, d. next June; Edward, b. at N. O., Nov., 1845; Louisa, b. at N. O., Dec., 1846; Lucy, b. at N. O., 1850.

Henry Thomas,[15] m. 1, Elizabeth Sophronia Hudnell of Darien, Ga., at E. W., March 21, 1848; settled at New Orleans, La.—then at St. Louis, Mo.; she d. at E. W., Oct. 2, 1849, a. 23; he m. 2, Mrs. Margaret (Combs) Winn, at New Orleans, Nov. 28, 1850. *Child*—Henry Hudnell, b. at N. O.; d. June 8, 1849, a. 4 mo. 10 days.

*Deaths* (W.). Peggy (Harper), wife of Col. Jonathan Bartlett, d. Jan. 1, 1840, a. 68; Joseph, s. of Col. Jonathan and Peggy, d. Oct. 8. 1802, a. 5; Fanny, (dau. of above), d. Sept. 30, 1802, a. 15 mo.; Elisha (s. of above), d. Feb. 9, 1816, a. 1 mo.; Jonathan, d. March 1, 1836, a. 40; John S. (s. of above), d. Aug. 4, 1829, a. 15 mo.; John (s. of above), d. Oct. 1, 1841, a. 8. Elizabeth R., dau. of Otis P. and Samantha, d. March 8, 1847, a. 2 years 9 mo.

BASCOMB, Thomas, came to Windsor with Mr. Francis Stiles, 1635; had Abigail, bap. June 7, 1640; Thomas, bap Feb. 20, 1641–2; Hepzibah, bap. April 14, 1644.

BAXTER, Francis (of Enfield), m. Sarah Ellsworth, May 7, 1764; had Levi, b. Aug. 14, 1764.

BEAMOND, Samuel, m. Margaret Chapman, May 10, 1693; had Hannah, b. April 2, 1698; Samuel, b. June, 6, 1704; a Margaret (wife or dau.?), d. Aug. 12, 1715.

BELCHER, Samuel, m. Mabel Stoughton, Aug. 17, 1732; d. in 1756; supposed to have been killed at or near Crown Point; left no children; estate £296; his will, presented to the court by Col. Joseph Richards of Dedham, Mass., as executor, devised his property to his wid. and his cousin Belcher, son of Joseph Richards of Dedham, except small sums to his brother-in-law, Rev. Andrew Tyler, and Rebecca Walton. (*Hinman.*) Elijah, d. May 7, 1832, a. 58 years.

BELKNAP, Samuel had David, b. Aug. 5, 1742. Samuel, m. Mary Newton, June 19, 1754. Job had Frances, b. June 22, 1755; Eleanor, b. Feb. 9, 1757; Patience, b. Feb. 28, 1759; Ebenezer, b. Nov. 30, 1760; Clarissa, m. Moses Severance, Sept. 5, 1821.

*Deaths* (*Sc.*, *E. W.*)—Job, d. Jan. 8, 1817, a. 52: his wife Hannah, d. Jan. 19, 1813, a. 66. Ebenezer, d. May 4, 1816, a. 55. Olive, d. Aug. 18, 1828, a. 29. Darius, d. May 7, 1834, a. 65. Francis, m. Hannah Prior, June 7, 1824; d. Aug. 1, 1823, a. 37: her son Francis, d. Dec. 11, 1821, a. 9 days. Henry Hudson (s. of Chester and Lavinia), d. July 19, 1848, a. 28. Amelia (dau. of same), d. Feb. 20. 1814, a. 1 mo. 23 days. Chauncey, Esq., d. July 25, 1844, a. 57: his wife Anna, d. Oct. 8, 1850, a. 60: Mary Ann (dau. of above), d. May 2, 1828, a. 16. James (s. of Elam and Rachel), d. Aug. 12, 1854.—(*Wapping.*)

BENTON, Thomas, m. Ann Stanly, July 3, 1761; had Elihu Stanly, b. Dec. 8, 1762; Thomas, b. Nov. 20, 1766; Theodore, b. April 12, 1769; d. Nov. 11, 1773: William, b. Feb. 2, 1772; d. Nov. 22, 1773: Ann, b. Dec. 5, 1786.

*Deaths* (*W.*).—Thomas, son of above, d. Nov. 2, 1815, a. 77; his wife Ann, d. June 14, 1803, a. 60. Eliza dau. of Elisha, d. Oct. 14, 1814, a. 19.

BIDDLE, was buried Dec. 25, 1647; left a dau., Hannah b. Oct.2, 1644. Jonathan, had Hannah, b. Oct. 11, 1741; Abigail, b. May 26, 1743; Jonathan, b. Feb. 6, 1744–5; Mabel, b. June 26, 1749; Rachel, b. Aug. 30, 1751; Anne, b. Nov. 25, 1753; Theodolph, b. Jan. 20, 1759. Jonathan, jr., (son of above), had Nabby, b. Feb. 7, 1772; Candas, b. Nov. 21, 1774; Jonathan, b. March 27, 1777. Ephraim, d. June 25, 1831, a. 72 (*E. W. O.*). Jonathan, m. Rexy Caldwell, Oct. 14, 1828. James, m. Abigail Allyn, June 12, 1822. James, jr., m. Electa Griswold, Nov. 16, 1826.

BIRGE (Birdge, Burge), Daniel, came from Dorchester, Mass., with Mr. Warham, of whose church he was a member; had a home lot in Windsor, Feb. 6, 1640; also 16 acres "beyond the 2d Pine Plain, west side of Mill Brook, and 8 acres south of Mill Brook, 8¼ acres on the side of Pine Hill," and many other lots on both sides of the river, which were afterwards owned by his son Daniel; deeds dated before 1646; he purchased land in Windsor of Nathan Gillet, in 1644; also of James Enno in 1647; was juror in 1649; he m. Elisabeth (dau. of William) Gaylord, Oct. 5, 1641; he d. 1651; his wid. m. Thos. Hoskins, of W. *Children*—John, born 1642, died 1643;* Daniel,[1] b. Nov. 24, 1644; Elisabeth, b. July 28, 1646, d. soon; Jeremiah, b. May 6, 1648. "Oct. 22, 1668, Jeremiah Birdge being in the woods alone while his brother was gone home with a load of wood, he went again for more wood, [and] found his brother lying under the limbs of a tree which had fallen when he went from him and he returned home, and John Gaylord and John Birdge went with him to the place and found Jeremiah lying on his face on the ground, and three boughs pressing him down, one 'cross his neck, and another 'cross his waist, one 'cross his legs. So they got him out and carried him home the 23d day. The cause of his death judged by six men warned by the Constable to be by the fall of the tree upon him. [He] was buried aged 20 years and half."—*Windsor Records.* Jeremiah, after his

* Hinman.

father's death, contracted (Dec. 19, 1663,) with his father-in-law, Hoskins, to serve him until 21 years old, and, in case of his death, his brother John was to serve out his time for him; Jeremiah d. a. 20 years, 6 mos., and John served out the time, and had the benefit of the land according to contract. John,[2] b. Jan. 14, 1649; Joseph, bap. Nov. 2, 1651, d. July 18, 1705; his wife, Mary, d. April 11, 1690. Joseph of Litchfield, one of first settlers there was probably his son.

Daniel,[1] m. Deborah Holcomb, at Hartford, Nov. 5, 1668, "by Mr. John Allyn"; propounded for freeman, May, 1670; d. Jan. 26, 1697–8; she d. May 26, 1686. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. April, 25, 1670; Deborah, b. Nov. 26, 1671; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3, 1674; Mary, b. Dec. 25, 1677, m. before father's death: Daniel, b. Sept. 16, 1680; Daniel b. Dec. 3, 1682, d. Jan. 12; probably the Daniel who, according to Hinman, moved to Hebron about 1709 (for notes on the *Hebron* Birges, see *Hinman*); Abigail, b. ——, 1684; John,[3] b. Sept 19, 1689; Cornelius,[4] b. July 30, 1694, d. 1697; Esther, b. 1697.

John,[2] m. Hannah Watson, March 28, 1678; he d. Dec. 2, 1697; she d. July 24, 1690. *Children*—John, b. Feb. 4, 1679 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Hannah, b. June 17, 1682; Jeremiah,[5] b. Sept. 22, 1686; Mary, b. Sept. 9, 1688.

John,[3] m. Abigail Marshal of Northampton, Nov. 16, 1702. *Children*—Samuel, b. June 7, 1709; Abigail, b. June 13, 1706, d. Dec. 18, 1712.

Cornelius,[4] m. Sarah Loomis, Feb. 8, 1721; he d. June 23, 1763; she d. Oct. 2, 1776. *Children*—Sarah, b. March 5, 1722-3, m. a Swetland; Isaac, b. July 26, 1725, d. 1761 or 3; left estate to her brother Jonathan; Abigail, b. Feb. 15, 1731, m. Jas. Spencer, 1751; Jonathan,[6] b. 1734, d. 1776; Hannah, b. 1727, m. —— Grant.

Jeremiah,[5] m. Mary Griswold, Jan. 1, 1718; he died 1775. *Children*—Jeremiah, b. Dec. 23, 1719; Mary, b. Aug. 23, 1721; John, b. April 25, 1723; David, b. May 16, 1725; Ann, b. Oct. 28, 1726; Peletiah,[7] b. Sept. 8, 1730; Hannah, b. March 18, 1731; Mindwell, b. March 24, 1733; Lucy, b. Sept. 23, 1736.

Capt. Jonathan,[6] m. Priscilla Hammond of Bolton, March 24, 1713, where he settled; was killed in Revolution at battle of White Plains, at head of his company. *Children*—Isaac, b. March 1, 1764; Jonathan,[8] Priscilla, Anna, Ruth, Simeon.

Pelatiah,[7] m. Mary Grant; lived in W.; d. Nov. 29, 1814, a. 86; he d. Nov. 25, 1815, a. 79. *Children*—Daniel, b. July 14, 1768; d. Sept. 13, 1803: David, b. Sept. 30, 1770, d. Aug. 27, 1847: Eli,[9] b. Oct. 18, 1772; lives in Suffield: Rhoda, b. Sept. 8, 1774; lives at Windsor Locks, single: Seth b. June 17, 1776; d. Oct. 16, 1777: Achsah, b. March 23, 1778; lives single at Windsor Locks: Seth, b. Feb. 26, 1780; lives at New Hartford, N. Y.: Asa, b. Jan. 29, 1782; lives at Windsor, single; Harris, b. Aug. 30, 1784; lives at Windsor Locks, single: Alexander, b. Aug. 23, 1786; d. June 15, 1789.

Jonathan,[8] settled at East Windsor, m. Mary Bailey, Dec., 1791; she d.

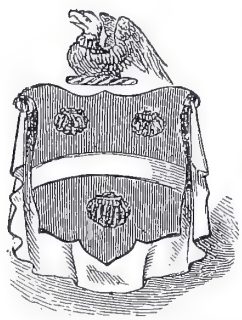
Oct. 25, 1793; m. 2, Sarah Warner, May 8, 1794; he d. Dec. 12, 1820, a. 52. *Children**—Bailey, b. Aug. 4, 1793; Backus W., b. Feb. 8, 1795, d. July 29, 1832 or '37; Julius, b. Sept. 24, 1796, m. Maria A. Stoughton, Nov. 5, 1824; Edwin, b. June 8, 1798, d. 1845, m. Huldah Elmer, Dec. 23, 1823; Mary, b. April 12, 1800; Sarah W., b. March 28, 1807; Francis,[10] b. Dec. 22, 1803, d. 1846; Henry,[11] b. Feb. 22, 1808.

Eli,[9] m. Charlotte Barnard. *Children**—Orrin, b. Oct. 30, 1805; Harriet; Tirzah d. a. 17; Horace; Sidney; Luman; Ruth; Eli, Jr.

Francis,[10] merchant in Hartford; m. Charlotte Flint, of E. W., April 17, 1834. *Children**—George F., b. Sept. 8, 1835; Irene C., born Oct. 27, 1838; d. March 29, 1841: James F., b. Dec. 24, 1843; d. July 26, 1844: Walter F., b. April 7, 1846.

Henry,[11] merchant at Hartford; m. Jane E. Filley, May 9, 1836. *Children**—Wm. Henry, b. Jan. 7, 1838; Mary Ann, b. Oct. 26, 1839; Charles Warner, b. March 23, 1841.

## BISSELL (BYSSEL).†



It is somewhat probable that the Bissell family is of Huguenot descent, many of whom fled to England to escape the persecutions which followed the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. The family in England is but little known, and has but one coat of arms, which is of a religious, rather than a warlike character. It is thus described in *Burke's Complete Armory:*

"Bissell, *Gu.* on a bend, *ar.*; three escallops, *sa. Crest*, a demi-eagle with wings displayed, *sa.*; charged on neck with an escallop shell, *or.*"

The family of John, who came to Windsor, Conn., is the only one of the name known to have come to this country. Tradition asserts that this John, with a brother Thomas, came from Somersetshire, England, to Plymouth, in 1628. The latter died at Plymouth, or returned to England.‡ John came to Windsor, where he first appears about 1640.§ He here received the monopoly of the Scantic Ferry; ‖ was the first settler on the east side of the

* These families copied from Hinman.

† The Bissell family are mainly indebted, for this record of the name, to the labors of Charles H. Bissell, of East Windsor Hill, Conn. The history of the *Litchfield* branch was kindly furnished by Dea. H. B. Bissell of Litchfield, Ct.

‡ Doubted? There is also a tradition that he came to Windsor, and married an Indian girl, daughter of the sachem of the Poquonnoc tribe, but died without issue. This, as well as the other, is unsubstantiated, and is probably a mixed version of a similar tradition relating to Thomas, son of John.

§ This disagrees with the tradition in the family, which states 1635 as the date of his arrival, but agrees with the statement of Farmer, and with all the *known* facts.

‖ Tradition preserves the following jocose ditty, with which John Bissell used to call his family:

"John, Tom, Sam and Nat,
Rise, Joice, and hang on the pot."

Connecticut, and the founder of a numerous, energetic, and honorable family —even to the present day.

John Bissell, sen., d. Oct. 3, 1677, aged 86; his wife d. May 21, 1641. *Children.*—John, jr.,[2] b. in England; Thomas,[3] b. in England; Mary, b. in England (probably the oldest child); m. Jacob Drake, April 12, 1649," "Now it is 25 years, and never had a child." (*Old Ch. Rec.*): Samuel;[4] Nathaniel,[5] b. Sept. 24; bap. 27th, 1640: Joice, m. Samuel Pinney, Nov. 7, 1665.

John, Jr.,[2] m. Izrel Mason, of Saybrook, June 17, 1658; she d. March 29, 1665; of a second wife, m. in 1669, we have no reliable record; he d. in 1693. *Children.*—Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1658–9; John,[6] b. May 4, 1661; Daniel,[7] b. Sept. 29, 1663; Dorothy, b. Aug. 10, 1665; Josiah,[8] b. Oct. 10, 1670; Hezekiah, b. April 30, 1673; d. near Albany, Oct. 17, 1709: Ann, b. April 28, 1675; became the 2d wife of Capt. Daniel White, of W.?; Jeremiah,[9] b. June 22, 1677.

Thomas,[3] m. Abigail Moore, Oct. 11, 1655; settled on east side of the river, and died July 31, 1689. *Children.*—Thomas,[10] b. Oct. 2, 1656; Abigail, b. Nov. 23, 1658; "at 20 years of age m. Nathaniel Taylor," Oct. 17, 1678: John, b. Jan. 26, 1660; Joseph,[11] b. April 18, 1663; Elisabeth, b. June 9, 1666; m. John Stoughton: Benjamin, b. Sept. 9, 1669; d. May 5, 1698: Sarah, b. Jan. 8, 1671–2; became the first wife of Capt. Daniel White, of Windsor; she d. in Hatfield, July 18, 1703: Isaac;[12] Ephraim, bap. April 11, 1676; d. April 22, 1676: Esther, b. April 22, 1677; d. May 9, 1678: Ephraim,[13] b. Sept. 4, 1680; Luke, b. Sept. 2, 1682.

Samuel,[4] m. Abigail (dau. of Thos.) Holcomb, June 11, 1658; he d. May 17, 1697–8; she d. Aug. 17, 1688. *Children.*—John,[14] b. April 5, 1659; Abigail, b. July 6, 1661; Jacob, b. March 28, 1664; Mary, b. Sept. 15, 1666; Samuel, b. Jan. 11, 1668; m. Elizabeth, and had Mary C., b. March 25, 1698: Benajah, b. June 30, 1671; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 4, 1677; Deborah, b. Oct. 29, 1679; Hannah, b. Sept. 18, 1682(?).

Nathaniel,[5] m. 1, Mindwell (dau. of Dea. John) Moore, Sept. 25, 1662; she d. Nov. 24, 1682; m. 2, Dorothy Fitch, July 4, 1683, who d. June 28, 1691; he d. March 12, 1713–14. *Children by 1st wife*—Mindwell, b. Oct. 3, 1663; Nathaniel[15] jr., b. Jan. 7, 1665; Jonathan, b. July 3, 1668; d. Sept. 23, 1692; Hannah, b. Jan. 12, 1670; m. —— Bancroft, and had 6 children; Abigail, b. Sept. 14, 1673; buried Dec. 8, 1673: Jonathan,[16] b. Feb. 14, 1674; Abigail, b. March 9, 1676; Elisabeth, b. March 15, 1679; David[17] b. Nov. 18, 1682. *Children by 2d wife*—A son, b. Aug. 5, 1684; d. Aug. 15, 1684: Dorothy, b. Dec. 27, 1686; d. Jan. 30, 1761.

John, 3d[6] * was a first settler at Coventry; received his deed from Isaac

* Query.—Did John 3d marry Abigail Filley or Sarah Loomis? There were three Johns of the same generation (of John, of Samuel, of Thomas), all born, and married about the same time. We are certain of having given the *right mothers* to these families, but may not have given them the *right fathers*. If so, we beg pardon of both *wives* and *children*.

Everett of Lebanon, in Oct., 1715; was the 1st Captain in the trainband in the town, and owned slaves; m. Abigail Filley, Aug. 26, 1680. *Children*—Abigail, b. Aug. 3, 1681; (Lieut.) John,[18] b. ——, 1683.

Daniel[7] m. Margaret Dewey of Westfield, Oct. 27, 1692; he d. Dec. 9, 1738; she d. Nov. 27, 1712. *Children*—Daniel,[19] jr., b. Oct. 31, 1694; Margaret, b. March 19, 1698; Mary, b. Nov. 27, 1701, m. Nathaniel Gilbert of Colchester, Feb. 8, 1720–1; Ezekiel,[20] b. Sept. 6, 1705; Ann, b. Jan. 6, 1709; Jabez (?).

Josiah,[8] m. wid. Miriam Hayden, Dec. 10, 1703; she d. July 8, 1747, a. 66. *Children*—Josiah,[21] b. at Windsor, Nov. 17, 1714; Aurelia, d. at Reading, Dec. 21, 1776, a. 63; Benjamin,[22] b. 1719–20.

Jeremiah,[9] m. Mehitable (sister of Capt. Daniel) White of Hatfield, Dec. 19 (18 ?), 1705.* *Children*—Rachel, b. Nov. 16, 1706; Mabel, b. Jan. 16, 1708; John,[23] b. Sept. 1, 1709; Sarah, b. Sarah, b. July 4, 1711.

Thomas,[10] m. Esther (dau. of John) Strong, of Northampton, Mass., Oct. 15, 1678, who d. March 4, 1726–7; he d. Dec. 27, 1738. *Children*—Esther, b. Sept. 10, bap. Oct. 5, 1679; Abigail, b. Oct. 20, 1681; Thomas,[24] b. Dec. 3, 1683; Ebenezer,[25] b. Aug. 18, 1685.

Joseph,[11] m. Sarah Strong, July 7, 1687; he d. Aug. 3, 1688-9. *Children*—Joseph, b. March 21, 1687; had a son, Benjamin, b. Oct. 1, 1720: Benoni, b. Dec. 7, 1689; d. Aug. 26, 1761, a. 72.

Lieut. Isaac,[12] m. Elizabeth Osborn, May 2, 1706, moved to Litchfield, and became the founder of the Litchfield branch of his family; d. Nov. 6, 1744; she d. June 15, 1761; he bought one-sixtieth part of Litchfield (about 700 acres), for £450; also bought a lot in North street for £90, April 16, 1730, on which he settled in 1730; the "old red house," built by him about 1740, was, at the time of its demolition (about 2 or 3 years since), the oldest house in the town. *Children*—Elisabeth, b. Feb. 4, 1707; probably d. young: Isaac, jr.,[26] b. March 9, 1709; Abigail, b. Jan. 16, 1712; m. Thomas Catlin, May, 1732: Sarah, b. Feb. 3, 1713; m. Jas. Kilbourne, Sept. 11, 1733: Joel,[27] b. Jan. 1, 1714; Benjamin,[28] b. July 2, 1717; Roger,[29] b. March 24, 1718; George,[30] b. March 10, 1720; Joseph,[31] b. Sept. 7, 1724; Zebulon,[32] b. 1724.

Ephraim,[13] m. Joanna Taylor of W., Dec. 24, 1702; he settled at Tolland, and d. 1717; estate £90, 18*s.* 8*d.*; his brother Isaac administrator. *Children*—Ephraim, b. Sept. 27, 1703; Stephen, b. May 8, 1706; d. Nov. 4, 1712: Abbot, b. July 27, 1709; Benjamin, Feb. 23, 1711–12.

John,[14]† m. Mrs. Sarah (White) Loomis, wid. of Thomas Loomis of Hartford, Nov. 12, 1689; she was a dau. of Lt. Daniel W., of Hatfield; removed to Lebanon in 1707–8. *Children recorded at Windsor*—Sarah, b. Nov. 12,

* According to *W. Rec.* he was m. Nov. 27, 1692.

† There is some confusion between this John and John 3d (6) of Coventry. *It may be*, that we have assigned the wrong wives, etc, to each, but this is a knot which can only be unraveled by the researches of some *family* historian of the name.

1690; John, b. Sept. 10, 1693; m. 1, Sarah Fowler, removed to Coventry; she d. Aug. 25, 1757; he m. 2, Abigail ——; he d. 1783: Daniel, b. Jan. 4, 1698, m. Elizabeth Fitch, Feb. 15, 1746; lived in Lebanon; d. Oct. 3, 1776; Benjamin, b. March 22, 1701; lived in Lebanon; m. Mary Wattles, July 17, 1728; he d. Aug. 9, 1758; in 1725 he agrees to take care of John Bissell and wife; in his will made Aug. 9, 1758, he names his wife Ann (probably a second wife), and sons, Joseph and Benjamin, and dau's, Sarah (Hyde), Betsy (Fitch) and Jerusha (Bissell); Sarah, b. Oct. 15, 1714.*

Ens. NATHANIEL, Jr.,[15] m. Sarah Gaylord; July 8, 1714; she d. Sept. 13, 1748; he d. March 6, 1752 (?). *Children*—Ann, b. July 20, 1716; Nathaniel, b. April 16, 1719, m. Azubah Ellsworth, April 15, 1746, and had Sarah, b. Jan. 28, 1748; Margaret, b. Feb. 13, 1753: Elisha, b. Jan. 12, 1721; d. June 10, 1742; William,[33] b. Sept. 15, 1725; Esther, b. April 15, 1729; d. June 31, 1747.

JONATHAN,[16] m. Bridget Fitch, March 17, 1709. *Children*—Jonathan,[34] b. May 31, 1710; Hannah, b. Dec. 14, 1711; Joseph, b. July 23, 1714; d. March 2, 1721–22; Timothy[35] b. Jan. 9, 1716–17.

DAVID,[17] m. Ruth Warner, Feb. 24, 1703, who d. March 1, 1733, a. 56; he d. Oct. 20, 1733. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. Jan. 20, 1705: d. June 16, 1734; David,[36] jr., b. April 3, 1708–9; Hezekiah, b. Jan. 30, 1810; Ruth, b. Nov. 20, 1713; Noah,[37] b. June 26, 1716; Noadiah, b. Nov. 3, 1720, d. Aug. 29, 1732.

Lt. JOHN,[18] m. Hannah Denslow, Feb. 27, 1710; had John, b. Feb. 18, 1717–18; Lucy, b. Aug. 6, 1722.

DANIEL,[19] m. Jerusha Fitch of Canterbury, March 18, 1717–18; d. Nov.

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* JOSEPH WILLIAM (probably a son of Benjamin last mentioned, and grandson of Benjamin 1st, son of John), m. Betsy Clark, of Lebanon, Ct. *Children*—(Governor) Clark, b. Sept. 7, 1782; Leverett; (Dr.) Emery; William, who d. young; Joseph William and wife, with their son Leverett, removed to Oneida county, N. Y.; Mrs. Betsy Bissell, died at the residence of her son, Gov. Clark Bissell, in 1850, a. 91. CLARK (son of Joseph William), grad. Y. C., 1806; m. Sally, (dau. of Hon. S. B.) Sherwood, of Westport, Ct., April 29, 1811; he d. Sept. 15, 1857; she d. Feb. 27, 1856. *Children*—(1) Rev. Samuel B. S., b. Feb. 16, 1812; m. Fanny M. Havens (dau. of Rensselaer Havens), of New York, has Ellen A., b. Sept. 26, 1840; Samuel Sherwood, b. Sept. 17, 1842; Kate Havens, b. Oct. 5, 1844; Rensselaer Havens, b. April 27, 1845; Fanny M., b. Jan. 9, 1854; Clark, b. Dec. 13, 1855; Morris Jessup, b. Jan. 28, 1857; (2) Edward C., b. Aug. 1, 1822, m. Betsy Havens, (dau. of Daniel, of Norwich,) May 16, 1844: resides in Norwalk; has Arthur H., b. Feb. 16, 1845; Caroline J., b June 8, 1847; Edward A., Fanny H., Daniel Clark, Henry S.; (3) George A., b Aug. 27, 1824; m. Helen A. Talcott, of Lanesboro; lives in Pittsfield, Mass.; have Mary T., and Sarah S. (4) Mary E., b. Feb. 22, 1827; m C. C. Betts, has Thaddeus, Edward C., Charles. (5) Charlotte Charity, b. Dec. 18, 1828; m. Hon. O. S. Ferry; has Mary B. (6) Archesus Henry, died young. LEVERETT (son of Joseph William); m. and has children, viz: Betsy, Maria, Mary; William, m. and lives at Cazenovia, N. Y.; Gilbert, Eunice, John, Lucy, d. young. Dr. EMERY (son of Joseph William); m. Mary Hayes; has George, d. young; William E., m. Angeline Seaver, of Boston; Henry, m. Harriet Mott; Mary H., d. single; Julia. [From MSS. forwarded by Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, of Norwalk, Ct.]

17, 1770, a. 76. *Children*—Daniel, b. Feb.. 16, 1818; Jabez,[38] b. April 11, 1721; Jerusha; Margaret, b. May 24, 1723; Daniel,[39] b. Feb. 2, 1724.

Ezekiel,[20] m. Ruth (dau. of Rev. E. Devotion), of Windham, Dec. 23, 1742; moved to Suffield, and in 1757, to Torringford, Ct. *Children, born at Suffield*—Ebenezer,[40] b. Oct. 25, 1743; Eliphaz,[41] b. Oct. 11, 1744; Ezekiel,[42] b. March 14, 1746; Margaret, b. Oct. 28, 1747; d. Dec. 3, 1747: Ann, b. Sept. 3, 1748; d. Sept. 6, 1748: Ruth, b. April 17, 1750; d. Nov. 22, 1827, a. 77; Margaret, b. June 14, 1754; Ann, b. Jan. 30, 1756. *Children, born at Torringford*—Hezekiah,[43] b. Sept. 7, 1758; d. Jan. 30, 1792, a. 34? Keziah, b. Dec. 29, 1762; d. Sept. 23, 1819, a. 57.

Josiah,[21] m. Ruth Bissell, Aug. 9, 1743. *Children*—Josiah, b. June 8, 1744; d. Aug. 11, 1750: Ruth, b. March 5, 1745-6; d. Aug. 15, 1750: Ann, b. March 11, 1747-8; Elijah, b. June 6, 1750; had son, Elijah, b. March 24, 1779; d. Oct. 24, 1820: Ruth, b. Oct. 21, 1752; Josiah,[44] b. Nov. 27, 1757; Aurelia, b. Aug. 26, 1760.

Benjamin,[22] m. Mary Strong, moved to Torringford in 1745; d. Sept. 12, 1790, a. 71; she d. Aug. 17, 1806, a. 86. *Children*—Benjamin,[45] b. at Torringford; Mary, m. Samuel Austin, Oct. 28, 1778; Oliver, d. Oct. 18, 1828, a. 76; unmarried: Return, d Nov. 25, 1832, a. 75; do.: Elisha,[46]; Lorraine, b. March 6, 1775; m. Ebenezer Miller, Dec. 6, 1802; d. Aug. 27, 1827, a. 72: Martha, m. Daniel Winchell; Elijah.[47]

John,[23] m. Hannah Watson, Dec. 2, 1733; d. July 15, 1737, a. 28. *Children*—John, b. Dec. 21, 1734; Hezekiah,[48] b. May 20, 1737.

Thomas,[24] m. Martha Loomis, Feb. 16, 1709; was the first settler in Wapping (see Hist. post. p. 322), d. June 11, 1771; she d. Sept. 2, 1751. *Children*—Jerijah[49]; Josiah; Martha, b. Feb. 21, 1710; Isiah, b. March 11, 1712; Isaaih Asahel, b. April 29, 1714; Asahel, b. Nov. 29, 1716; drowned on his return from Canada during the old French war; Job, b. Feb. 13, 1718; Daniel, b. Dec. 3, 1721; Eunice, b. May 1, 1724.

Ebenezer,[25] m. ——; he d. Sept. 5, 1750, a. 64: his wife d. Aug. 1, 1726. Mary, wid. of Ebenezer, d. March 19, 1753, a. 66. *Children*—Ebenezer,[50] b. June 10, 1718; Moses,[51]; Jerusha; Aaron,[52]; Matthew, m. Anne ——, who d. Sept. 15, 1766, a. 42; had 4 children; Annie, bap. 1762; Achsey, bap. March 25, 1764; ——, bap. Feb. 12, 1769; ——, bap. Jan. 30, 1774; a child d. May 11, 1764; a child d. May 25, 1764.

Isaac, jr.,[26] m. Sarah ——, Oct. 1, 1746: he d. 1777. *Children*—Isaac,[53] b. Aug. 5, 1747; Luther, b. March 18, 1751: d. at Crown Point, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1776. Sarah, b. April 23, 1749; m. Col. Heber Stone of Litchfield: Calvin,[54] b. April 21, 1753; Olive, b. Aug. 13, 1755; m. John Bishop: Archelaus,[55] b. Aug. 14, 1753.

Joel,[27] m. Mercy Bishop, Nov. 7, 1750; he d. Feb. 1, 1761. *Children*—Ozias, b. Feb. 18, 1740; m. Temperance Culver, Nov. 29, 1769: Friend; John;[56] Joel, was b. a cripple; d. at the Poor House in 1827: Samuel; Molly, m. Ebenezer Kellogg of Avon.

BENJAMIN,[28] m. Leak Peck, Nov. 6, 1746; he d. Jan. 11, 1747. *Children*—Rachel, b. June 6, 1741; d. April 3, 1749: Benjamin,[58] b Dec. 12, 1743; Leak, m. Jonathan Wright of Milton, Ct.

ROGER,[29] m. Sarah Stoughton, Oct. 25, 1743; he sold out at Litchfield and removed to Windsor. *Child*—John, b. at Litchfield, July 25, 1744.

GEORGE,[30] m. Lydia Gay; this family moved to Salisbury, Ct., where their descendants now reside. *Children*—Jehiel, b. Feb. 18, 1740, in Litchfield; David, b. Jan. 17, 1742, in Litchfield.

JOSEPH, [31] m. Esther Smith. *Children*—Reuben, b. July 18, 1775; m. Huldah Tilford: Simeon, b. July 18, 1777; m. Lura Gates, Nov. 20, 1802.

ZEBULON,[32] m. Abigail Smith; was a soldier of the Revolution in Capt. Bezaleel Beebe's Co.; was taken prisoner at Ft. Washington; died at Woodbury, on his way home, as was supposed, from the effects of poison given to him previous to an exchange of prisoners, by the British; estate settled in 1777. *Children*—Zebulon,[58] jr., b. Oct. 3, 1751; Benjamin,[59] b. Jan. 15, 1754; Rhoda, b. April 5, 1760; m. Annah Blakeslee: Abigail, m. John Landon of Litchfield.

WILLIAM,[33] m. Jemima (dau. of Dea. David of E. W.) Skinner, June 4, 1754; he d. June 22, 1796, a. 69; she d. June 18, 1820. *Children*—Harvey;[60] Boswell, b. May 3, 1755; Esther, b. Aug. 13, 1759; d. March 18, 1780: Jemima, b. Oct. 20, 1767; m. John Crossitt: Leoricia, b. Dec. 25, 1772; m. Isaac Bancroft: William, b. Feb. 11. 1765; m. Chloe Thompson.

JONATHAN,[34] m. Elizabeth Holliday of Suffield, Nov. 27, 1744. *Children*—Justus, b. Jan. 23, 1745; d. Dec. 7, 1807: Elizabeth, d. Sept. 18, 1814; Jonathan,[61] b. Aug. 11, 1749; Tryphena, b. May 16, 1753; d. Dec. 20, 1809: Eleanor, b. July 27, 1758; m. Mark Filley.

TIMOTHY,[35] m. ——. *Children*—Tabitha, b. Sept. 23, 1743; Timothy, b. April 1, 1746.

ENS. DAVID,[36] m. 1, Sarah Grant, Sept. 30, 1730; who d. June 12, 1763, a. 43; 2, Sarah ——, who d. June 27, 1756, a. 39. *Children*—Archippus, b. Jan. 23, 1730; d. May 20, 1731; David 3d,[62] b. April 27, 1732; Sarah, b. Aug. 1, 1734; d. Sept., 1776: Noadiah, b. Aug. 17, 1736; d. Feb. 17, 1749; Lucy, b. April 23, 1739; Daniel, b. May 3, 1741; Elisha,[63] b. Oct. 1, 1743; Rachel, b. Jan. 8, 1744; d. May 1, 1755: Rufus, b. April 3, 1747; d. April 17, 1757.

NOAH,[37] m. Silence Burt of Springfield, Dec. 2, 1741; she d. July 22, 1761, a. 41; he d. Aug. 22, 1776, a. 61. *Children*—Sybil, b. Jan. 9, 1742; d. Oct. 18, 1749: Silence, b. Jan. 7, 1744; Noah, b. May 2, 1746; d. Oct. 29, 1749: Nathan, b. Dec. 28, 1748; d. Sept. 8, 1750: Sybil, b. Jan. 31, 1751; d. May 24, 1753: Noah,[64] b. Nov. 7, 1753; Roxy, b. Dec. 9, 1755, m. Elisha Bissell; d. Oct. 31, 1781.

JABEZ,[38] m. ——. *Children*—William, b. July 26, 1752; Abigail, b. May 19, 1756.

DANIEL, Jr.,[39] m. Elizabeth Newberry, Feb. 11, 1746; she d. June 3, 1749,

a. 21: he m. 2, Elizabeth Loomis, April 9, 1752. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Feb. 7, 1747-8; Newberry, b. June 2, 1749; Lucinda, b. March 10, 1753; Daniel,* b. Dec. 30, 1754; Elihu, b. Jan. 13, 1757; Sibel, b. June 1, 1761; Ezekiel, b. April 22, 1764; Perez, b. June 18, 1767.

EBENEZER,[40] m. ——. *Children*—Pericles, d. a. 21; John M. D.,settled in Onondaga county, N. Y; in old age moved to Chicago, Ill.; d. Sept., 1856; Elizur of Syracuse, d. Sept., 1856; had Marcus, Byron and Frederick; all live near Syracuse, N. Y.: Peletiah, d. at Volney, N. Y.; had Lucius and Erasmus.

ELIPHAZ,[41] m. ——. *Children*—Eliphaz, M. D. of Vernon, N. Y.; d. in Conn., 1819; had Lemuel, Henry, Charles: Catlin, lived and d. in Torringford, Ct., 1817; Hezekiah, M. D., d. in Texas, 1837; also two daus.

EZEKIEL, Jr.,[42] m. Lucretia Spencer, Dec. 9, 1779, who d. April 30, 1757; he d. Oct. 10, 1834, a. 88. *Children*—Ezekiel, 3d, lived at Madrid, N. Y.; d. 1853; had—Frederick, lawyer at Dubuque, Iowa; Rollin, Ralph of St. Lawrence county, N. Y.: Theodore, b. June, 24, 1784; Apollos, b. Jan. 11, 1786; Samuel, b. Jan. 14, 1789; had Samuel and Albert: Fitch, b. Aug. 19, 1791, d. at Zanesville, N. Y., July 26, 1849: Cyrus, b. Dec. 9, 1793; d. at Hartford, Wis., June 3, 1857; has one son living: Roderick,[65] b. July 17, 1796; Theodosia.

HEZEKIAH,[43] m. ——. *Children*—Luman, d. young; Peter, moved to Austinburg, O.; had—Platt, lives at Kent, Ct.; Henry, lives at Austinburg, O.: Mills; Lucretius, lives at Austinburg, O.; m. a sister of the Rev. Harvey Loomis, recently of Bangor, Me.

JOSIAH,[44] moved to Pittsfield, whence he moved to Rochester, N. Y., and and thence to Utica, N. Y.; he m. 1, Sarah Wolcott, who d. Feb. 10, 1786; 2, Mary Mather, in 1789, who d. Sept. 24, 1806, a. 40; 3, Rachel Ford; he

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* DANIEL, (son of above) lived in Windsor; served in Revolution; was a spy, and one of the only three revolutionary soldiers who are *known* to have received the Military Badge of Merit. His romantic exploits are fully described in the chapter entitled Windsor's Share in the Revolution; after the war, m. Rhoda Hulburt in Vermont; went as first lieutenant (16th Regt. U. S. Infantry; commission dated April 17, 1779; signed by John Adams, President) in the military expedition against the Indians, known as the Adams' War. His sixth child and third son, Dr. D. P. BISSELL, was born in Randolph, Vermont, May 29, 1802; m. Mary Ann Dutton, at Moscow, New York, September 22, 1830; commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. W. Cheeney, of Richmond, N. Y. (now of Canandaigua), in 1822; attended lectures in New Haven, Ct., in 1825-6; was licensed to practice by the Connecticut State Medical Society, and the medical department of Yale College, in March, 1826; received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Western New York in 1855; was appointed canal commissioner of the state of New York in February, 1842, and elected to the same office by the people in 1844, and served in that capacity for six years; removed to Utica in 1856, and resumed the practice of medicine there, where he now resides. *Children*—Mary Eliza, b. Dec. 24, 1833; Daniel Lucius, b. April 7, 1837; d. April 3, 1838: Frank, b. May 20, 1841. Dr. H. H. BISSELL, (brother of the above), of Buffalo, N. Y., now deceased, grad. as M. D. at Yale College Medical Department in March, 1826.

combined in an eminent degree active business talents with an humble and energetic Christian character; he was a leader in every humane and benevolent cause; in company with Aristarchus Champion he established the first line of stages to Rochester; he was the first mover of the Bible cause in that regionf and took great delight in forwarding the cause of the Bible Society; even to the close of his life he was actively engaged in distributing the "Word of Life;" he d. at Seneca Falls about 1830. *Children*—Josiah,[66] b. Oct. 9, 1790; Edward; Aurelia, now lives at Pittsfield; Sarah W.; E. Mather; Richard; Horace; Mary M.;

Benjamin, Jr.,[45] m. Silence Winchell, April 21, 1778; d. at Harminton, Ct., June 1, 1829. *Children*—Porter,[67] b. March 22, 1779; Almira, b. Sept., 22, 1780; Benjamin, b. Nov. 7, 1782; m. Mary ——; had Mary Ann, Milo Franklin; all reside in West Hartford, Ct.: Horace, b. Nov. 18, 1786; had Nancy and Horace, b. Feb. 28, 1792.

Elisha,[46] m. Rhoda (dau. of Ebenezer F.) Bissell; he d. June 6, 1812, a. 58. *Children*—Edwin, b. Aug. 1795; Esther, b. Sept. 27, 1797; Rhoda, b. July 12, 1800; Henry, b. Nov. 18, —.

Elijah,[47] m. Rachel Soper; he d. Feb. 23, 1825, a. 63. *Children*—Elijah, b. Feb. 28, 1791; d. at Ohio: Hannibal, b. April 10, 1793: lives in Ohio; Leonard, in Georgia; Edward, in Detroit; Nancy; Mary; George; Rachel; Lucius; George L.

Hezekiah,[48] m., according to John B., of Scantic (his grandson), 1, Sabra Trumbull, who d. Oct. 26, 1768, a. 26; 2, Hannah Blodgett, who d. Oct. 28, 1774, a. 27; 3, Elizabeth Bartlett, who d. April 16, 1857; he d. Nov. 14, 1831. *Children by 1st wife*—Sabra, b. May 25, 1763. *Children by 2d wife*—2 dau's; Ruth, d. Jan. 20, 1788, a. 9. *Probably by 3d wife*—3 dau's; John,[68] b. ——, 1796; Hezekiah.[69]

Jerijah,[49] (E. W.) m. Lydia Bartlett, March 27, 1751; he d. Dec. 9, 1806, in his 94th yr.; she d. Nov. 20, 1812, a. 89. *Children*—Jerijah, b. Dec. 20, 1751; d. July 16, 1825: Lydia, b. Sept. 13, 1753; d. March 2, 1789, a. 36: Betsy, b. March 21, 1756; m. a Wolcott; d. Feb. 15, 1795: Thomas,[70] b. Dec. 2, 1757; Mary, b. Feb. 21, 1760; m. a Wolcott; d. May 26, 1845: Asahel, b. Feb. 20, 1762; Ann, b. Jan. 20, 1764; d. Aug. 9, 1768: Martha, b. March 6, 1766; m. Jonah Bissell; d. Jan. 1, 1846.

Ebenezer,[50] m. Hannah (dau. of Jeremiah) Drake, May 20, 1740; she d. June, 1803, a. 86; he d. March 29, 1804, a. 86. *Children*—Charles, b. July 25, 1741; d. single, July, 1807: Alice, b. Oct. 16, 1742; d. single, Oct. 21, 1824: Marg't, b. Oct. 24, 1746; m. Dr. Ephr. Bidwell of E. Hartford: Eli,[71] b. Jan. 12, 1749; Huldah, b. June 5, 1754; m. Peter Wolcott of E. W.: Ebenezer, b. Jan. 6, 1757-8; Hannah, b. June 17, 1761; m. Thos. Bissell of E. Windsor, Feb. 23, 1792.

Moses,[51] m. 1, Esther Mathewson; m. 2, Anna (dau. of Israel) Stiles. *Child by 1st wife*—Moses, b. Feb. 2, 1750. *Children by 2d wife*—Irene, b. July

14, 1755; m. Hez. Munsell: Anna; Beulah; Esther; Jerusha; Vashti; Ebenezer.

AARON (E. W.),[52] m. Dorothy Stoughton, Dec. 5, 1757, who d. Dec. 5, 1808, a. 75; he d. May 11, 1789. *Children*—Chloe, b. Aug. 30, 1758; Aaron,[72] b. July 27, 1761; Epaphrah,[73] b. July 24, 1765; and Dorothy.

ISAAC,[53] m. Abiatha Way, Dec. 12, 1770; he d. in Hartwick, N. Y., June 19, 1823. *Children*—John, b. Nov. 15, 1771; Luther, b. June, 1771; m. Hannah Shepard of Litchfield, Ct.: Orange, b. Feb. 12, 1775; m. Sarah Guild of Milton, Ct.: Levi, b. Jan. 15, 1777; Sally, b. Aug. 21, 1778; Harvey, b. July 23, 1780; Benjamin, b. March 24, 1782; Norman, b. Jan. 3, 1784; m., settled in Milford, N. Y.; had a son, Amos: Polly; Peggy; Molly; Isaac, 4th.

CALVIN,[54] m. Elizabeth Kilbourne, who d. Nov. 19, 1830, a. 69; he was a soldier of the revolution, and d. in Litchfield, Feb. 28, 1837, a. 84. *Children*—Catherine, m. Abner Culver, and d. at Hartwick, N. Y.: Wait, d. unmarried; Charles, was a soldier in Capt. Stephen Ranney's Co. in the war of 1812; d. in Plattsburgh, N. Y., during that war: Horace, settled at Hartwick, N. Y.; m. Miranda (dau. of Luther) Bissell; has a family: Henry, m. Belinda McNeil, of Litchfield; has Caroline E.; b. Aug. 14, 1837, and Emily F., b. Feb. 23, 1840: Laura, m. John D. Webber; lives at Cincinnatus, N. Y.: Alma, m. Elizur B. Smith, of Litchfield; has family: Maria, m. —— Palmer; lives at Westmoreland, N. Y.: Diantha, m. Garwood Sanford, Esq.; has family: Luther, m. Janette Platte, of Watertown, Ct.; he d. in Wolcottville, Ct., 1858, leaving children.

ARCHELAUS,[55] m. Mary Thomas, who d. Oct. 12, 1826, a. 64; he was a revolutionary soldier, and d. in Litchfield, April 26, 1846, a. 88. *Children*—Anna, m. Ashbel Beach, of Chenango Co., N. Y.; had 4 children; William, formerly of Albany, now of Greenbush, N. Y.; m. 1, Anna Pierce, of Stratford, Ct.; m. 2, Harriet Bishop, of Albany: John, a soldier in Capt. Cheeny's Co. in the war of 1812; was wounded at Queenstown, and died in Canada: Thalia, d. unmarried; Elias, b. Feb. 9, 1792; lives at Litchfield; unmarried: Clarissa, lives with her brother Elias; unmarried: Olive, d. young; Horace, d. in Warren county, N. Y.; Harriet, m. Curtiss Hallock, of Litchfield; no children: Mary, m. William Patterson, of Roxbury; has 6 children.

JOHN,[56] m. 1, Mary Dickinson, Nov. 1781, who d. about 1804; m. 2, Huldah Chappel. *Children by 1st wife*—Aurelia, b. June 18, 1782; Almira, b. Jan. 22, 1784; Amos, b. Jan. 14, 1786; Clarissa, b. Feb. 22, 1789; David, b. May 26, 1791; Amanda, b. April 22, 1793; d. April 14, 1807: Abel, b. Aug. 26, 1796; m. ——, and had Charles H., John, Mary, Amanda, Lucinda L.: William (M. D.), b. June 18, 1803; settled in Montrose, Pa. *Children by 2d wife*—Amanda Janette, b. April 20, 1811; m. William Bissell, Esq: Cordelia E., b. Aug. 13, 1812; m. John Morgan of Kent, Ct.: Sedina L., b. Feb. 16, 1815; m. Julius Morgan of Kent, Ct.

BENJAMIN,[57] m. Mabel Griswold. *Children*—Hiram, b. April 28, 1783; m.

Bethiah Wetmore in 1805; had children, Garry, Benjamin, Hiram, William, Lucy, Lyman, Joseph J., Nancy, Rufus; Warren; Benjamin; Rufus; Rachel; Nancy; Mabel; Rhoda; Annis; Lois; Minerva.

ZEBULON, Jr.,[58] m. Sarah Watkins, Jan. 13, 1774. *Children*—John, b. Feb. 10, 1776; m. Kate Marsh, of Litchfield; was a merchant in Utica and Albany; d. in 1856; had children, Samuel, d.; John and Edward, lawyers in New York city; Catharine, m. a Hoyt of Stamford, Ct., in 1856; Elizabeth, m. ——Bogert of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary; and George B., an officer in the U. S. Navy: Norman, m. and had children; Betsey, b. 1781; m. a Reading; Sarah; Heman, m. Susannah Camp; had a son, George C., who m. Susan Kilbourn, May 1, 1826: Julia, m. a Chittenden.

BENJAMIN,[59] m. Esther Benton, Feb. 21, 1779; he d. Feb. 28, 1825, a. 71; she d. Dec. 27, 1840, a. 83. *Children*—Rebecca, b. Feb. 9, 1782; m. Wm. Smith of Chenango, N. Y.: Anna, b. Dec. 14, 1784; m. Levi Hoyt, formerly of Cooperstown, N. Y.; Nathaniel, b. Dec. 31, 1786; m. Anna Smith, of Middlebury, Ct.; had Erastus S.; Henry B.; Ralph; Frederick; Julia A.; and Charles: Benjamin, b. Dec. 20, 1788; m. Melissa Post of Canaan, Ct., Feb., 1822; had Oscar, Benjamin, George, Augustus, Lawrence, and Melissa: Eunice, b. Feb. 10, 1790; unmarried: Abigail, b. Feb. 19, 1792; m. John Griswold; had a dau., Cornelia, who m. Dr. Chas. Vaill: Rachel, b. Sept. 18, 1793; m. Jonathan North, of Greene Co., N. Y.; had 7 children: Dotha, b. Oct. 18, 1795; m. John Landers of Broome Co., N. Y.: Herman, b. Jan. 16, 1797; m. Anna Peck, Dec., 1820; had Leonard C., David O., Julius, Harriet, Frances J., Julius, 2d; now live at Fond du Lac, Wis.: Amos, b. July 16, 1799; m. Lydia Hall, March 15, 1827; had Edward, William, Elizabeth, Julia, Dwight, Mary: Julia, m. Lyman J. Smith; several children; lives in Litchfield.

ROSWELL,[60] m. Olive (dau. of Elijah) Stoughton, and d. Feb. 7, 1853. *Children*—Clarissa, m. Nathaniel Wolcott; Chester, m. Tryon of Glastenbury; Esther, m. Ashbel Webster; Lawrence,[74] b. March 11, 1772; Harvey; Elsa, b. Sept. 17, 1793; m. Timothy Watson: Anna, d. a. 4 yrs.

JONATHAN,[61] m. 1, Prudence Smith, June 12, 1770; she d. July 1, 1789; m. 2, Redexalena (dau. of John) Loomis, Sept. 13, 1791; he d. Dec. 29, 1825. *Children by 1st wife*—Prudence, d. Nov. 28, 1770, a. 7 days; Olive, b. Nov. 4, 1771; m. —— Daniels: Prudence, b. Sept. 13, 1773; m. Chas. T. Starks: Ruby, b. Aug. 18, 1775; m. Walter Pease: Warham, b. April 2, 1778; unmarried: Jonathan, b. Nov. 17, 1780; d. Aug. 30, 1814: Clarissa, b. May 21, 1783; m. —— Flint. *Children by 2d wife*—Orrin, m. Hepzibah Ames; has Thaddeus A., Benjamin L., Rhoda, Orrin C., d. April 5, 1831: Redexa, m. Guy Wolcott: Benjamin, m. Nancy H. Robinson; is editor of the St. Clair (Mich.) Republican; has Benjamin B., Mary R., Cornelia H., Philip D., Edward: Julia, b. Dec. 10, 1799; m. Ruel Payne: Mary, b. July 16, 1802; m. Timothy Smith, Amherst, Mass.: Laura, b. Oct. ——; m. John McMaster, Granby, Mass.

DAVID, Jr.,[62] m. Elizabeth Backus, Feb. 14, 1761; he d. Dec. 16, 1799, a. 67. *Children*—Maj. Noadiah, b. Dec. 4, 1761; Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1766; d. Nov. 7, 1771: David, b. June 6, 1764; m. Heart Wickham of Pomfret, Ct., where he settled; he moved to E. W., and then to Hartford, Ct., where he d. about 1816, leaving 3 sons and 3 daus.; his wid. m. Dr. Ed. Tudor of Middlebury, Vt.; he was a native of E. W.: Simon B., b. Jan. 16, 1769; m. a dau. of Gen. Morey of Orford, N. H., where he settled; he then removed to Cincinnati, O.; left 4 sons: Clarine, b. Sept. 14, 1777; Mary, b. April 10, 1774: m. Nathan Lyman of Coventry, Ct.; he settled in E. W., where he d. March 3, 1826, a. 58, leaving 13 children: a child, d. Aug. 27, 1776.

ELISHA,[63] m. Roxy Bissell; he d. May 22, 1808. *Children*—Seth, b. Aug. 30, 1782; d. Sept. 11, 1798: Elisha, jr., b. Feb. 14, 1787; d. Feb. 3, 1811: Roxy, b. Sept. 18, 1788; m. Bristoll; d. Dec. 7, 1846: George, b. Oct. 16, 1790; m. Sarah Woodruff; had Sarah A., b. July 7, 1825; Geo. D., b. April 24, 1828: Silvee B., b. March 17, 1793; m. E. Hodges, who d. June 13, 1847, and in 1758 she m. a Pickett.

NOAH,[64] m. Eunice Olcott; he d. Sept. 7, 1842, a. 89; she d. Nov. 12, 1798, a. 46. *Children*—Noah, b. Sept. 29, 1777; m. Polly Meach; d. Sept. 26, 1842: Amelia, b. Oct. 30, 1778; m. Steph. Taylor; d. Sept. 11, 1843: Cynthia, b. April 26, 1783; m. Bela Stetson; d. Nov. 19, 1801: Fluvia, b. Aug. 4, 1785; m. Bonner Robertson: Ruth, b. June 6, 1787; m. Calvin Cowen; d. Aug. 17, 1836: Solomon, b. Jan. 26, 1789; m. Tirze Pierce: Emily, b. Feb. 19, 1791; m. Calvin Cowen: Benoni Olcott, b. Feb. 24, d. March 25, 1795.

RODERICK,[65] m. Fanny Gaylord, May 11, 1824; lives at Torringford. *Children*—Gaylord (M. D.), b. Feb., 1825, m. Emily Tallmadge, Nov. 7, 1849; resides at Fort Dodge, Iowa; has a son Edward Roderick (M. D.,): Charles (M. D.), b. May 18, 1831; Mary Jane, b. March 4, 1829, m. Merritt Brown, Nov. 1, 1858; John Edgar, b. March 15, 1833; Esther Ann, b. April 19, 1835; Virgil, b. Dec. 30, 1841.

JOSIAH, 4th,[66] m. Henrietta Perkins of Hartford, May 25, 1814; he d. at Rochester, N. Y., April 5, 1831. *Children*—Josiah W.; Mary Ann; Charles P., m. Julia West of Rochester, N. Y.; is now proprieter of the West Avenue Nurseries there: George P., b. at Rochester, July 22, 1827; banker at Hartford; Champion, b. Jan. 11, 1830, m. a Miss Wales of Wilmington, Del., Oct. 3, 1854.

PORTER,[67] m. Lucy Tucker, he d. Oct. 18, 1855; George P., b. May, 14, 1803, d. Aug. 30, 1804; Ann White, b. Nov. 21, 1804; Col. George P., b. March 27, 1806; lives at Torrington, Ct.: Martin, b. Feb. 26, 1808; Lebbeus P., b. Jan 8, 1810; merchant at Rockville, Ct.: John, b. Oct. 18, 1811; Rosetta F., b. Nov. 27, 1813; Elizabeth, b. April 23, 1816, d. May 1, 1847; Mary E., b. June 17, 1818; Lucy, b. June 25, 1820; William, b. Feb. 7, 1822, d. Feb. 22, 1825; Catharine, b. Oct. 27, 1823, d. Oct. 31, 1849.

JOHN,[68] m. Elizabeth Thompson, Dec. 12, 1820. *Children*—John Hooker; Caroline E., d. Oct. 23, 1825, a. 2: Samuel T.; m. Elizabeth Phelps; have dau. Fannie Elizabeth: Caroline E., d. Dec. 23, 1831, a. 5; Hezekiah; Elizabeth; Caroline; Mary Abalena.

HEZEKIAH,[69] m. Elizabeth P. Ellsworth. *Children*—Cornelia M., m. Charles H. Talcott of Glastenbury, Ct. Jan. 8, 1851; Hezekiah F., m. Sarepta Danforth of Sodus, N. Y.; has a dau.: Frederic E.; Fayette C.; Elizabeth E.; Mary A.

THOMAS,[70] m. 1st, Hannah Bissell, Nov. 23; who d. Jan. 2, 1793; m. 2d, Eleanor Mills, Nov. 20, 1804; he d. Dec. 31, 1855, a. 98. *Children*—Jimmy, b. Dec. 9, 1792, m. Amelia Mills, Nov. 23, 1817; she d. 1837, and he m. 2d, Maria Mills, Oct. 8, 1838; had Hannah Amelia, Maria Sarah, Jane Elizabeth, Charles Porter, Frederic A., James Mason (a boot and shoe merchant in Hartford),Ellen Athena, Homer Thomas: Eleanor Porter, m. Josiah Rice of Hartford, April 24, 1832: Thomas H., lives in E. W.

ELI,[71] m. Damaris (dau. of Rev. Thos.) Potwine, of E. W., Sept. 29, 1785; he d. April 21, 1830; she d. July 31, 1853. *Children*—Eli, b. Dec. 3, 1786; m. Emily (dau. of Dr.) Griswold of Manchester, Ct., May, 1820; had Harriet L., b. Oct. 14, 1822; John Newton, b Nov. 5, 1824; E. Sheldon, b. May 5, 1827; Eli G., b. Oct. 15, 1831; John, b. Dec. 29, 1788; m. Phila (dau. of Jedediah Smith, of Glastenbury, April, 1829; she d. Dec. 29, 1847, a. 58; had Charles Henry, b. April 19, 1831; George Smith, b. June 24, 1833, who m. Jane Clark, of Bloomfield, in 1858: Electa, b. June 30, 1791; m. Jared L. Talcott, of Glastenbury, Ct., Nov. 18, 1818: Damaris, b. Nov. 26, 1793; Eliza H., b. Oct. 18, 1800; m. Julius Hale, of Glastenbury, Ct., d. Dec. 22, 1853, a. 53.

AARON,[72] m. Naomi ——; lived on E. W. Hill. *Children*—Sophia, b. May 17, 1785; Sukey, b. Nov. 14, 1787; d. Jan. 31, 1789: Horace, b. March 18, 1790; Maria, b. Jan. 31, 1793; Edgar, b. June 30, 1800; m. ——; had Tuder, Henry: Alfred, b. Dec. 13, 1804.

EPAPHRAS,[73] m. Jerusha Wolcott. *Children*—Edward,[75] b. Jan. 20, 1797; Frederic, bap. Oct. 6, 1799; lives at Toledo, Ohio, unmarried: Leverett, m. Julia Watson, Nov. 26, 1840; Theodore, had Harriet, Susan, Louisa, Henry: Sidney, bap. May 7, 1802; Frances, m. Owen P. Olmstead of Hartford.

LAWRENCE,[74] m. Jane Wolcott, Feb. 28, 1805; she d. Sept. 22, 1846. *Children*—Wolcott; Henrietta; Jemima S., m. Chauncey G. Sexton. Nov. 28, 1829: Jane Melissa, b. June 17, 1808; m. Wm. Green, April 29, 1834: Sabra: Adelia, m. Francis W. Shepard of Northampton, Mass., April 29, 1844; Henry W.;[76] Lawrence, who d. Nov. 16, 1825, a. 19.

EDWARD,[75] m. Jane Ann Maria (dau. of Dea. Abner) Reed, Oct. 15, 1823; lives at Toledo, Ohio. *Children*—Edward, jr., b. 1824; lawyer at Toledo, Ohio; Elizabeth R.; Arthur, M. D., who m. Anna Brown of Westchester, N. Y., and has one child, Flora, b. July, 1854, lives at Toledo, Ohio; Charlotte, d. in 1855; Mary, m. Alfred Gleason; Henry, b. Aug. 12, 1834; lawyer at Toledo, Ohio; Julia W.

Henry W.,[76] m. Juliette Dawson, of Hartford, Oct. 14, 1840. *Children*—Elizabeth E., b. Aug. 8, 1841; Lucius H., b. Jan. 29, 1845; Juliette, b. April 30, 1849; Mary, b. Jan. 27, 1853.

Capt. Ebenezer Fitch Bissell (son of David), was a prominent man in Windsor, and also in the Revolution. We are unable, in consequence of the number of *Davids*, of the same generation, to fix upon the proper line of descent to which he belonged; he m. Esther Hayden, June 24, 1756, and d. in 1814; his children were, Esther, b. Nov. 28, 1757; d. Sept. 7, 1777, a. 21: (Capt.) Ebenezer Fitch, jr., b. Jan. 14, 1760; Rhoda, b. Dec. 19, 1761; m. Elisha Bissell: Titus Lucretius, b. Oct. 23, 1766.

Titus Lucretius (son of Ebenezer F.), m. Eunice (dau. of Col. Jonathan), Humphrey, June 20, 1799. *Children*—Jonathan, b. at Windsor, June 9, 1800; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1845: Titus Lucretius, jr., b. at Windsor, July 14, 1802; a dau. b. at Hartford, Nov. 30; d. Dec. 17, 1704: Harriet Eliza, b. at Hartford, Sept. 26, 1806; d. Nov. 29, 1812: Henry Camp, b. at Hartford, Nov. 29, 1810; now in Dallas Co., Ala.: Edward Hamilton, b. at Hartford, Nov. 18, 1812; Augustus Pettibone, b. at Hartford, March 11, 1814; d. April 16, 1823.

Titus Lucretius, Jr. (of Titus L.), m. Claudia (dau. of John) Bennet, Dec. 25, 1831; is now a hardware merchant at Charleston, S. C. *Children*—Harriet Eliza, b. at Mechlenberg, N. C., Dec. 25, 1832; Titus L., 3d, b. at Simsbury, Aug. 11, 1834; John Bennet, b. March 15, 1856; m. Sarah H. (dau. of Robert L.) Baker, Nov. 17, 1858; lives in Ala.: Henry Edward, b. Nov. 6, 1837; William Swinton, b. March 12, 1839; Mary Caroline, b. Oct. 5, 1840; Eunice Laura, b. March 15, 1842; Anna Keith, b. Nov. 30, 1843; Claudia Sarah, b. Feb. 22, 1846; George Augustus, b. Oct. 9, 1848; Mary Stone, b. Jan. 10, 1851.

Titus Lucretius, 3d (son of T. L., Jr.), m. Anna Thompson (dau. of George), Nov. 20, 1856; has Orville H., b. Nov. 11, 1857.

The following family seems to have originated in Manchester, and the S. E. portion of South Windsor. Connecting link unknown.

Ozias, d. at Manchester, Ct., March 16, 1822, a. 93; his 1st wife, Mabel, d. Oct., 31, 1803, a. 75; 2d wife, Elizabeth Kilbourne, d. Aug. 26, 1828, a. 73; Ozias was a captain in the Revolution. *Children*—Russell, lives at St. Louis, Mo.; Leverett, d. March 25, 1813, a. 52: his widow now lives at Manchester: Elijah, d. in the prison-ship at New York, during the Revolution: Ozias, jr.; Bettie; Anna; Theodosia; Freedom; Daniel, moved to St. Louis, Mo.

Ozias, Jr., m. and moved to Colebrook, N. H.; had—Ozias, 3d, David, Benjamin K., b. May 4, 1783; Elijah, d. Feb. 21, 1821, a. 28; Caroline, Lucretia, Austin, Fanny, Martin.

Ozias, 3d, had Ozias, 4th, b. Dec. 1, 1808; Lewis G.

Benjamin K. (s. of Ozias, Jr.), m. Eunice Kay of Cheshire, Ct., April 31, 1827; resides in Chicago, Ill. *Children*—Benjamin K., jr.; Charles H., b.

Nov. 29, 1829, m. Ellen D. Bixby of Vergennes, Vt., Aug. 11, 1856; is now proprietor of the Matteson House, Chicago, Ill.: Elizabeth; Emily Ann; Eureka.

Ozias, 4th (s. of Ozias 3d), m. Mary Parker, Nov. 17, 1831. *Children*—Mary Almira, b. Sept. 18, 1832, d. Oct. 5. 1843; William Ozias, b. Feb. 28, 1837; Orville, b. Jan. 3, 1843, d. Sept. 27, 1848; Mary Almira, b. July 2, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George, d. Dec 23, 1829, a. 45; Fanny, his wife, d. Feb. 25, 1847, a. 61. Cornelia, d. Sept. 3, 1853, a. 42. Charlotte, of Charles and Roxanna, d. Oct. 2, 1834, a. 2 years and 8 mo.

*Births.*—Thomas, had Esther, b. Nov. 21, 1729; Ann, b. May 22, 1732. Samuel, had Isaac, b. Jan. 25, 1749; Oliver b. Oct. 13, 1753; Samuel, b. July 10, 1756; Mary, b. Sept. 8, 1758. Elijah, had Elijah, b. March 24, 1779. Daniel (E. W.), m. Lydia Munsell, Dec. 27, 1768; he d. Jan. 30, 1809, a. 83; she d. Dec. 14, 1791, in 43d year; both buried in Wapping old ground. *Children*—Jonah, b. Aug. 30, 1770; Fluvia, b. Aug. 27, 1772; Lucinda, b. Nov. 23, 1774; Esther, b. April 25, 1777; Chester, b. Dec. 6, 1780; Levi, b. May 1, 1784. Sgt. Daniel, had Noah, b. June 27, 1775. Rev. Hezekiah, first pastor of Wintonbury Parish (Bloomfield, Ct.), see p. 372; m. Mrs. Mary Woodbridge of Groton, Nov. 20, 1740. *Children*—Hezekiah, b. Jan. 15, 1741–2; Hezekiah, b. April 24, 1743; Mary. Sylvester (E. W.), m. Mehitable ——. *Children*—Thankful Anna, b. Nov. 20, 1800; James Post, b. Sept. 26, 1802; Arabella Wells, b. March 28, 1805; Lucy Caroline, b. Feb. 16, 1807.

*Marriages*—Harry (E. W.), m. Sarah Lamberton, Nov. 8, 1822. Silas, m. Lucretia S. Chaffee, Oct. 9, 1839. Henry W., m. Sarah Loomis, Oct. 22, 1834. David, m. Fanny Latimer, Oct. 15, 1823. John, m. Elizabeth Thompson, Dec. 12, 1820. Hezekiah, jr., m. Elizabeth Potwine Ellsworth, Dec. 28, 1820.

*Deaths.*—(*E. W. Sc. Graveyard*).—Roswell, d. Jan. 25, 1762. Esther, d. Oct. 10, 1750. Wolcott, d. Jan. 29, 1798. Hezekiah, d. Oct. 20, 1774, in 27th year. Hannah, wife of Thomas, d. Jan., 1793, in 32d year. Caroline E., dau. of John and Elizabeth, d. Dec. 23, 1831, a. 4 yrs., 11 mo., 13 d.; another dau. of same name, d. Oct. 23, 1823, a. 2 yrs. Daniel, d. Oct. 29, 1812, in 41st yr.; his wife Sybil, d. Dec. 4, 1812, in 43d yr. Daniel, d. Dec. 7, 1820, in 80th yr.; his wife Beulah, d. Dec. 30, 1821, a. 79.

(*Wapping*).—Hannah, widow of Timothy, d. Sept. 30, 1795, in 75th yr.; their dau. Miriam, wife of Joel Green, d. Oct. 21, 1808, a. 19.

(*East Windsor Records*).—Mary, dau. of David, d. Nov. 7, 1777.

(*Windsor Records*).—Elizabeth, wife of Daniel, jr., d. June 9, 1747. Samuel, d. Sept. 18, 1759. Nath., d. March 6, 1752.

The Rev. Samuel Bissell, of Twinsburg, Ohio, is a grandson of Israel, of East Windsor, who d. of camp distemper in early life; Rev. Samuel was b.

in Middlefield, Mass., in 1798; moved to Ohio in 1806; grad. at Yale in 1823; settled in the ministry at Twinsburg, 1828; and has educated some 6,000 youth, among whom were nearly 100 Indians, some of whom are now in conspicuous stations in their tribe; Mr. B. is still principal of the institution at T., the oldest in Northern Ohio, with the exception of that at Austenburg.

*Miscellaneous Items of Litchfield Bissells.*

WILLIAM H. BISSELL (the present governor of Illinois), was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., April 25, 1811, m. for his 1st wife, Emily Susan James, Monroe county, Ill., Oct., 1840. *Children*—Mary Josephine, b. Dec. 3, 1841; Rhoda Emma, b. April 5, 1844: m. for his 2d wife, Elizabeth K. Kane, dau. of the late E. K. Kane, Nov. 23, 1851.

WILLIAM BISSELL, Esq. of Milton, Ct., m. Amanda J. Bissell, and has 8 children, viz: Henrietta, Caroline L., Warren and Cornelia; names of the others not known.

ERASTUS S., b. in Litchfield, Ct., April 18, 1812; removed to Medina county, Ohio; m. Mary A. Moore of Copley, Ohio. *Children*—Julia, Willis and Claude.

HENRY B., b. in Litchfield, April 10, 1814; m. Clarissa M., dau. of Capt. Samuel Wright of Milton, Ct., April 7, 1841. *Children*—Lewis, Philip, Samuel W., Alice, Francis, Cornelia and Amelia.

RALPH, b. in Litchfield, Sept., 1816, removed to Lee county, Iowa; m. 1st, Amanda ——; 2, Jane South. *Children*—Hugh B., Julia A., John F.

FREDERICK, m. Maria N. Stone; removed to Lee county, Iowa: one dau., Sarah.

BENJAMIN, m. Betsey Brooker. *Children*—Ellen and Mary; live in Wolcottville, Ct.

AUGUSTUS, (M. D.), m. and lives in Broome county, N. Y.

BLANCHARD, THOMAS, m. Silva Brown, Dec. 2, 1795. *Children*—Denman, b. May 24, 1794; Aladrica, b. Oct. 31, 1796; Diana, b. Feb. 15, 1799; Simon, b. Feb. 28, 1801; Ransil, b. Feb. 21, 1804; Marvin, b. Nov. 4, 1807; Thomas Albert, b. April 6, 1811; Sally Lois, b. June 13, 1816; Silva, b. March, 18, 1818.

MARVIN, m. Naomi Mather, Sept. 10, 1852.

CHESTER, m. Emma ——; she d. Dec. 20, 1795; Elisha (s. of Chester), b. May 8, 1799.

BLISS, JONATHAN, had—Sarah, b. Oct. 24, 1706; Jonathan, b. Feb. 4, 1711–12.

EBENEZER, (E. W.) m. Ann Gaylord, May 17, 1744; he d. March 11, 1776; John and Ann Bliss, executors; he gave his negro girl, Patience, and one-third of his personal estate, also one-third of his real estate to his wife Ann, for life; all his Colebrook lands he gave to his daughter, Ann Watson and her heirs; the remainder to his son John, by John's paying his sister Ann

£20; will dated March 28, 1768; estate £2,139 3*s.* 2*d.*; she d. Jan. 31, 1803, in her 85th yr. *Children*—Ann, who m. a Watson; had John, b. April 23, 1745; Ebenezer, b. Jan. 17, 1746–7.

Rev. JOHN (son of Ebenezer), m. 1, Mrs. Betty White, of Bolton, Jan. 15, 1766, who d. Sept. 9, 1779. *Children*—All b. in E. W. Betty, b. Nov. 30, 1766; John, b. June 16, 1768; Betty, b. April 9, 1770; Achsah, b. May 3, 1772; Joel White, b. March 31, 1774; Hosea, b. Feb. 26, 1776; Daniel, b. Feb. 5, 1780; William, b. May 11, 1784.

JOHN (E. W.), had Ann, b. Dec. 19, 1772.

PELETIAH, m. 1, Ann ——, who d. Sept. 26, 1736; he m. 2, Elizabeth Stoughton, who d. Feb. 9, 1743.

Mrs. ELIZABETH, d. Feb. 3, 1781.

JOHN, d. May 14, 1780, in 36 yr.; his wid. Alice (dau. of Nathaniel Stoughton); d. July 27, 1802, in her 59th yr.

BLODGET (Blochet) BENONI, came to Windsor from Woburn, Mass; m. Abigail Booth; lived about 2 miles east of the river, near the Enfield line, on place now owned by Esq. Booth; h. d. Feb. 4, 1773, a. 79. *Children*—David, m. —— Dickinson of Amherst, Mass.; lived at that place was a blacksmith, and had two sons, David and Asahel. Josiah,[1] b. 1724; Ebenezer,[2] ; Elijah;[3] Abner,[4] b. 1737; Rebecca; Anna.

JOSIAH,[1] m. Abigail Rood, Jan. 15, 1746; settled in Ellington; was a farmer; d. April 25, 1768, a. 44; she d. June 6, 1776, in 56th yr. (*Sc.*); inventory £152 12*s* 1*d*. *Children*—Roswell,[5] b. 1749; Josiah,[6] b. 1752; Phineas,[7] b. 1756; Elijah[8] ; Amy, m. —— Porter; Abigail, m. Silas Munsell; had 4 children.

EBENEZER,[2] m. Ann Barber, Nov. 15, 1758, who d. March 25, 1759, in 41st year; had one dau., Ann, b. March 2, 1760; m. Benj. Hamilton of Ellington.

ELIJAH,[3] m. Hannah Corning of Hollenston, Aug. 15, 1746; he d. 1762; inventory £113 7*s* 7*d*. *Children*—Hannah, b. Aug. 3, 1748; m. Hezekiah Bissell; had 2 dau.; Susannah, b. March 3, 1751; m. Levi Fish; had 8 children: Rebecca, b. Jan. 18, 1761; m. —— Fish.

ABNER,[4] m. Rachel Phelps, March 23, 1768; he d. May 25, 1812. *Children*—Abner,[9] b. Oct. 1, 1771; Rachel, b. Aug. 2, 1773; Martha, b. Oct. 18, 1775; m. Nathaniel Allen of Amherst, Mass.: Benoni,[10] b. Jan. 9, 1778; Job, b. June 18, 1782; d. unmarried 1758; estate about £65: Rufus and Cephas,[11] twins, b. Jan. 2, 1784; Cephas was a wheelwright; went to Schoharie, N. Y.

ROSWELL,[5] m. Hannah Bartlett; he d. May 28, 1781 (*Sc.*). *Children*—Hannah, m. Jonah Gleason of Enfield; had 9 children: Lydia, m. Ayres Locke of Deerfield, Mass.; several children: Anne, m. Nathaniel Stanley of E. W.; had 7 children: Roswell;[12] Joseph.[13]

JOSIAH,[6] m. Theodosia Crane; he d. Dec. 19, 1823 (*Sc.*). *Children*—Josiah;[14] Elihu;[15] Chester, m. Permit Allen of E. W.; had 7 sons and 4 daus.; removed to Ohio: Harvey; Lara, m. Clark McIntosh of E. W.; removed to New York state: Theodosia, m. —— Dunham; had 3 children: Julia, m.

—— Dunham; had 1 dau, who m. Andrew Hamilton of E. W.: Cynthia, m. Benj. Hamilton of E. W.; had 3 sons.

PHINEAS,[7] m. Damaris Loomis of E. W. in 1783; he was a blacksmith, afterwards a farmer; d. Aug. 29, 1810, a. 54; his wife d. 1828, a. 64. *Children*—Phineas,[16] b. Nov. 2, 1783; Luke Wolcott; d. young: Alva,[17] b. Feb. 22, 1792; Luke Wolcott, b. March 28, 1803, m. Mary Henderson of N. Y. state; lives in Mich.; 3 sons: Damaris, b. Oct. 13, 1785; m. Benoni Blodgett of E. W.; Abigail, m. Elisha Smith of Amherst, Mass., Sept., 1817; d. at Palmer, March, 1852; had 3 dau. and 4 sons: Huldah (?) m. Robert McIntosh of E. W.; now living in Longmeadow, Mass.; had 5 sons and 3 daus. all living: Marilda, m. Noah Pratt of Longmeadow; had 1 son and 2 daus.: Minerva, m. Charles Packard of Springfield, Mass., April 1, 1827: d. in 1828; no issue: Candace, m. Dr. Edward McCray of Longmeadow; now lives at Agawam, Mass.; had 2 sons and 1 dau.: Minerva, m. Porter Merrick of Amherst, Mass., May 7, 1834; has 2 sons and 4 daus.

ELIJAH,[8] m. Tryphena Osborn; d. Nov. 16, 1844, a. 83; she d. April 26, 1804, a. 38. *Children*—Elijah, m. and had large family; Fanny, d. unmarried; Allen, d. April 6, 1814, in 30th year; Luke, d. Nov. 19, 1824, a. 23; Ruel, d. July 29, 1836, a. 39; Huldah; Levi M.; Sylvia; Chauncey, had one son, Roswell; went to Maine.

ABNER,[9] m. Hannah Booth of E. W.; he d. Dec. 21, 1834; she d. May 12, 1832, a. 51. *Children*—Ralph, b. Oct. 30, 1811, m. Caroline J. Allen; Hannah, b. July 14, 1815, m. Lemuel Stoughton, d. and left 1 son and 1 dau.

BENONI,[10] m. Damaris (dau. of Phineas) Blodgett of E. W.; went to Amherst, Mass; had Emeline, John, Henry, Washburn, Winthrop, all of whom d. single except *John*, who was a physician, and m., though he left no children; and *Henry*, who left 1 son and 1 dau.

CEPHAS,[11] m. —— Gaylord, and lived in Amherst, Mass. *Children*—Edward, a Congregational minister in Mass.; Rufus; Harriet, m. —— Montague; she is now dead; Delia, dead.

ROSWELL, Jr.,[12] m. Rubah Heath, who was b. March 6, 1782, and she d. July 26, 1841. *Children*—Pamelia, m. Capt. Lyman Cooley; had 3 children: Mary, m. Alvah Morrell; has 2 children.

JOSEPH,[13] m. Rhoda Loomis; he d. Sept. 7, 1828 (*Sc.*), a. 47; she d. Oct. 2, 1844, a. 76 (*Sc.*). *Children*—Joseph, went west; Roswell; Maria; Elizabeth, m. Rollin C. Crane; has 2 daus.: Nancy.

JOSIAH,[14] m. —— McGregory, of Longmeadow, Mass. *Children*—Loren; John (M. D.); William; Henry; Clark; Susan, m. Lorren Pinney, of Ellington; Sylvia.

ELIHU,[15] m. Mary Loomis of E. W. *Children*—Jennette, m. Nelson S. Osborn of E. W.; Miranda, unm.; Nelson, unm.

PHINEAS,[16] m. Sarah (dau. of Justus) Reed of E. W., 1807; he d. April 20, 1842; was a farmer; she d. March 23, 1848, a. 62. *Children*—Sarah Maria, b. May 29, 1810; m. John Terry Thompson of E. W., Jan. 6, 1831; has 2

sons, Lucius Edwin, and Charles Edward: Elizabeth May, b. March 8, 1815; m. Ed. Bridgman of Amherst, Mass., Nov. 5, 1840; has 2 children living, Harlan Page and Fanny Roe: Abigail Reed, b. Sept. 38, 1817; m. Stedman Nash, jr., of Ellington, now of Quincy, Ill.; has 4 daus.: Phineas Lafayette, b. Aug. 29, 1819; m. Lucy Ann Allen of E. W., June 30, 1844: Lavallette Clayton, b. July 30, 1821; m. Mary Ann Ladd, of Norwich, Ct., Oct. 4, 1847; she d. Oct. 4, 1858.

ALVAH,[17] m. Harriet Porter, of Hebron, Ct., and d. Aug. 6, 1850; carpenter and farmer. *Children*—Harriet P., d. Sept. 14, 1834, a. 16; John R.; Alvah R., m. Laura B——; had a dau. Harriet S., who d. Aug. 4, 1854, a. 2 yrs. 10 mos.: Amelia; Emeline D.; Caroline; Increase P.; Huldah A., d. April 10, 1840, a. 15; Roswell, m. Frances Church, of Hartford; has 3 daus. and 1 son: Roswell Franklin.

*Deaths* (*E. W. Sc.*).—HARVEY, d. Nov. 18, 1821, a. 31. PHINEAS, d. Aug. 29, 1810, a. 54. JOSEPH B., d. Sept. 7, 1828, a. 48; his wife, Mary, d. Dec. 15, 1813. An inf. son of CHESTER, b. 9th, d. 10th June, 1824. ELIZA M., dau. of Roswell and Ruby, d. Oct. 16, 1811, a. 3 mos. 11 days.

BOTTOM, JACOB (E. W.), m. Prudence Hebard of Windham, Dec. 2, 1773; had Lydia, b. Sept. 15, 1774.

BOLES, SAMUEL, had Mary, b. Aug. 12, 1747; Elizabeth Putnam, b. July 31, 1750; Ruth, b. April 3, 1752.

BOOTH, SIMON, a Welchman (and Rebecca his wife a Scotchwoman), was among the first settlers of Enfield in 1680; his son WILLIAM, b. in 1662, m. Hannah (dau. of John) Burroughs, Aug. 30, 1693, and d. in 1753, a. 89; his son CALEB, b. in 1695, m. Mary Gleason, in 1728, and settled in East Windsor (*Hinman*, who gives a number of other items concerning the collateral branches). This CALEB had Esther, b. Dec. 27, 1727; Simeon, b. May 5, 1730; Abigail, b. May 6, 1731; Miriam, b. Nov. 27, 1732; Irene, b. Feb. 27, 1733–4; Aaron, b. Sept. 8, 1735; Lory, b. Jan. 25, 1738–9; Ephraim, b. Jan. 11, 1740–1.

SIMEON (E. W.), son of Caleb, above, had Elizabeth, b. Sept. 13, 1752, d. Feb. 2, 1772; Simeon, b. July 20, 1754, d. March 25, 1762; Jemima, b. April 22, 1756; Ashbel, b. July 3, 1758, d. March 29, 1762; Samuel, b. June 4, 1761; Simeon, b. Sept. 30, 1763; Ashbel, b. Sept. 18, 1766; Elam, b. Sept. 11, 1769,

AARON (E. W.), son of Caleb 1st, m. Edatha Skinner, April 13, 1756; had Aaron, b. March 10, 1757; Edatha, b. June 27, 1758; Erastus, b. April 23, 1761; Chloe, b. July 26, 1763; David Skinner, b. April 30, 1765; Chloe, b. Sept. 15, 1788; Aaron, b. Sept. 29, 1790; Desire, b. May 6, 1793; Aaron, b. March 1, 1797.

EPHRAIM (E. W.), son of Caleb 1st, m. Elizabeth Gaylord, March 27, 1765; had Anna, b. July 28, 1760; Betsy, b. Feb. 7, 1767; Seth, b. April 16, 1669; Lucretia, b. Jan. 8, 1771; Silvia, b. June 19, 1773; Anne, b. Jan. 17, 1775;

Clara, b. Oct. 9, 1776; Ephraim, b. Aug. 2, 1778; Chloe, b. Aug. 23, 1780; Levi, b. Feb. 22, 1786; Celinda, b. July 30, 1788; Polly, b. June 29, 1793.

CALEB, Jr. (E. W.), m. Hannah Allyn, Jan. 30, 1746; he d. Sept. 29, 1772, a. 78; she d. Nov. 22, 1779, in 55th year. *Children*—Hannah, b. May 17, 1748; Caleb, b. April 22, 1751; Beulah, b. June 6, 1753; Tryphena, b. May 3, 1755; Isaiah, b. Sept. 24, 1757; Love and Peter, b. March 5, 1760; Mary, b. May 30, 1766.

Capt. CALEB, Jr. (E. W.), son of above, m. Anne Bartlett, May 1, 1775, who d. April 20, 1803, a. 52 (*E. W. O.*). *Children*—Anne, b. July 10, 1775; Caleb, b. Jan. 4, 1777; d. Sept. 1, 1813: Gaius, b. May 30, 1779; Hannah, Dec. 21, 1780; Chauncey, b. March 15, 1783; Henry, b. Feb. 28, 1785; d. Sept. 20, 1813; Betty, b. May 28, 1788; Sabra, b. Sept. 16, 1790.

GAIUS (E. W.), son of above, m. Clarissa —— of Suffield, Dec. 1, 1806; he d. Aug. 11, 1855, a. 76 (*Sc.*); she d. Nov. 15, 1845, a. 60; had Clarissa Melinda, b. Oct. 11, 1807.

ISAIAH (E. W.), son of the first Caleb, jr., brother of Capt. Caleb, jr.; had Abigail and Eunice, b. Aug. 19, 1777; Isaiah, b. May 16, 1779.

SETH, Jr., m. Sally Watson, Sept. 29, 1820.

JOSHUA, had William, b. March 20, 1732–3.

LEVI, m. Abigail Osborn, June 13, 1765.

Mr. WILLIAM, d. Aug. 1, 1753.

SAMUEL C., d. Nov. 12, 1855, a. 60 (*K. M.*).

BRADLEY, JOSIAH (E. W.), had Josiah, b. Dec. 19, 1753; Elizabeth, b. April 16, 1756; Reuben, b. April 26, 1758; Esther, b. Aug. 29, 1760; Sarah, b. Feb. 28, 1764; Eli, b. April 27, 1766; Elisha, b. Oct. 27, 1766.

BRAMAN, DANIEL (E. W.), had Oliver Pierson, b. Oct. 19, 1773; Uzziel, b. Jan. 24, 1776.

BRAND, DAVID, had Polly, b. April 28, 1780; David, b. Nov. 22, 1780; Dudley, b. July 27, 1783.

BRITTAIN, WILLIAM, m. Lucy Barber, Oct. 13, 1753. *Children*—William, b. March 11, 1756; Lucy, b. Feb. 26, 1760; Gilbert, b. Feb. 27, 1764.

BROOKS, JOHN, of W., removed to E. W.; m. Susannah Hanmore (or Hanmer), May 20, 1652; she d. Nov. 7, 1676; he d. about 1682; inventory of estate, £199, 8*s.* 9*d.*; left 5 children living. *Children*—John, b. March 16, 1660; Samuel, b. Sept. 6, 1662; Elizabeth, b. June 27, 1664; Mary, b. March 21, 1665; Joanna, b. Feb. 2, 1668; Mary, b. Nov. 25, 1670; Lydia, b. Aug. 7, 1673; Susannah, b. Sept. 22, 1675.

BROWN, PETER of Windsor (by tradition), was a son of Peter Brown, who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower, in 1620; he, at that time, had no family, and in the division of lands at Salem, in 1623, had but one acre of land assigned to him; but in 1627, in the division of cattle, his name, with those of Mary and Martha Brown, occurs; each of them received a share in the lot; he died in 1633, and his inventory was presented, Oct. 4, 1633; the

order of the court, in the settlement of his estate mentions his having had "divers children by divers wives;" Martha was probably his first wife in Salem, though he may have been married in England; Mary was his 2d wife and administratrix; he settled £15 on his two daughters, MARY and PRISCILLA; Mary was placed in care of John Dean, and Priscilla in care of Wm. Gibson; the remainder of his estate was devised to his widow, for the support of her young family; in 1644, Mary and Priscilla were placed with their uncle John Brown of Duxbury (*Hinman*, who collected the facts from W. R. Russell, Esq., Reg. Deeds, and Old Colony Records).

PETER, b. 1632, m. Mary Gillet, July 15, 1658; owned land in W., in 1658–64; he d. March 9, 1691–2, a. 60; estate £408 15*s* 6*d*. *Children*—Mary, b. May 2, 1659; Hannah, b. Sept. 29, 1660; Abigail, b. Aug. 8, 1662; Hepzibah, b. Nov. 19, 1664; Peter, jr., b. March 12, 1664; John,[2] b. Jan. 8, 1668; Jonathan,[3] b. March 30, 1670; Cornelius,[4] b. July 30, 1672; Hester, b. May 22, 1673; Isabel, b. June 9, 1776; Deborah, b. Feb. 12, 1678; Sarah, b. Aug. 20, 1681, and two other daus. married.

PETER, Jr.,[1] m. Mary Barber, July 22, 1696. *Children*—Peter, b. Jan. 28, 1699–1700; Dinah, b. Jan. 4, 1701–2; Samuel,[5] b. Aug. 28, 1705; Mary, b. Aug. 28, 1708; Benjamin, b. Aug. 11, 1711; Ebenezer, b. Aug. 26, 1719, and Mindwell, b. Aug. 27, 1719, twins; Mindwell, d. Feb. 25, 1758.

JOHN,[2] m. Elizabeth Loomis, Feb. 4, 1691; he d. Feb. 4, 1728; she d. Dec. 11, 1723. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, 1692; Mary, b. Sept. 11, 1694; Ann, b. Sept. 1, 1696, d. Sept. 22, 1696; Hannah, b. Aug. 24, 1697; John,[7] b. March 11, 1699–1700; Ann, b. Aug. 13, 1702; Sarah, b. Jan. 22, 1704; Isaac,[8] b. March 17, 1706–7; Daniel, b. Jan. 29, 1708–9; Margaret, b. March 8, 1711; Esther, b. March 17, 1712.

JONATHAN,[3] m. Mindwell Loomis, Oct. 1, 1696. *Children*—Mindwell, b. Jan. 8, 1698–9; Ruth, b. Jan. 11, 1701–2; Martha, b. Sept. 7, 1704; Jonathan, b. June 20, 1707; David,[9] b. March 8, 1709; Ephraim,[10] b. Aug. 25, 1712; Eunice, b. May 16, 1715; Jonathan,[11] b. May 10, 1718; Benjamin, b. July 14, 1721.

Dea. CORNELIUS,[4] m. Abigail Barber, Dec. 4, 1701; d. Jan. 26, 1747. *Children*—Abigail, b. Sept. 6, 1702; Rachel and Mabel, b. Nov. 21, 1704; Mabel, d. Dec. 8, 1704: Cornelius, b. May 1, 1707; Hildah, b. Nov. 17, 1709; Hepzibah, b. Jan. 19, 1712; Titus, b. Nov. 11, 1714; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1717; Aaron, b. May 31, 1725.

SAMUEL,[5] m. Mary Phelps, June 15, 1730. *Children*—Mary, b. July 3, 1731; Samuel, b. May 2, 1734; Mary, b. April 23, 1737; Lucy, b. Oct. 1, 1739.

BENJAMIN,[6] m. Hannah Grant, Oct. 19, 1743. *Children*—Hannah, b. March 2, 1744; Joseph, b. May 25, 1753; Jerusha, b. Nov. 17, 1746; Benjamin, b. Dec. 20, 1748; Sarah, b. July 4, 1751.

JOHN,[7] m. Mary Eggleston, March 14, 1725; he d. 1790; she d. Aug. 25, 1789. *Children*—Mary, d. single, a. nearly 100 yrs.; John, b. Nov. 4, 1728;

m. Hannah (dau. of Elijah and Hannah) Owen, 1758; lived in Wintonbury; settled in West Simsbury (Canton), 1755; was chosen captain of trainband there in 1776, and d. in camp at New York, of dysentery, Sept. 3, 1776, a. 48; she d. May 18, 1831, a. 91; they had 7 daus. and 4 sons, the youngest of whom, *Abiel*, was the compiler of a valuable little work called *Genealogical Sketches, &c. of W. Simsbury, now Canton*, which contains genealogy of this branch; Margery, b. June 3, 1731; m. David Filley; no issue; she d. 1775, aged about 45: Esther, b. Sept. 5, 1733; d. Aug. 7, 1751: Ezra, b. July 25, 1738; Hannah, b. July 1, 1787; d. Aug. 11, 1737: Hannah, b. Aug. 17, 1743; d. Aug. 6, 1751.

Isaac,[8] m. Martha Brown, March 5, 1729. *Children*—Martha, b. May 2, 1742; Mindwell, b. Sept. 20, 1744.

David,[9] m. Isabel Barnet, March 15, 1732. *Children*—David, b. Feb. 20, 1733-4; Isabel, b. Nov. 3, 1735; Isabel, b. Aug. 21, 1737; Noah, b. March 9, 1738; Timothy, b. Oct. 27, 1741; Chloe, b. April 5, 1744; David, b. March 22, 1746–7; Moses and Miriam, b. Sept. 1, 1748; Isabel and Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1750; Elijah, b. March 24, 1753.

Ephraim,[10] m. Thankful (Brown) of Farmington, Dec. 10, 1737; she d. Jan. 9, 1774. *Children*—Ephriam, b. Oct. 16, 1738; George, b. May 22, 1742; Michael, b. Oct. 31, 1744; Thankful, b. April 3, 1747; Alpheus, b. May 9, 1749; Ebenezer, b. May 15, 1751.

Jonathan, Jr.,[11] m. Naomi Elsworth, Jan. 11, 1743–4. *Children*—Jonathan, b. Dec. 20, 1744–5; Naomi, b. 1746; Ann, b. Oct. 4, 1748; Lucy, b. Oct. 4, 1750; d. June 16, 1758: Tryphana, b. Aug. 25, 1753; d. May 27, 1758: Deborah, b. Aug. 23, 1755; d. June 15, 1758: Martin, b. Dec. 10, 1757; d. June 10, 1758; Justus, b. Sept. 9, 1760; Jonathan, b. Sept. 11, 1767.

Daniel had Zadock, b. June 6, 1750; Uriah, b. Dec. 12, 1752.

Zadock, m. Ann Egleston, Dec. 3, 1775; had Ann, b. Jan. 7, 1776; Eli, b. Aug. 4, 1781; Ruth, b. Oct. 27, 1783; Nathan, b. Oct. 6, 1780.

Stephen, m. Eunice Loomis, Nov. 26, 1775; had James, b. Dec. 2, 1776; Stephen, b. April 30, 1778; Bradley, b. Dec. 13, 1779; Eunice, b. Jan. 29, 1781; Sarah, b. June 27, 1782; Martha, b. Dec. 22, 1784; Rebecca, b. Dec. 6, 1786; Jesse, b. May 17, 1791.

Elias, had Erastus Fitch, b. March 20, 1779; Joseph, b. July 31, 1792; Harriet Prudence, b. Jan. 30, 1796; Julia Maria, b. Dec. 7, 1798.

Ephraim (s. of Ephraim[10]), Jr., m. Mercy Westland, April 13, 1757; had Elias, b. March 16, 1758; Silas, b. March 31, 1761; Susy, b. Sept. 9, 1769.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jonathan (E. W.), m. Patience Kneeland, June 22, 1775. Peter, m. Margaret Filley, Feb. 27, 1777; had Peggy, b. Jan. 5, 1778; d. Dec. 1, 1788: Chauncey, b. Oct. 12, 1779; Lucy, b. July 24, 1782. Joab, m. Abigail Wilson, Nov. 30, 1801; had William, b. March 8, 1803. Jonathan had Ashbel, b. July 22, 1738; Azubah, b. March 22, 1739. John had Jerijah, b. Dec. 26,

1738. PETER, m. Rachel Scott of Hartford, Aug. 14, 1722; had Peter, b. Aug. 5, 1723. SAMUEL (of Lebanon), m. Joanna Loomis, Nov. 8, 1721. SILAS had Silas, b. Aug. 30, 1810. WOODWARD, m. Lucy Brown, May 3, 1821. SAMUEL, m. Harriet Marshall of Simsbury, Jan. 5, 1821. OBEDIAH, m. Clarissa Bacon, Aug. 20, 1832. WILLIAM, m. Thirza M. Griswold, Jan 16, 1823. NATHAN, m. Emily Brown, Feb. 24, 1824. SILAS H., m. Roxy L. Reynolds, Oct. 7, 1829. LUCIUS, m. Abigail Barber, April 20, 1833. RICH. M., m. Caroline C. Abbe, June 7, 1842. SARAH, dau. of John, b. March 28, 1746.

*Deaths.*—ELIZABETH of John, d. Aug. 12 ,1715. MARY of Samuel, d. Jan. 19, 1755. SARAH of John, d. Aug. 14, 1751. MARAH, wife of Mr. Samuel, d. Jan. 19, 1755; Mr. Samuel d. June 18, 1785. PETER, d. March 6, 1739. AZUBA, dau. of John, d. Aug. 9, 1751. CHARLOTTE, wife of Daniel, d. Oct. 5, 1847, a. 28; her son W. C., d. March 18, 1844, a. 1 year.

*E. W. (I.)*—CHAUNCEY, d. May 9, 1857, a. 69. MARILLA, d. Nov. 2, 1855, a. 64.

BROWNLEE, Dr. ROBERT (Scotch, lived in East Windsor, Scantic parish); d. May 29, 1797, in 80th year; his wife Priscilla d. Dec. 11, 1803, in 76th year; their dau. Mary d. May 6, 1760, a. 3 mos.; their son William d. at Fairfield, Sept. 13, 1776, in the 23d year of his age, from the effects of drinking cold water while overheated, on his return home from the Revolutionary army, in which he was then serving; Priscilla, his sister, d. Aug. 10, 1786, in her 32d year; Robert, jr., her brother, died a prisoner in New York, Nov. 3, 1781, a. 19; Cyrus Matthew,d. May 2, 1789, a. 21; Frederick, d. June 25, 1805, in 54th year; Elizabeth, b. July, 1757; d. Feb. 23, 1789, in 32d year. (All the above buried in Scantic, E. W. burying ground.)

BROWTON, JOHN, m. Hannah Bascomb, Nov. 15, 1650; an original settler at W.; he purchased of Simon Mills of W. his dwelling house, out house and orchard, with house lot and swamp adjoining at the west end; also $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres; also 10 acres in the woods; also 4 acres by Mill Brook, and 20 acres by same brook; sold his 5 acre lot to Samuel Marshall; no dates, but it was early, as is known by the bounds of the lots; perhaps moved to Windham. (*Hinman*, which also see for Windham BROUGHTONS.)

BOWERS (Bower and Bowre), EBENEZER, a. 19, of Windsor, 1726; chose Matthew Grant for his guardian. (*Hinman.*)

JOHN (E. W.), d. March 23, 1825, a. 88; had Lodema, b. Sept. 1, 1783; Cyrus, b. March 28, 1785; Erastus, b. Aug. 28, 1787; m. wid. Munsell, Nov. 25, 1830: Rhoda, b. Nov. 22, 1789; Abigail, b. Oct. 31, 1793; Abner, b. April 26, 1795; Azel, b. June 22, 1797; m. Mary Craw, Nov. 24, 1820; Fanny, b. Jan. 20, 1799; Sidney,[1] b. Nov. 25, 1800; Cynthia, b. Feb. 22, 1803; Horace,[2] b. July 18, 1805; Anson Griswold, b. Jan. 7, 1811; m. Clarissa A. Ellsworth, Dec. 31, 1839.

AZEL (E. W.), m. Susannah ——; had Azel, b. Aug. 15, 1768; Azel, b. Aug. 14, 1771.

SIDNEY,[1] m. Sarah Buckland, Nov. 25, 1830; had John Sidney, b. Sept. 25, 1833; Buckland Palmer, b. April 18, 1838.

HORACE,[2] m. Nancy Ann Welch, Nov. 18, 1835; had Nancy Ann, b. April 15, 1838; Horace Welch, b. Jan. 14, 1843.

BUCKLAND, THOMAS, was freeman in Mass., 1635; an early and highly respectable settler at Windsor, as early as 1638; juror in 1644; collector in 1649; waywarden in 1655; in the Pequot fight, 1637, for which he received a grant of land; he m. Temperance ——; d. May 28, 1662, leaving his widow *enciente* at his disease; she, "Old Widow Buckland," d. July 26, 1681; inventory of estate, Aug. 19, 1681, £99 13*s* 4*d*. *Children*—Timothy, b. March 10, 1638; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 21, 1640; Temperance, b. Nov. 27, 1642; will proved 1681; estate £100; her brother, Nicholas, administrator: Mary, b. Oct. 26, 1644; d. Dec., 1657: Nicholas, b. Sept. 21, 1646; Sarah b. March 24, 1648; Thomas, b. Feb. 25, 1650; buried May 28, 1676: Hannah, b. Sept. 18, 1654; John, b. Jan. 26, 1660.

TIMOTHY (son of Thomas), m. Abigail Vore, March 7, 1662; he d. May 31, 1689; inventory £167 8*s* 8*d*; she d. Dec. 20, 1727. *Children*—Timothy, b. April 20, 1664; Thomas, b. June 23, 1665; m. Abigail Hannun, Jan. 25, 1693; he d. Jan. 30, 1741, a. 77; she d. April 1, 1746, a. 82: Abigail, b. Nov. 11, 1667; m. Hosford: Mary, b. Nov. 6, 1670; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 26, 1678; m. a Buckland: Hannah, b. June 28, 1676; m. Gillet: Sarah, b. April 10, 1673; d. Sept. 25, 1682: Esther, b. Feb. 12, 1682.

NICHOLAS (son of Thomas), m. 1, Martha Wakefield of New Haven, Oct. 21, 1668; who d. Oct. 28, 1684; m. 2, Elizabeth Drake, March 3, 1685–6; who d. Feb. 20, 1697; m. 3, Hannah Strong, June 16, 1698; who d. March 27, 1719; he d. Aug. 24, 1728, a. 82; he tendered himself to obtain baptism for his children, March 16, 1670; he had John, b. March 13, 1672; d. April 2, 1673: Hannah, b. Sept. 1, 1674; m. Samuel Mather: John b. Dec. 7, d. Dec. 30, 1675: Martha, b. March 1, 1677–8; m. Samuel Strong: John, b. Dec. 10, 1686; Nicholas, b. Jan. 8, 1687–8; d. May 9, 1688: Elizabeth, b. July 19, 1692; m. Robert Hoskins: Ebenezer, d. Aug. 22, 1685; John, d. Dec. 1686.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM, d. May 13, 1791, insolvent; left a widow; probably had a son William, perhaps others. WILLIAM, from W., was first of name at East Hartford, as early as 1687; m. Elizabeth Hills; he d. Dec. 12, 1725, a. 75. (Children, see *Hinman*.) MARY, d. Feb. 6, 1738. JARVIS, m. Julia Fish, Sept. 18, 1827. JOHN F., m. Lucinda Bancroft, May 19, 1824. Deacon ERASTUS, b. June 7, 1779; d. Jan. 23, 1848.

*Deaths*—Capt. ERASTUS, d. Nov. 28, 1820, a. 46; Sarah (his wife), d. Oct. 21, 1850, a. 75. *Children*—Hurlehigh, d. Oct. 16, 1803, a. 1 year 3 mo. 24 days; Harriet, d. April 11, 1809, a. 1 mo. 10 days; Marilla Ann, d. Sept. 21, 1820, a. 5 years 2 mo. 20 days. MARIETTA, wife of Harvey H., d. Jan. 23, 1843, a. 21.

*W.*—Nicholas, d. Aug. 24, 1728, a. 82. Thomas, d. Jan., 1742, a. 77; his wife Abigail, d. April 1, 1746, a. 82.

BUEL (Bewell) William, a Welchman; an early and respectable settler at W., joiner by trade; was in the first land division in W.; his will is dated July 26, 1681; inventory offered by his wife £147 2*s* 7*d*; he gave his dau. Mary (Mills) £5 more than the other daus; to his son Peter he gave the land granted him by the town, and half his tools; the other half to his son Samuel; he made his mark to his will; Mr. Buel's mother probably accompanied him to W., as the town records say: "Goode Buell d. at Windsor, Dec. 3, 1639." This might have been a first wife, but was more likely his mother; he m. Mary ——, Nov. 18, 1640, who d. Sept. 2. 1684; he d. Nov. 23, 1681. *Children*—Samuel, b. Sept. 2, 1641; Peter, b. Aug. 19, 1644; Mary, b. Sept. 3, 1642; Hannah, b. Jan. 8, 1646, m. A. Palmer; Hepzibah, b. Oct 11, 1649, m. Thomas Welles of Hadley, Mass., 1672; Sarah, b. March 21, 1653, d. before her mother; Abigail, b. Feb. 12, 1655.

Samuel (son of William), m. Deborah Griswold, Nov. 13, 1662, and settled in Killingworth. *Children*—Samuel, b. July 20, 1663; Deborah, b. Oct. 18, 1665; m. Nathaniel Porter of W.: Hannah, b. Sept. 6, 1667, d. infant; Mary, b. Nov. 28, 1669, m. Hezekiah Porter of W.; John, b. Feb. 17, 1671; Hannah, b. May 4, 1674, m. Joseph Porter of W.; William, b. Oct. 18, 1678; David, b. Feb. 15, 1678–9; Josiah, b. March, 16, 1680; Mehitable, b. Aug. 22, 1682, d. young; Peter, b. Dec. 3, 1684; Benjamin, b. in 1686 at Killingworth; Samuel.

John (son of Samuel), m. Mary Loomis, Nov. 20, 1695; had Mary, b. Dec. 11, 1696; John, b. Feb. 1, 1698–9.

BURLIE (Burless, Burly, Bra Lis, Burliss, all appear on Windsor Records), Fearnot (son of Edward, of Suffolk), b. Dec. 18, 1679; m. Elizabeth Buckland, Feb. 8, 1704–5; he d. Nov. 13, 1732; she d. Dec. 7, 1753. *Children*—Esther, b. Feb. 15, 1705–6; Daniel, b. Dec. 30, 1707; Elizabeth, b. July 2, 1709; Ebenezer, b. May 8, 1711. *Hinman* supplies the following additional children: Job, b. Aug. 7, 1714; Daniel, b. March 7, 1717–18; Mary, b. March 3, 1720–1.

BURNHAM, Thomas, sen., m. Ann ——; he came to Hartford about 1647–8, perhaps from Ipswich, Mass.; was a large land speculator, first owner and occupant of Podunk lands, in 1660; plaintiff in court in 1649; made a freeman in May, 1657; in 1659, called before the court to answer complaint as to "his former carriage." In May, 1665, he was re-admitted to his freemanship; is among Windsor freemen in 1669; his was one of the four places named for the keeping of garrison houses in King Philip's war, 1676; then lived at Podunk; descendants are now in nearly the same location, generally found either in the lower part of S. Windsor, or in East Hartford; his oldest son, Thomas, jr., m. Naomi Hull, at Killingsworth, Jan. 4, 1676, (*W. Rec.*); had, according to *Hinman*, Thomas, b. April 16, 1678; John, b. May 22, 1681, (*W. Rec.*); Josiah; Charles; Elizabeth (Gilman);

Sarah (Mulford); Naomi (Gaylord); Mary; Abigail (Williams); his will was dated March 15, 1726; he d. May 12, 1726.

THOMAS (son of Thos. jr., *according to W. Rec.*), m. Elizabeth Strong, Nov. 9, 1711; lived in Hartford, and d. April 18, 1721; had Thomas, b. July 24, 1712.

WILLIAM (E. W.), m. Emeline Parsons; had Erastus William; Harriet, m. Geo. Hays; Louisa, m. Henry Hays; Maria; Juliet; Abigail; Edward; Elizabeth; Walter; Gilbert Lee.

JAMES, m. Catherine P. Judson, March 15, 1841.

JAMES Y., m. Harriet Haskins, March 20, 1841.

BURR, BENJAMIN, had Hannah, b. Jan. 20, 1733; Abigail, b. April 4, 1736.

STEPHEN, m. Sarah Burr, Oct. 22, 1761. *Children*—Sarah, b. March 10, 1764; Eunice, b. Aug. 8, 1769; Clare, b. Jan. 29, 1773.

NATHANIEL, Jr. of Farmington; m. Abigail Strong of W., April 3, 1766. *Children*—Harris, b. Dec. 16, 1766; Elijah, b. April 7, 1768; Bissell, b. Dec. 14, 1771; Nathan, b. Oct. 13, 1775; Levi, b. Feb. 21, 1778; James, b. Dec. 12, 1779.

Rev. ISAAC, son of Thomas, and grandson of Benj'n of Hartford, graduated at Yale College in 1717; m. Mary, dau. of John Eliot, Esq., of W.; he preached several years at Worcester, Mass., and then returned and located his family at Windsor, about 1744, where he died about 1751–2; many articles of merchandise are found in his inventory, probably goods from the estate of his father-in-law, John Eliot, Esq., who had been a merchant in W.; estate about £2,000; Mary, his widow, administratrix. *Children*—John Eliot; Dr. Isaac, a respectable physician in Hartford; d. before 1795: Samuel, d. before 1795: Jonathan; Mary, d. before her father: Prudence; Lois, m. Talmadge Bishop. John E., Jonathan, and Prudence became insane, and Henry Allyn, Esq. of W., was appointed their conservator, with Pliny Hillyer, Esq., appointed to distribute Rev. Isaac's estate in Granby, in 1795; first distribution, April 1756 by J. Bissel, N. Loomis, and H. Allyn. (*Hinman.*)

SAMUEL, m. Christian Cadwell, Dec. 28, 1752.

HENRY, m. Julia Ann Barnard, Oct. 22, 1824.

*Deaths* (*Wby*).—ISAAC, d. May 13, 1822, a. 62; his wife, Deliverance, d. March 15, 1799, a. 42. ASENATH, wife of Sylvester, d. Oct. 3, 1845, a. 66. ISAIAH, d. April 27, 1779, in 34th yr. SALMON, d. Sept. 19, 1773, a. 50. SALMON, son of Salmon and Deborah, d. Dec. 17, 1757. JOHN, d. Sept. 21, 1769. EBENEZER, d. May 3, 1811, a. 70; his wife, Ruth, d. Dec. 8, 1814, a. 74. TITUS, d. Jan. 26, 1799, in 61st yr. NOADIAH, d. June 28, 1793, in 62d yr. Also he had "4 children lying northeast of the foot of his grave"; viz: Abigail, Asenath, Rhoda and Noah. CLARINA, d. Nov. 24, 1795, a. 24 (*W.*).

BURROUGHS, DAVID, m. Sarah Tyler of Tolland, May 24, 1744; had Anna, b. March 1, 1774–5.

SIMON, m. Lydia Porter, Oct. 30, 1745. *Children*—Simon, b. Sept. 30,

1746; John, b. Feb. 16, 1745; (?) John, b. April 30, 1748; David, b. Jan. 6, 1749–50; Simon, b. July 14, 1751; Ebenezer, b. July 1, 1753; Aaron, b. July 16, 1755.

JONATHAN, m. Judith Webb, March 5, 1752. *Children*—Jonathan, b. Nov. 14, 1752; Stephen, b. Jan. 3, 1755; Zebulon, b. Sept. 3, 1758.

JONATHAN had Jonathan, b. June 27, 1725; Sarah, b. Aug. 19, 1731.

JONATHAN, JR., had Elizabeth, b. Nov. 10, 1740; Hannah, b. Oct. 9, 1744; Joel, b. Aug 7, 1748; Daniel, b. May 25, 1755–6.

ABNER (E. W.) had Abner, b. Sept. 12, 1754; Alfred, b. Aug. 19, 1777.

ABEL (E. W.) had Abel, b. July 18, 1775.

BUTLER, THOMAS (Wby), d. Aug. 23, 1725, a. 64; his wife, Abigail, d. Sept. 5, 1750, a. 85; his son, Isaac (Wby), m. Sarah Marshfield, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1722–3. *Children*—Olive, b. May 2, 1724, d. Sept. 27, 1727; Samuel Stone, b. Jan. 31, 1726–7; Olive, b. May 10, 1729, d. Sept. 10, 1754; Josiah, b. Nov. 9, 1731; Sarah, b. Aug. 23, 1734, d. Jan. 12, 1753.

SAMUEL STONE (son of Isaac), m. Mary Goodwin, Aug. 19, 1751; was taken into the church at Harwinton, April 15, 1753, also his wife: he d. July, 1798. *Children*—Isaac, b. June 15, 1752; Sarah, b. July 23, 1754.

SAMUEL had Mary, b. Dec. 22, 1741; Samuel, b. March 6, 1743; Hannah, b. Oct. 18, 1744; Jerusha, b. Sept. 21, 1746, d. March 24, 1747; Jerusha, b. Oct. 26, 1747; Abigail, b. Dec. 20, 1749; Zechariah, b. March 21, 1752; Zechariah, b. Sept. 4, 1754; Josiah, b. Sept. 2, 1755; Thankful, b. Jan. 24, 1759.

DAVID had David, b. Nov. 8, 1736.

JOSIAH, m. Margaret Manly, Simsbury, Nov. 13, 1754; had Nathaniel (E. W.), d. Aug. 30, 1828, a. 78; Aurelia, d. Aug. 31, 1824, a. 54.

BUTTOLPH, DAVID, had Roger, b. Oct. 4, 1734.

BUTTON, JONATHAN (E. W.), had Levi, b. March 24, 1776; Joseph, b. June 22, 1778; Naomi, b. July 12, 1780; Rhoda, b. May 14, 1785; Huloag, b. March 25, 1789; Jesse, b. July 25, 1791.

BYONTON, JOHN, had John, b. June 4, 1754.

CADWELL,* MOSES, had Lois, b. Jan. 1729–30, d. Dec. 28, 1734; Penelope, b. April 25, 1733; Jonathan, b. March, 1734–5.

CADY, JOHN, d. Sept. 6, 1751, in 74th year. (*E. W. O.*)

NAHUM, d. Oct. 14, 1834, a. 91; his wife, Deborah, d. April 17, 1826, a. 74. (*E. W. O.*)

CAMARON, Mr. JOHN, d. Jan. 8, 1813, in 54th year; "a native of Scotland." (*E. W.*)

CAMPBELL, JAMES, had Mary, b. Feb. 13, 1743; William, b. Jan. 31, 1745; Matthew, b. Jan. 7, 1747; James, b. Jan. 11, 1749; Elizabeth, b. March 26,

* This family is mostly found in that part of Bloomfield formed from Simsbury.

1751; John, b. Nov. 2, 1753; Rosanna, b. June 14, 1755; Joseph, b. May 4, 1756.

CARPENTER, Noah (E. W.), had Abner, b. Jan. 15, 1784; Noah, b. Sept. 8, 1785.

David (E. W.), m. Martha Brunson, April 13, 1786; had Lorina, b. Oct. 6, 1786; Joel, b. March 28, 1789.

CARTER, Joshua, a first settler at Dorchester and at W.; d. July 5, 1647. *Children*—Joshua, bap. March, 1638; Elias, bap. Aug. 13, 1643, and Elisha; both died accidentally, being burned to death in their father's house, "May, 1653, at night." (See also, p. 46, of *Hist. of Dorchester.*)

CARY, Samuel, m. Deliverance Grant, Dec. 7, 1762; had Christopher, b. Feb. 25, 1763; Anna, b. May 5, 1765.

CASE, John, m. Sarah, dau. of William Spencer of Hartford, and lived in W. until spring of 1669, when he settled in Simsbury, at Weatogue; his 1st wife d. Nov. 3, 1691, a. 55; and he m. 2, Elizabeth, wid. of Nathaniel Loomis of Windsor, and dau. (as supposed), of John Moore of W.; he was the first constable appointed in Simsbury, Oct. 14, 1669, and represented the town several times at the General Court; he d. Feb. 21, 1703–4; his wid. d. July 23, 1728, a. 90. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. about 1658; Mary, b. June 22, 1660; John, b. Nov. 5, 1662; William, b. June 5, 1665; Samuel, b. June 1, 1667; Richard, b. Aug. 27, 1669; Bartholomew, b. Oct., 1670; Joseph, b. April 6, 1674; Sarah, b. Aug. 14, 1676; Abigail, b. May 14, 1682. (For a large and excellent genealogy of this family, see *Goodwin's Genealogical Notes.*)

Benoni, had Agnes, b. Jan. 19, 1776; Benoni, b. March 28, 1778; Amy, b. July 3, 1783; Chloe, b. July 28, 1786.

Benoni, Jr. (son of above), m. Chloe Barnard, May 1, 1798. *Children*—Warren, b. July 12, 1801; d. May 2, 1851, a. 49; Frederick, b. March 4, 1803; Mary, b. March 31, 1805; d. Feb. 6, 1841, a. 35; Otis, b. Nov. 14, 1798; Pamelia, b. Feb. 8, 1788; Harlow, b. Sept 20, 1790; Zophar, b. June 26, 1792; m. Julia ——; had Julia, who, d. Sept. 20, 1850, a. 29 (*Poq. New Gd.*): Zardus, b. Oct. 18, 1794; d. Sept. 30, 1830, a. 36: Delsena, b. May 19, 1797; Fredus, b. June 19, 1179; d. May 24, 1836, a. 37; m. Ruth Phelps, Feb. 14, 1828, and had Adelaide, who d. Aug. 26, 1848, a. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—Gideon m. Sarah Alderman, Dec. 5, 1750. Orson m. Mary Bebee of Hartford, May 1, 1822. William, m. Chloe Stoughton, Dec. 2, 1824.

*Deaths* (*Poq. N.*).—Benoni d. Feb. 5, 1833, a. 81; his wife Anne d. Dec. 24, 1814, a. 56. Benoni, 2d, d. Jan. 30, 1854, a. 76. Julius, d. Nov. 11, 1834, a. 44. Gideon, jr., d. Oct. 8, 1786, a. 59.

*W. Rec.*—Wid Elizabeth, d. July 23, 1728. Nathaniel, d. June 6, 1753.

CASEY, Eunice (wife of Patrick), d. Feb. 28, 1799, in 55th yr. (*E. W.*)

CHAFFEE (Doctor), d. March 4, 1819, a. 88; his wife Lydia d. Oct. 1,

1801, a. 79. *Children*—Hepzibah, b. Aug. 12, 1758; Mary, b. July 25, 1760; Hezekiah, b. March 21, 1762; Esther, b. April 24, 1765; John, b. Feb. 22, 1767. (For notes of CHAFFEE family see *Hinman's larger catalogue.*)

ANSON, m. Sarah M. Whipple, April 19, 1827.

CHALKWELL, EDWARD, d. Oct. 17, 1648; left no children; legatees were, Nicholas Sension, John Moses, Rev. Mr. Warham, Geo. Phelps, and the poor of the church of Windsor.

CHAMBERLAIN, OLIVER (E. W.). *Children*—Wyatt, b. Dec. 26, 1763; Oliver, b. July 16, 1765; Sarah, b. Dec. 19, 1766; Levi, b. Oct. 12, 1769; Alva, b. Feb. 14, 1771; Chauncey, b. Dec. 14, 1772.

CHAMPION, Capt. REUBEN (E. W.), had Reuben, b. May 18, 1797.

CHANDLER, ISAAC, m. Anna Loomis, Oct. 3, 1771; had Isaac, jr.; b. April 19, 1773.

CHAUNCY (Rev.) NATHANIEL, son of Pres. Charles, and brother of Rev. Israel of Stratford, Ct.; was b. at Plymouth about 1639; educated and graduated at Harvard College in 1661, of which he was afterward fellow; bap. at Scituate; he first settled as teacher of the church of Christ at Windsor, Ct.; m. Abigail, dau. of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Nov. 12, 1673; had children recorded at Windsor, viz: Isaac, b. Sept. 5, bap. Sept. 6, 1674; Catharine, b. Jan. 12, and bap. April 16, 1675; Abigail, b. Oct. 14; Nathaniel, jr., b. 1681; Charles, b. Sept. 3, 1679; bap. 7th, and d. Oct. 31, 1679. The Rev. Mr. C. removed to Hatfield in 1679, and d. there in 1685 (*See* p. 173); his wid. m. Dea. Medad Pomeroy of Hatfield, in 1686, who was a selectman, town clerk, and representative to the general court, and a man of large wealth and influence. Their son, Samuel (Pomeroy), b. 1687, graduated at Y. C. in 1705, and settled at Newtown, L. I., in 1709, where he d. in 1744, very suddenly, "and left his dear bosom friend and congregation to bewail his unspeakable loss."

(Rev.) Mr. CHARLES of Fairfield (s. of Rev. Nathaniel), m. Sarah Wolcott, March 16, 1698–9; who d. Jan. 5, 1703–4. *Children, recorded at W.*—Abiah, b. Jan. 22, 1699; Robert, b. Nov. 29, 1701; Ichabod Wolcott, b. Jan. 4, 1703–4. *Hinman* adds that he was "in 1710, appointed guardian for his children. * * * He d. before 1715; and John Moore and Daniel Bissell of W., were appointed guardians."

CHAPMAN, EDWARD, m. Elizabeth Fox, in England; was made freeman in 1667, and was killed in the attack on the Narragansett Fort, known as the Swamp Fight, in 1675; inventory dated Feb., 1675–6, is £184, 10*s.*; gave £61 to the widow; to son Henry £30; Simon £18; and £15 to each of the 5 daughters: his widow had her children baptised after their father's death. *Children*—Henry, b. July 4, 1663; Mary, b. Aug. 23, 1664; Mary, b. Oct. 22 (or 7), 1654; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 18, 1667; Simon, b. April 30, 1669; Hannah, b. May 3, 1671; Margaret, b. March 7, 1672; Sarah, b. May 24, 1675.

HENRY (son of above), m. Hannah Grant, May 11, 1692. *Children*—Mary, b. Feb. 15, 1692–3; Edward, b. April 8, 1695; Hannah, b. March 2, 1699; Betty, b. April 12, 1702; Sarah, b. Nov. 10, 1706.

SIMON (son of Edward 1st). *Children*—Samuel, b. March 2, 1695–6; Simon, b. Nov. 14, 1700.

SAMUEL (son of Simon), m. Hannah Strong, Aug. 8, 1717; had Reuben, b. Dec. 9, 1718; d. Jan. 3, 1718–19; Sarah, b. May 23, 1720; Samuel, b. Oct. 5, 1723; he is recorded as the son of Samuel of Hartford; probably Samuel, senior, had removed there.

SIMON, Jr. (son of Simon), m. 1, Mary Allyn, Jan. 7, 1724, by whom he had Simon, 3d; b. Dec. 29, 1726; who d. Jan. 3, 1726–7; Mrs. Mary, the mother, d. Sept. 3, 1729, a. 28; m. 2, Silence Winchel, Dec. 25, 1730; he d. April 22, 1737, a. 36.

SIMON (probably the same), m. Mrs. Elizabeth Lothrop of Tolland, Dec. 2, 1736; probably this was the same Simon who m. 2 wives before.

HENRY, m. Mary Dibble, May 24, 1744. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1744; Mary, b. May 5, 1748; Hannah, b. March 21, 1753.

TAYLOR, m. Ann Ellsworth, Nov. 1, 1759; she d. Jan. 1, 1794. *Children*—Taylor, b. April 25, 1764; Frederick, b. Sept. 3, 1760; m. Lucy Marshall, Nov. 27, 1800: Edmund, b. April 6, 1762; dau., b. Nov. 5; d. Nov. 30, 1765.

EDWARD, had Margaret, b. March 7, 1667.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—EDWIN, m. Abigail Drake, April 29, 1824. JOHN B., m. Lydia Hoskins, June 11, 1827. ASAHEL, of Glastenbury, m. Eunice A. House, Aug. 6, 1829. LUCAS B., m. Olivia C. Wilson (both of Windsor Locks), Dec. 4, 1849.

*Deaths.*—HENRY, d. Dec. 22, 1713. EDWARD, d. May 21, 1724. SIMON, d. Oct. 12, 1749, a. 79. Sarah, wife of Simon, d. May 21, 1735, a. 60.

CHAPIN, ELIPHALET (E. W.), m. Mary Darling, Nov. 25, 1773, who d. Sept. 24, 1776; m. 2, Anna Read of Canterbury, June 18, 1778. *Children*—Sophia, b. Aug. 17, 1776; Wright, b. March 26, 1779; Betsy (dau. of Anna), b. April 9, 1787. (*E. W. O.*)

AARON (E. W.), m. Mary King, Sept. 11, 1777; had Laertes, b. Aug. 21, 1778.

JOSEPH, a noted gunsmith and mechanic, m. Jane Allen; lived at Longmeadow, Mass., then settled in Ketch Mills district (E. W.); afterwards went to Vt., where he d; his children were Tryphena, b. at Longmeadow; m. Capt. Asahel Stiles of E. W.; Solomon went to Sodus, N. Y.; had a large family: Irene, m. twice; 2d time to a Smith of Amherst; Gideon and Joseph worked at their father's trade, and blacksmithing; Gideon m. a dau. of Rev. Thomas Potwine of E. W.; Abigail m. for a second husband, James Clark of E. W.

HENRY, m. Melissa Loomis, Jan. 25, 1827.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—DANIEL, b. Dec. 13, 1808, a. 54; his wid. Eunice, d. April 14, 1822, a. 73; their dau., Huldah, d. Nov. 22, 1803, in her 18th year. FLAVEY, wid. of Daniel, d. Sept. 5, 1827, a. 30. FREDUS W. d. Oct. 18, 1827, a. 8 years. H. CELESTIA, wife of Daniel, jr., d. April 5, 1858, a. 22.

CLAPP, PRESERVE[D], son of Capt. Roger of Dorchester, and Sarah (dau. of Capt. Benjamin) Nuberry of W., were m. by Mr. Talcott, June 4, 1668. (See also p. 44 of the *History of Dorchester.*)

MARY, dau. of Ebenezer and Sophia R., d. Feb. 6, 1837, a. 1. (*E. W.*)

HULDAH, wife of Alexander, d. Aug. 15, 1857, a. 17. (*Poq. N.*)

WILLIAM, m. Emeretta Griswold, July 7, 1839.

CLARK, DANIEL, one of the first settlers, and a man of much influence and position at W., was m. 1, to Mary (dau. of Thomas) Newberry, June 15, 1644; she d. Aug. 29, 1688; m. 2, Martha (wid. of Simon) Wolcott, a sister of Wm. Pitkin, Esq., of Hartford; the Hon. Daniel, d. Aug. 12, 1710, "in the 88th year of his age, or thereabouts;" he was an attorney at law, and held many public offices; was appointed secretary of the colony in 1658, which office he held until 1664; he again held it during 1665–6; was in the land division at Hartford in 1639; his wife d. Oct. 13, 1719 (*E. W. O.*). *Children*—all by his first wife; Mary, b. April 24, 1645; d. in infancy: Josiah,[1] b. Jan. 21, 1648; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 28, 1651; m. 1, Moses Cooke, of Westfield, son of Capt. Aaron, Nov. 25, 1669; 2, Lieut. Job Drake, of W., Sept. 13, 1677 (see Cooke and Drake families): Daniel, b. April 14, 1654; m. Hannah (dau. of Daniel) Pratt of Hartford, 1678; went to Colchester, where he became the ancestor of a large branch:* John,[2] b. April 10, 1656; Mary, b. Sept. 22, 1658; m. 1, John Gaylord, Dec. 13, 1683; 2, Jedediah Watson, about 1700 (see Gaylord and Watson families): Samuel,[3] b. July 6, 1661; Sarah, b. Aug. 7, 1668; m. 1, Isaac Pinney, about 1685 (see Pinney family); 2, to a Marsh, or Nash of Hadley: Hannah, b. Aug. 29, 1665; d. in early life: Nathaniel, b. Sept. 8, 1666; never married; was slain by the Indians in 1690; left a will, dated April 29, 1690, which thus begins: "Whereas, I, Nathaniel Clarke of Windsor, in the county of Hartford, am, by the providence of God, called to go out against the common enemy, for his Majesty's service, and the defence of the country; and considering the peril and hazard of such an undertaking, and being now of good understanding and memory, I count it my duty to settle that estate God hath in his mercy bestowed upon me, in the manner following."

JOSIAH,[1] m. Mary (wid. of Christopher) Crow, and dau. of Benjamin Burr of Hartford. *Only child recorded at W.*, Josiah, b. Jan. 13, 1682.

JOHN,[2] first of Simsbury, where he was admitted an inhabitant, Dec. 24,

* For genealogy of this branch, see *Goodwin's Genealogical Notes.*

1686, afterwards, 1698, of W.; m. Mary (dau. of Christopher) Crow, 1685; he d. Sept, 1715, in 60th year, and his wid. m. Wm. Randall of Enfield, about 1720. *Children*—Hannah, b. Aug. 6, 1686, in Simsbury; m. Thomas Gillet, Feb. 26, 1705: John, b. in Simsbury; d. March 7, 1709: Mary, b. in Simsbury; m. Samuel Cooley of Springfield, Oct. 24, 1711: Jemima, b. in Simsbury; m. a Cooley: Martha, b. in Windsor, March 19, 1697; m. James Eggleston of W., Aug. 28, 1718; she d. May 25, 1728: Solomon, b. May 20, 1699, in Windsor; m. Ann. Eggleston, Feb. 24, 1720: Elizabeth, b. May 16, 1701, in Windsor: Sarah, b. Oct. 28, 1702, in Windsor; d. young: Daniel, b. Dec. 31, 1704, in Windsor; Ann, b. Jan. 12, 1706, in Windsor; d. Aug. 16, 1713: Benoni, b. Oct. 21, 1708, in Windsor; d. at Enfield, Jan. 16.

Samuel,[3] m. Mehitable (dau. of Timothy) Thrall, 1687; she d. Aug. 1815, 1723, a. 59. *Children*—Samuel, b. Nov. 10, 1688; m. Abigail (dau. of Josiah) Owen of Simsbury, where he settled; a slight genealogy of his family will be found in *Goodwin's Genealogical Notes*: David, b. April 1, 1696; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 11, 1699; Joseph, b. July 13, 1697; d. July 7, 1718.

Joseph, had Joseph and Mary, both baptized Sept. 30, 1638; this may be the Joseph, who, the *History of Dorchester* says, was at that place *early*; Dr. Harris thinks in 1630, see p. 46 of that history.

Eziel (Ezekiel?), had Oliver, b. Feb. 6, 1747–8.

Ezekial, had Elizabeth, b. Oct. 10, 1751.

John, m. Keziah, had Keziah, b. April 14, 1751; d. Oct. 8, 1775: Isaac, d. Aug. 26, 1777; Martha, b. Oct. 9, 1753; John, b. Oct. 6, 1755; Deborah, b. April, 1757; Jeremiah, b. Feb., 1759; Daniel, b. Dec. 24, 1760.

Benoni, m. Abigail Latimore, April 12, 1759; had Benjamin, b. April 4, 1761; Abigail, b. April 16, 1763; Elias, b. May 6, 1765; Hezekiah, b. Aug. 18, 1767.

Hiram, m. Emeline; had Jane, d. Dec. 7, 1850; Emeline F., d. July 19, 1850, a. 10; Homer F., d. May 1, 1849, a. 14 mo.; Katherine, d. Sept. 24, 1834, a. 7; Angeline, b. Oct. 5, 1834, a. 1; Emeline, the mother, d. April 9, 1854, a. 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—Isaac S., m. Fidelia Phelps, May 11, 1835. Joel B., m. Jane Griswold, June 12, 1836. Russell T. of Hartford, m. Sarah W. Mather of W., Oct. 3, 1838. Jason, m. Dolly B. Watrous, Aug. 1, 1821. Henry, m. Chloe Riley, Jan. 1, 1821. Morgan, m. Julia Fox, Jan. 27, 1830. William, m. Ruth W. Moore, Jan. 9, 1828. Judson, m. Almira T. Barber, Oct. 24, 1831. Samuel, m. Cordelia Blanchard, Nov. 29, 1832. John S., m. Eunice A. Loomis, March 5, 1833. Ira, m. Fidelia Allyn, Oct. 18, 1840. Sumner, m. Prudence B. Murphy, March 5, 1841.

*Deaths.*—Joseph, d. May 2, 1659. Joseph, buried April 14, 1641.

(*E. W. O.*)—Elizabeth, wid. of Ebenezer, d. Nov. 11, 1810, in 79th year.

(*Sc.*)—John Denison, d. June 25, 1812, in 14th year. Betsy, dau. of Jonathan and Sally, d. Oct. 30, 1803, in 12th year. Sarah, wife of Jonathan,

d. Dec. 4, 1803, a. 38. Capt. OLIVER, d. April 8, 1846, a. 74; his wife Azubah, d. March 25, 1843, a. 70; their s. Lamson W., d. Dec. 8, 1812, a. 19; their dau. Aurelia, d. Nov. 30, 1814, a. 6 months.

(*Wp. N.*)—EMILY, wife of Norman, d. Oct. 24, 1852, a. 46.

(*Poq. N.*)—LEVI, d. Sept. 8, 1832, a. 71. ABIEL B., d. March 16, 1847, a. 29. JOHN S., d. Oct. 31, 1842, a. 34; his son (by wife Eunice A.), Edgar P. d. Sept. 25, 1841, a. 2. LUANNAH, wife of Gilbert, d. Nov. 11, 1851, a. 45. EDWIN R., d. Oct. 15, 1854, a. 24. NELSON H., s. of Samuel and Cordelia, d. Jan. 18, 1833, a. 5 years, 7 mos. GROVE, d. Sept. 27, 1846, a. 80. MARY P., dau. of Isaac S. and Fidelia, d. June 21, 1842, a. 6 years, 3 mos. RUSSELL, d. July 6, 1852, a. 35.

HENRY (of Hadley), made his will in 1675, wherein he mentions that he was a member of the Windsor church, viz: "My will further is, that the disposal of my housing and land at W. be, and be understood to be, with this proviso, that the rates and maintenance due therefor to the ministry, be continued and paid to the 1*st Church* of Christ at Windsor, of which I was sometime a member."—(*W. Land Rec.*) He was an uncle to Elizabeth, the wid. of Edward Chapman.

COGSWELL, JOSEPH, had Sarah, b. March 31, 1754; his wife Sarah, d. April 15, 1754.

COLGROVE, JOSEPH, had Hannah, b. Aug. 12, 1788; Allyn Mather, b. Dec. 27, 1790; Almena, b. Feb. 16, 1793.

COHOON, Capt. NATHAN, m. a sister of Thos. Potwine, and lived at Ketch Mills, E. W.

COLLINS (E. W.), LEVI, had Levi and Daniel, twins, b. March 13, 1792; Simon, b. May 5, 1794; Hannah, b. Oct. 19, 1797.

AARON A., m. Sally Maria Newberry, March 1, 1827.

"Samuel Warner of W. and Ebenezer Warner of Springfield, gave oath before John Moore, *justice*, that they heard Mr. John Hollinbeck say that Nathan Collons and Anna Cooley had been published according to law; they further informed, that Anna Cooley was near or about thirty years old, and that she had done for herselfe near ten years; also, they said that her mother was against her marrying with said Nathan Collons."

NATHAN COLLONS and Anna Cooley, m. in W., Feb. 6, 1710.

*Deaths* (*W. N.*).—Col. JOHN, d. Nov. 5, 1857, a. 78. SIMON, s. of Levi, d. Oct. 15, 1795.

COLT, JABEZ, (s. of J?) b. April 1, 1703. JOSEPH, m. Ruth Loomis, Oct. 29, 1691; he d. Jan. 11, 1719.

COPLEY, NATHANIEL, m. Mary Gaylord, April 3, 1730; had Nathaniel, jr., b. April 9, 1733.

NATHANIEL, m. Esther Griswold, Sept. 19, 1745; had Noah, b. June 25, 1746.

COOK (Captain) AARON, was probably at Dorchester in 1630; removed to W., although *not* in the first company of 1635, as is evident from a town grant of land voted him on July 5, 1636; he m., as supposed, a daughter of Henry Smith of Springfield, son-in-law of William Pyncheon. *Children*—Joanna, b. April 5, 1638; Aaron, bap. Feb. 21, 1640; Miriam, b. March 12, 1642; Moses, b. Nov. 16, 1645; Samuel, b. Nov. 21, 1650; Elizabeth, b. April 7, 1653; Noah, b. June 14, 1657.—(*Old Ch. Rec.*) From W. he went to Northampton, where he was a representative, and from thence to Hadley, which town he also represented at the Mass. Gen. Court; "Mr. Cooke was a man of great energy, and a devoted friend to the regicide judges, Goffe and Whalley: while they were in this country, they resided in his neighborhood: his first wife was a dau. of Thomas Ford; his second wife was Joan (dau. of Nicholas) Denslow; he had a third and fourth wife, and d. in the year 1690."—(*Hist. Dorchester.*)

NATHANIEL, one of the first settlers at W., m. Lydia Vore, June 29, 1649; was made freeman May 16, 1650; was in full communion with the W. Church, June 22, 1662; his wife in 1658; he d. May 19, 1688; wid. Lydia, d. June 14, 1698. *Children*—Sarah, b. June 26, 1650; Lydia, b. Jan. 9, 1652, d. Oct. 24; Hannah, b. Sept. 11, 1655; Nathaniel, jr.,[1] May 13, 1658; Abigail, b. March 1, 1659–60; John, b. Aug. 3, 1662; Josiah,[2] b. Dec. 22, 1664.

NATHANIEL, Jr.,[1] who d. Feb. 28, 1724, had Nathaniel, jr.,[3] April 6, 1689; Sarah, b. Feb. 10, 1690; Ebenezer, b. June, 1692; Daniel, b. Jan. 9, 1693; Lydia, b. March 13, 1696; Mary, b. Jan. 16, 1700; Richard,[4] b. Aug. 30, 1703; Abigail, b. Jan. 12, 1705; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 3, 1707; Jemima, b. Sept. 23, 1709; Benjamin, b. March 26, 1711; Joseph,[5] b. April 1, 1713; Aaron, b. April 22, 1715.

JOSIAH,[2] m. 1, Ruth ——; m. 2, Sarah Ponder of Wakefield, Jan. 14, 1702; she d. Sept. 29, 1697. *Children*—Josiah, b. Aug. 4, 1690; Ruth, b. April 22, 1692; William,[6] b. Nov. 4, 1695.

NATHANIEL, Jr.,[3] m. Mary Brooks, Feb. 19, 1717. *Children*—Hannah, b. Jan. 13, 1718; Dorothy, b. July 20, 1721; Lydia, b. Feb., 1724; Nath., b. March 2, 1726; Simeon, b. Oct. 18, 1729; Sarah, b. Oct. 31, 1731; Marah, b. Nov. 26, 1736; Elkanah, b. May 31, 1738.

RICHARD,[4] m. Martha Evins, April 11, 1722. *Children*—Reuben, b. Feb. 5, 1722–3; Hannah, b. June 29, 1726; Ebenezer, b. April 17, 1728; Lucie, b. July 20, 1730; d. Aug. 21, 1747; Dudley, b. Feb. 14, 1732; d. Dec. 28, 1754; Joel, b. March 17, 1734; Abner, b. May 6, 1737.

JOSEPH,[5] m. Joahebah Willington, Nov. 26, 1744. *Children*—Aaron, b. Oct. 1, 1745; Sarah, b. Sept. 7, 1753; Lydia, b. Feb. 1, 1746; Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1750; Sarah, b. May 12, 1754.

WILLIAM,[6] m. Edie Drake, Feb. 28, 1716. *Children*—Edie, b. Dec. 30, 1717; Ann, b. Oct. 30, 1719.

JOSIAH, m. Joanna Relay, June, 1718. *Children*—Joanna, b. May 24, 1719; Ruth, b. April 4, 1723.

THEOPILUS, m. Mindwell Holcomb, Sept. 26, 1721. *Children*—Margaret, b. July 20, 1722; Mindwell, b. Dec. 14, 1724; Samuel, b. July 6, 1726; Theopilus, b. June 3, 1729; David, Jonathan, b. Jan. 26, 1733-4; Noah, b. May 7, 1736; Elijah, b. Nov. 19, 1738; Josiah, b. Feb. 11, 1740-41.

THEOPILUS, Jr. (son of above), m. Hannah Graham, Oct. 19, 1758. *Children*—Timothy, b Jan. 30, 1746-7; Theopilus, b. Jan. 5, 1749-50; Shubael, b. April 20, 1751; Ashbel, b. April 22, 1753; Abel, b. April 12, 1755; Isaac, b. July 5, 1757; William, b. Dec. 11, 1758; Hannah, b. Feb. 12, 1762; Elijah, b. March 26, 1764; Alexander, b. Aug. 19, 1766; Roger, b. Dec. 4, 1768; Abijah, b. Sept. 26, 1773.

SOLOMON, had Hosea, b. March 10, 1730-1; Martha, b. Nov. 5, 1733.

Dea. JOHN, m. Deborah ——; he d. May 25, 1751, a. 59; she d. Aug. 25, 1755. *Children*—Francis, b. Sept. 16, 1737; d. Oct. 22, 1737: Job, b. April 19, 1740: Hannah, b. Aug. 7, 1742; Elisha, b. Dec. 24, 1745; Sarah, b. March 15, 1748.

JOHN, m. Hannah Loomis, Jan. 1, 1735. JOHN and Hannah had Elisha, b. Feb. 14, 1732.

ELISHA (son of Dea. John), met "an untimely death being in the 40th yr. of his age; being washing his nets in Windsor Rivulet, his carriage sank, the stream being very swift in the Rivulet, he drowned, on the 24th day of May, 1785." *Children*—Olive, d. Sept. 1, 1775; Anna, d. Sept. 10, 1787; Phena, d. Sept. 17, 1785.

SAMUEL, had Samuel, b. April 29, 1749; d. same yr.

SAMUEL, had Samuel, b. July 15, 1748.

SAMUEL, m. Dorothy Gillet, Nov. 25, 1747.

BENJAMIN (E. W.), had Oliver, b. June 14, 1769.

ABNER, Jr., had Reuben, b. March 23, 1795; Abner, b. Dec. 21, 1796.

WILLIAM, m. Keziah (Weston?) of Hartford, May 13, 1790; had Elizabeth, b. Feb. 24, 1791; Ann Maria, b. March 30, 1793.

JOEL, had Sarah, b. July 26, 1755; Anne, b. April 4, 1757; Joel, b. May 19, 1763; Pinney, b. Jan. 19, 1765; Agnes, b. Aug. 29, 1767.

THOMAS, had Frances Ellen, b. Aug. 31, 1841.

ABNER, m. Ann Hoskins, Feb. 18, 1762. *Children*—Daniel, b. April 10, 1763; Abner, b. Nov. 13, 1765; Elisha, b. June 9, 1766; Nama, b. July 16, 1767; Belsena, b. Aug. 28, 1788; Roswell, b. May 29, 1791.

JOSIAH, Jr., m. Hannah Cook, April 14, 1762. *Children*—Kesiah, b. July 18, 1762; Sarah, b. April 11, 1764; Josiah, b. Oct. 13, 1766; George, b. Dec. 30, 1769; Anna, b. April 11, 1772.

ELISHA, m. Anna Raymond, Jan. 16, 1767. *Children*—Anna, b. Dec. 7, 1768; Elisha, b. Aug. 13, 1769; Phena, b. Aug. 12, 1771; Olive, b. May 1, 1774; Olive, b. June 12, 1776; Lula, b. May 7, 1779; Clara, b. Sept. 24, 1783.

NOAH, m. Lydia Westland, Feb. 21, 1758. *Children*—Lydia, b. Jan. 26, 1759; Noah, b. Sept. 5, 1767; Margaret, b. April 25, 1764; Asa, b. July 10, 1766; Ruth, b. June 23, 1767; Chloe, b. Jan. 30, 1772.

BENJAMIN (E. W.), m. Abigail Skinner, Nov. 30, 1758; he d. Jan. 5, 1791; she d. Sept. 15, 1802, in 73d yr. *Children*—Abigail, b. April 27, 1760; Eliakim, b. June 18, 1762: Benjamin, b. Sept. 3, 1765.

MOSES, had Lydia, b. April 17, 1675.

JOHN (son of John), had Francis, b. July 17, 1715; "died an untimely death (being about 7 yrs. and 4 mos. old), by a cart wheel running over his body, near the shoulders, he lying on his face, on the 17th day of Nov., 1722": Sarah, b. June 2, 1717; John, b. June 14, 1719.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages*.—MOSES of Woronoke, m. Elizabeth Clark, Nov. 25, 1669. JOHN, m. Hannah Drake, July 15, 1714. RODNEY, m. Lorania Moore, March 8, 1825. NORMAN, m. Almira Cook, May 22, 1827. ALLEN, m. Mary Griswold, Sept. 1, 1831. HORACE, m. Almira G Fisk, Nov. 16, 1834. JUSTIN, m. Fanny Moore, Jan. 18, 1835. JOHN (possibly son of Nathaniel 1st), m. Sarah Fiske of Wenham, Sept. 14, 1688. HORACE, m. Fanny M. Daniels, Nov. 25, 1849. ELIAKIM, m. Abigail, ——, who d. April 4, 1760.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*).—THOMAS, d. Nov. 18, 1697; Mary, dau. of Thomas, d. March 10, 1688–9; Martha, dau. of same, d. Nov. 8, 1683. Mr. THOMAS, d. Nov. 29, 1724; Alice his wife, d. June 13, 1705. MOSES, d. May 15, 1714. JOHN, d. Feb. 27, 1711–12. JOHN, d. Nov. 3, 1692. JOSIAH, d. Dec. 4, 1773. DAVID, d. July 1, 1796, a. 62. MINDWELL, d. May 7, 1801, a. 78. Dea. WILLIAM, d. Feb. 28, 1780, a. 85.

(*E. W. O.*)—ANNA (dau. Luke) Loomis, wife of Benjamin, d. Oct. 25, 1793, in 22d yr. ELIAKIM, d. Aug. 6, 1776, in 84th yr.; his wife, Jemima, d. April 4, 1760, in 66th yr. MABEL (dau. of Dea. Amasa) Loomis, wife of Benjamin, d. May 27, 1800, a. 31.

COOLEY, SIMON, son of Chauncey and Roxy, d. July 25, 1795 (*E. W.*).

CHARLES (E. W.), had Charles, b. Nov. 20, 1804; Selina, b. April 12, 1806; Julianna, b. Aug. 22, 1807; Carmaralzaman, b. June 1, 1809.

JANE ELIZABETH, dau. of Capt. Lyman, b. April 11, 1828; d. Sept. 6, 1828, a. 4 mos. 26 days: Frances Pamelia, dau. of same, d. March 27, 1824, a. 2 yrs. 2 mos.

CORNING, NATHAN, d. July 5, 1796, a. 70 years (*E. W.*).

CORNISH, JAMES, had Joseph, b. Oct. 18, 1697.

GAHIEL (of Westfield), m. Elizabeth (dau. of George) Wolcott, Dec. 15, 1686.

JAMES (of Wakefield), m. Elizabeth Thrall, Nov. 10, 1693.

COTTON, Mr. LEBRON, had a dau., Dorothy, b. Nov. 11, 1656.

COY, David, had David, b. May 19, 1759.

Uriah, had Eunice, b. Dec. 4, 1758; Hannah, b. Sept. 8, 1761.

Samuel, had Mabel, b. Feb. 5, 1757; Josiah, b. Jan. 31, 1764; Zephena, b. Jan. 3, 1766.

COLEMAN, John, of Hatfield, d. Feb. 21, 1725, a. 18 (*E. W. O. Bg. Gd*).

CRANE, Hezekiah, m. Rachael Rockwell, April 2, 1747; he d. Jan. 3, 1805, a. 84; she d. Oct. 7, 1809, a. 83 (*Sc.*); had Hezekiah, b. Aug. 7, 1747.

David (E. W.), had David, b. Oct. 5, 1775; Samuel Pitkin, b. Jan. 15, 1780; Curtis, b. Nov. 9, 1781.

Aaron (E. W.), had Polly, b. May 10, 1779; Aaron, b. March 24, 1781; Timothy, b. Jan. 28, 1783; Ziba, b. April 16, 1785; Eli, b. Aug. 3, 1787; Jenny, b. Dec. 24, 1789; Lucina, b. Aug. 19, 1792.

*Marriages.*—Elishama, m. Sarah Bissell, Dec. 31, 1744. Barnes, m. Elizabeth Gibbs, April 15, 1821. Hosea, m. Laura A. Hubbard, Nov. 28, 1827.

*Deaths* (*Sc.*).—Chloe, wife of David, jr., d. Nov. 24, 1829, a. 49. Charlotte, d. Jan. 14, 1813, a. 25. John, son of David and Jerusha, d. Feb. 24, 1799, a. 1 yr. 8 mos. Alfred, son of Chauncey and Phebe, b. Dec. 19, 1818; d. Feb. 15, 1819. James, d. Jan. 2, 1843, a. 48; his wife Electa, d. July 16, 1845, a. 49. Rufus, d. Nov. 30, 1820, a. 64: his wife Rachel d. April 1, 1849, a. 88. Jasper G., d. May 3, 1851, a. 23.

(*K. M.*)—Almira, dau. of Rufus and Wealthy, d. April 14, 1840, a. 11. Rufus, d. Feb. 7, 1851, a. 64.

CRESSY, Benjamin, had Wealthy, b. Nov. 18, 1783.

CROCKER, Elihu, d. Nov. 4, 1768.

Lucius, m. Elizabeth Barnes, June 17, 1833.

CROSS, William, was an early settler in W., also land owner, in 1644, at Weathersfield; appears to have been a seafaring man, and died in Fairfield about 1655; left a wife and perhaps children.

Capt. Samuel (supposed to be a son of the above), m. Elizabeth (wid. of Edward) Chapman, July 12, 1677; he purchased land in W. of Jacob Gibbs, in 1678; also had 40 acres allotted to him in Suffield, May 16, 1671, being the ninth recorded land in that place (*Hinman*); he d. Nov 6 1707. *Children*—Hannah, b. June 11, 1678; d. July 7, 1680: Samuel, b. Dec. 10, 1679; d. same day: and other children; he had a son-in-law, Simon Chapman, and was cousin to John, Samuel and Jonathan Bates, also of Sarah Ketchum, Jonathan Jagger, Hannah Welch, James Picket, Mary Hoyt and Ephraim Phelps; all of whom shared his estate.

John, m. Mary Grant, Nov. 3, 1686; he d. July 23, 1721; she d. June 29,

1720; had Hannah, b. April, 10, 1694; d. Dec. 1696: his will mentions children, viz.: Nathaniel, Mary (Picket), Hannah (Jagger), Sarah (Bates).

PETER had Peter, b. Dec. 17, 1756; Mary, b. June 3, 1759.

CROW, CHRISTOPHER, first came to Hartford; after a few years removed to Windsor; m. Mary, dau. of Benj. Burr of Hartford, Jan 15, 1656; made freeman in 1656; his farm and last residence in Conn., was at Greenfield, in W.; he left the colony, and his wife also left (about 1680), and left behind her 3 young children in a suffering state; the court ordered, Dec. 11, 1680, that Samuel and Thomas Burr should take an inventory of estate, pay the debts and take charge of the children; the estate was finally settled in 1684. (See *Hinman*.) His children were: Samuel, a. 21, in 1683; Mary, a. 18, Oct., 1683; Hannah, Feb. 15, 1683, a. 15; Martha, a. 14, May, 1684; Benoni, a. 12, 1683; Margaret, a. 11, April, 1684; Thomas, a. 5, 1684.

SAMUEL, m. Ruth; she d. Nov. 4, 1698: had child Martha, b. Nov. 13, 1690.

SAMUEL, m. Martha Moses, Jan. 30, 1689.

CROWFOOT, JOSEPH of Springfield, m. Mary Hillier, April 14, 1658.

CULVER, HENRY (son of William and Esther), d. Oct. 10, 1781, a. 8 mo. (*E. W.*).

CUMMING, GEORGE (E. W.), had Mary, b. May 22, 1775; Allison, b. Aug. 16, 1776; Rhoda, b. March 13, 1781.

CUMMINS, DANIEL, d. May 20, 1709.

CURTICE, HENRY (by tradition, from Stratford-upon-Avon, in England), m. Elizabeth Abeel, May 13, 1645. *Children*—Samuel, b. April 26, 1649; Nathaniel, b. July 15, 1651: this family settled at Wethersfield, and Stratford, Ct.

DAMMOND (probably Demmon, or Deming), SAMUEL, Jr., had Thankful, b. Sept. 13, 1739.

DART, SIMEON, d. Dec. 4, 1763.

WILLIAM (E. W.), d. Jan. 12, 1799; had a son William, who had a son Oliver, now living.

DAVIS, ABEL (E. W), had Esther, b. Oct. 22, 1776; Phebe, b. Sept. 9, 1779.

*Marriages.*—DAVID, m. Lucy Parker, Jan. 1, 1777. ISAAC, m. Deborah; had Rachel, b. Feb. 15, 1722. NATHANIEL, m. Mary Gleason of Enfield, Oct. 4, 1739. ISAAC, Jr., m. Rachel Sheldon, of Suffield, May 15, 1745.

*Death.*—WILLIAM, d. June 6, 1776, a. 33.

DAY (an E. W. family), NATHAN, m. Deborah Porter, Dec. 15, 1729; he d. Dec. 28, 1779, in 78th yr. (*E. W. O.*); she d. Nov. 11, 1774, in 79th yr. (*E. W. O.*). *Children*—Oliver, b. Jan. 3, 1732; d. July 27, 1795, a. 62 (*E. W. O.*): Justus, b. April 10, 1745; he d. Oct. 6, 1802 (*E. W. O.*); his wid. Mary, d. March 15, 1825, a. 78 (*E. W. O.*). JONATHAN, d. Aug. 17, 1743, a. 6 mo. 15 d. (*E. W. O.*).

STIRLING, m. Susan Barker of Enfield, Aug., 1824.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—ISAAC, m. Harriet N. Finny of Hatfield, Jan. 1, 1832. GROVE, m. Lois Ellsworth, Dec. 11, 1822. ISAAC, m. Sarah May, April 17, 1823. W. W., m. Emeline E. Russell of Springfield, March 12, 1848.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—WILLIAM, d. Dec. 27, 1781, in 66th yr. OLIVER (s. of Oliver and Eleanor), d. Jan. 23, 1775, a. 7. MOLLY (dau. of same), d. Feb. 7, 1776, in 2d yr. ELEANOR (wife of Oliver), d. March 9, 1774, in 39th yr. JONATHAN, d. Sept. 9, 1721.

DENSLOW,* NICHOLAS, was an early settler at Dorchester (probably 1630); freeman there in 1633; removed to Windsor.

HENRY, m. ——; was the first settler of the present town of Windsor Locks; was killed by the Indians in 1676. *Children*—Hannah (*Old Ch. Rec.* have it *Susannah*), b. Sept. 3, 1646; Mary, b. April 10, 1651 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Ruth, b. Sept. 19, 1653; Abigail, b. Feb. 6, 1655; Deborah, b. Dec. 21, 1657; Samuel, b. Dec. 19, 1659; Hannah, b. March 1, 1661: Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, 1665 (*Old Ch. Rec.*).

JOHN, m. Mary Eggleston, June 7, 1655; he d. Sept. 14, 1689. *Children*—John, b. Aug. 13, 1656; Mary, b. March 10, 1658; Thomas, b. April 22, 1661; Deborah, b. May 29, 1663 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Joseph, b. April 12, 1665 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Benjamin, b. March 30, 1668; George, b. April 8, 1672 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Isaac, b. April 12, 1674; Abigail, b. Nov. 7, 1677 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); d. April 5, 1690: Abraham, b. March 8, 1679 (*Old Ch. Rec.*).

SAMUEL (s. of Henry), had Hannah, b. Nov. 14, 1690; Elizabeth, b. March 9, 1692–3; Sarah, b. Feb. 13, 1694; Samuel, b. July 14, 1697; Benjamin, b. March 29, 1701; Joseph, b. March 24, 1703–4.

SAMUEL, Jr. (s. of Samuel above), m. 1, Mary Grant, March 7, 1727; she d. Feb. 25, 1729, a. 27: m. 2, Sarah Chapman, Oct. 1, 1730. *Children by 1st wife*—Mary, b. May 23, 1729. *Children by 2d wife*—Sarah, b. July 5, 1731; Samuel, b. April 24, 1733; m. Hannah Levit, May 24, 1756; Reuben, b. Aug. 4, 1735; Elijah, b. May 9, 1738; Patience, b. Sept. 5, 1740; Benajah, b. Oct. 30, 1743; Hannah, b. April 24, 1746.

JOSEPH, m. Ann Holcomb, Oct. 10, 1733; he d. Oct. 2, 1749. *Children*—Joseph, b. Sept. 25, 1734; d. Oct. 1, 1734; Anne, b. Nov. 15, 1735; Rosabella, b. May 27, 1738; d. Oct. 4, 1740; Joseph, b. Dec. 9, 1740; Benajah, b. June 6, 1743; d. Sept. 10, 1746: Martin, b. April 25, 1745; Rosabella, b. May 9, 1748; d. Oct. 21, 1749.

BENONI, m. Sarah Griswold, Nov. 17, 1748. *Children*—Sarah, b. Sept. 11, 1749; Tryphena, b. Nov. 19, 1751; Zulima, b. March 13, 1754; Oliver, b. May 15, 1756; Joel, b. April 28, 1758; Sarah, b. April 30, 1761; d. June 13,

* Mr. D. B. Denslow of New York city, has been for several years engaged on a genealogy of this family. We simply present what the records show.

1761: Phebe, b. Sept. 22, 1763; Submit, b. May 15, 1765; Joseph Gaylord, b. June 6, 1769.

MARTIN (son of Joseph), m. Lois Wizard of Farmington, April 11, 1770. *Children*—Huldah, b. April 3, 1771; Martin, b. Feb. 19, 1773.

JOSEPH GAYLORD, had Oliver, b. June 16, 1794.

AARON had Chloe, b. May 17, 1758.

JOSEPH, Jr., had Elihu, b. Aug. 13, 1757; Samuel, b. Sept. 15, 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages*—JOHN, m. Elizabeth Stiles, March, 1720. ALBERT, m. Eliza Fish, Sept. 18, 1827.

*Deaths.*—PATIENCE (dau. of Samuel), d. Dec. 9, 1697. BENJAMIN, d. Nov. 23, 1688. SUSANNA, d. Aug. 26, 1683. MARY (wife of Job), d. Aug. 29, 1684. JOHN, d. Oct. 25, 1732. MARY (dau. of Samuel, jr.), d. Dec. 22, 1729. PATIENCE (dau. of Samuel), d. Oct. 1, 1736. GEORGE, d. Jan. 17, 1737. Mr. SAMEUL, d. Oct. 1, 1743. Mr. JOSEPH, d. Jan. 14, 1754. SARAH (dau. of Samuel), d. July 23, 1756. LOIS, d. Dec. 13, 1813, a. 61. CARLOS, d. Feb. 15, 1826, a. 39. VIOLETTE (dau. of Elijah), d. May 26, 1786, a. 20.

DEWEY, THOMAS (spelt on the Dorchester town records Duee), was early at Dorchester, and, on his removal to W., sold his house and lands at D. to Richard Jones; juror in 1642 and '44; frequently a juror and deputy; m. Frances Clark, March 22, 1638; he d. April 27, 1648, and his wid. m. George Phelps, Nov. 2, 1648. *Children*,—Thomas, jr., b. Feb. 16, 1639; Josiah, bap. Oct. 10, 1641; Anna, bap. Oct. 15, 1643; Israel, bap. Sept. 25, 1645; Jedidiah, bap. Dec. 15, 1647.

GIDDINGS, m. Loricia Bidwell, Aug. 5, 1823.

DEXTER, SETH, one of the early settlers of Pinemeadów, now Windsor Locks, Ct., was b. in Rochester, Mass., Dec. 1743; m. Dec. 18, 1768, to Deborah Haskell, who was b. at Dartmouth, July 26, 1743; they moved to W. Aug. 17, 1770, where he d. Aug. 1, 1797, and his wife d. Feb. 14, 1830, a. 87. *Children*—David,[1] b. in Rochester, Mass., May 17, 1770; Joanna, b. March 23, 1772; m. Horatio Clark, and resided in Bennington, Vt., where she d. May 30, 1819: Deborah, b. June 15, 1774; m. Jerijah Barber, and d. Sept. 29, 1803: Seth,[2] b. Dec. 22, 1776; Azuba, b. Feb. 17, 1779; m. W. C. Abernathy of Harwinton, May 1800; d. Jan. 16, 1826: Nancy, b. May 22, 1781; m. Benjamin Gates; resided at Phelps, N. Y.; d. 1854: Nathaniel,[3] b. March 23, 1784; William,[4] b. Feb. 28, 1786; Sophia, b. June 21, 1789; m. Capt. Luther Hoadley of Winsted, Ct., Jan. 23, 1811, who d. at Groton, Sept. 7, 1813, in the service of the U. S.; she m. 2, W. C. Abernethy of Harwinton, where she resided a few years, and moved to Augusta, Ill., where he d. Feb., 1856; she is now the *only* survivor of the 2d generation.

DAVID,[1] m. Mary Pitkin of East Hartford, Dec. 22, 1796; (b. June 30, 1769, and d. Nov., 1848): they resided in Amherst, Mass., where he d. June 29, 1838. *Children*—James P.,[5] b. Sept. 8, 1797; David,[6] b. April 15,

1799; Mary, b. Oct. 17, 1800; m. Rev. Ralph Clapp, May 22, 1828, and d. at Parma, N. Y., April 8, 1840: Abigail Church, b. April 25, 1802; m. Erastus Clark of Granby, Ct., April 12, 1855: Horace,[7] b. Dec. 29, 1803; Lucretia, b. June 15, 1805; m. William Clark of South Hadley, Mass., June 5, 1843: Edward,[8] b. Feb. 18, 1807; William,[9] b. Sept. 13, 1809.

Seth,[2] m. Sylvia Gaylord, May 5, 1808 (b. Sept. 7, 1787); he d. March 31, 1841. *Children*—Harriet Clark, b. April 5, 1809; m. Edwin A. Douglass of Stephentown, N. Y. (b. March 3, 1804) on Feb. 6, 1834, and d. at Mauch Chunk, Pa., Feb. 26, 1846: Charles H.,[10] b. Sept. 19, 1810.

Nathaniel,[3] m. Betsy ——; lived at Bennington, Vt. *Child*—Henry H.

William,[4] m. Sally Malory of Winsted, Ct. where they resided for several years, and then moved to Illinois; he d. May 3, 1841. *Children*—Sarah Ann; William, jr.; Elizabeth; Harriet; Saloam; John.

James P.,[5] m. Irene H. Clarke of Amherst, Mass., Sept. 6, 1823. *Children*—Eliza C., b. June 1, 1825; Charles P., b. March 23, 1827; resides at Eutau, Ala.: Mary C., b. Nov. 18, 1829; m. James Miller of Mauch Chunk, Pa.; resides in New York: Irene H., b. Oct. 27, 1832; Henry L., b. Dec. 11, 1834; Harriet L., b. April 13, 1838; Luther H., b. July 7, 1840.

David,[6] m. Cynthia Rankin (b. Nov. 15, 1803), of Pelham, Mass., Sept. 21, 1850; he d. Sept. 11, 1856. *Child*—Martha Ann, b. March 2, 1833.

Horace,[7] m. Eunice C. Boltwood (b. Aug. 14, 1809), of Amherst, Mass., Oct. 4, 1827; resides at Willoughby, N. Y. *Child*—Irene B., b. Dec. 6, 1830; m. Sept. 5, 1850, to H. G. Tryon of Willoughby, N. Y.

Edward,[8] m. Dec. 5, 1833, to Mary Ann Parsons (b. Oct. 23, 1812), of Ludlow, Mass.; resides at Broad Brook, Ct. *Children*—Charlotte Maria, b. July 25, 1836; George P., b. Dec. 23, 1839; Mary Ellen, b. Dec. 1, 1849.

William,[9] m. May 6, 1845, to Fanny F. Herrington, of Stockbridge, N. Y. *Children*—Florence A., b. Jan. 26, 1846; Clarence W., b. April 23, 1848; Charles H., b. July 1, 1850; Francis F., b. Nov. 8, 1853: Maria E., b. Nov. 3, 1858.

Charles H.,[10] m. Sept. 19, 1838, to Lydia (dau. of Dr. Wm. S.) Pierson of W. Is a manufacturer of paper at Windsor Locks, Ct. *Children*—Julia S., b. Nov. 4, 1839; Annie P., b. May 5, 1842; Edwin D., b. Oct. 24, 1846.

DICKINSON, Obadiah (E. W.). *Children*—Obadiah, b. March 25, 1770; Seth, b. Jan. 9, 1772; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 10, 1774; Hannah, b. March 12, 1776; Horace, b. Feb. 6, 1778; Mary, b. Jan. 28, 1780: Anson, b. March 28, 1782; Ethan, b. Sept. 28, 1784; Lois, b. June 14, 1787.

DIGGENS, Jeremiah, 1648.

Thomas, m, Mary Loomis, Dec. 31, 1719; had Thomas, who d. March 11, 1719–20.

Jeremiah, Jr., had Joseph, b. April 12, 1710.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—Jeremiah and Mary, had Theodore, who d. March 22, 1753, a. 6 yrs., 6 mos.; John, who d. Aug. 11, 1751, a. 2 yrs., 10 mos.,

4 d.; Mary, who d. June 8, 1752, a. 10. JEREMIAH, d. Aug. 31, 1757, a. 50. JEREMIAH, d. Jan. 23, 1744–5, a. 67. Ens. JOSEPH and Elizabeth had Ann, who d. July 30, 1752, a. 5 yrs., 3 mos.; and Tryphena, who d. July 28, 1752, a. 3 yrs. 1 mo. Ensign JOSEPH, d. Feb. 9, 1791, a. 81; his first wife, Elizabeth, d. Dec. 22, 1769; and his second wife and wid. Esther, d. Nov. 5, 1801, a. 78. OLIVER, and Mehitable, had Martin, who d. April 25, 1759, a. 3 mos. 12 d.

DIBBLE, THOMAS, an early settler at Dorchester, and Windsor; m. ——, who d. May 14, 1681. *Children*—Israel,[1] b. Aug. 29, 1637; Ebenezer,[2] bap. Sept. 26, 1641; Hepzibah, bap. Dec. 25, 1642; Samuel,[3] bap. March 24, 1643; Miriam, bap. Dec. 17, 1645; Thomas, jr.,[4] b. Sept. 3, 1647; Joanna, b. Feb. 1, 1650.

ISRAEL,[1] m. Elizabeth Hull, Nov. 28, 1661. *Children*—Josiah, b. May 15, 1667; Thomas, b. Sept. 16, 1670 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Elizabeth, b. March 27, 1673; George, b. Jan. 25, 1675 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); David, b. Jan. 11, 1675; John, b. April 18, 1678; d. Oct. 6, 1678 (*Old Ch. Rec.*).

EBENEZER,[2] m. Mary Wakefield, Oct. 27, 1663 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); he was killed in King Philip's war, 1675–6; left his family in impoverished circumstances, as will be seen from the following postscript to a letter written by Mr. Jones, at New Haven, to Gov. Leet, reprinted in the Journal of the Council of Safety (*Trumbull's Col. Rec. of Conn.*): "SR: I pray be pleased what you can to favor and further the bearer, Wid. Dibble, that her husband's estate may be settled. He was killed at the Swamp fight, died in debt more than his estate. 'Twere a work of mercy to consider the poor widow, and fatherless children." *Children*—Mary, b. Dec. 24, 1664; Wakefield,[5] b. Sept. 15, 1667; Martha, b. March 10, 1669–70; John, b. Feb. 9, 1673; Ebenezer, b. Aug. 18, 1671.

SAMUEL,[3] m. Hepzibah Bartlett, Jan. 21, 1668; who d. Dec. 7, 1701; he d. June 5, 1709. *Children by a former wife*—Abigail, b. Jan. 19, 1666 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Hepsibah, b. Dec. 19, 1669; Joanna b. Oct. 4, 1672; John, b. April 13, 1675 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Samuel, b. May 4, 1677 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Elizabeth, b. Feb. 17, 1680 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Thankful b. June 19, 1685; Patience, b. Oct. 25, 1687.

THOMAS,[4] m. M. Tucker, Oct. 10, 1676. *Child by a former wife*—Mary, b. Oct. 4, 1653, in England (*Old Ch Rec.*); *Children by Mary Tucker*—Thomas, b. Aug. 21, 1677 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); a son, b. July 30, 1679, still-born (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Mary, b. Aug. 9, 1680 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Abraham, b. May 15, 1684; George, b. April 13, 1687; Mary, b. July 22, 1689.

WAKEFIELD,[5] m. 1, Sarah Loomis, Dec. 27, 1692; m. 2, Jane Filer, Sept. 20, 1694. *Children*—Ezra, b. June 12, 1695; d. June 20, 1695; Ezra, b. Oct. 7, 1697; Mary, b. March 5, 1698–9; Sarah, b. Feb. 9, 1701–2; Abigail, b. Oct. 1, 1703.

ABRAHAM,[6] m. Hannah Hosford, Aug. 18, 1709. *Children*—Abraham, b May 4, 1711; Hannah, b. Dec. 2, 1712; Ann, b. Dec. 16, 1714; Mary, b. Sept.

24, 1716; Thomas, b. July 12, 1718; Martha, b. Dec. 25, 1719; Daniel, b. Nov. 5, 1721; Hannah, b. May 6, 1724; Abigail, b. March 30, 1728.

Ebenezer, m. Mary Loomis, July 16, 1696. *Children*—Mary, b. Jan. 13, 1698–9; Rachel, b. Jan. 23, 1699–1700.

Thomas, m. Hannah Woolworth of Suffield, Dec. 22, 1743; had Daniel, b. Oct. 20, 1744.

MISCELLANEOUS

*Marriages*—Thomas, Sr., m. Elizabeth Hinsdell of Hadley, June 25, 1683. Samuel, Sr., m. Frances Cranton of Gifford, March 25, 1703.

*Deaths*.—Mary of Thomas, d. April 9, 1685; Thomas, Sr., d. Oct. 17, 1700; Grace, d. Dec. 12, 1697; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, Sr.; d. Sept. 25, 1689.

DORCHESTER, Anthony, had John, b. Nov. 5, 1644.

John, m. Mary Slade, Dec. 13, 1744.

David, d. May 19, 1802, in 60th yr.; his dau. Polly (by wife Susannah), d. Oct. 11, 1798, in 18th yr.

DORMAN, Roxana, wife of Stephen, d. Nov. 17, 1789, in 25th yr.

## DRAKE.



From an exceedingly interesting, and now rare, little pamphlet, entitled *Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of Drake in America*, published at Boston by S. G. Drake, in 1845, we glean the following items of the origin and antiquity of the name of Drake.

The family of Drake, according to the old English genealogists, "is one of great antiquity." That it *is* of *great antiquity* there can be no question, for as early as the Norman Conquest there were several families of the name, residing chiefly within a small compass in the south part of the county of Devonshire. In *Dooms Day Book*, six places are mentioned as possessed by persons of the name. Indeed, we are told that 'Honiton, one of them, was well known to the Romans, and was held by Drago the Saxon, *before* the conquest.'* Hence the fact that the Drakes were Saxons.

How long families of the name had possessed these places before the conquest, there remain no means of which I am aware to enable us to determine. Not long after the conquest of England by William of Normandy, however, we find a family seated at Exmouth, the head of which was John Drake. But as the old authors to whom we are indebted for this information are so vague, we can with difficulty get an approximation to the dates or periods to

* See *Magna Britannia*, I, 484.

which they refer: thus, Prince, vicar of Berry-Pomeroy, who wrote and published "The Worthies of Devon," speaking of the family seated at Ashe (in the parish of Murbury, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the south of Axminster), says, "This ancient and honorable family came originally from Exmouth, a small hamlet on the east side of the river Ex, where it flows into the mouth of the British Ocean. Here dwelleth JOHN DRAKE, a man of great estate, and a name of no less antiquity." For this account Prince acknowledges himself indebted to Sir William Pole (descended from that family on the maternal side), who says, 'I copied it out of an old Roll, and written all with mine own hand, in the month of April, in the year of our Lord God, 1616.'

Much more that is curious might be said about the antiquities of the family, but this sketch will not allow it.

Of the origin of the name of DRAKE, the armorial bearings are sufficiently indicative.*

*Arms.—Argent;* a wivern with wings displayed; *gules.*

It is a maxim with the heralds, that the more simple a coat of arms, the more ancient it is; this is too obvious to need any other proof in support of it, than the repetition of the maxim; which eminently applies to the arms of DRAKE.

The crest of this coat, as given by Guilim, is an 'Eagle displayed,' which seems to have been laid aside for the 'dexter arm erect, holding a battle-axe,' some ages ago, but wherefore does not appear. The motto has always been:

AQUILA NON CAPIT MUSCAS.

The figure in the shield, or escutcheon, is called by heralds, a *wivern*, which is another name for the fabled Dragon of antiquity, DRACO or DRAGO, is the Roman name of DRAKE, and as late as the time of SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, writers frequently coupled his name with that of Dragon. Lope de Vega calls him by no other name throughout his long poem of ten books, which he composed about him; and Sir Winston Churchill (who married a DRAKE), says, Sir Francis found no DRAGON more terrible than himself to guard the treasures of the Spaniards; and surely the Spaniards had reason, if any people could have, to imagine that SIR FRANCIS DRAKE was descended, and that, too, in no remote degree, from the old master of all that was terrible.

The Romans had among their legions DRACONARII, who were the bearers of their standards; hence the name DRAKE may have been derived from that Roman officer. The Romans got the name from the Greeks, and it seems to have been known other than an ideal one, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, in earlier and later times.

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* Gower mentions DRAGONS, or, as he calls them, *fire Drakes*, being often seen in the air. Con. A. 6, vii.

"And as hee wolde awaie flie
His thoughte ther stode Diveles there
Al brennyng as a DRAKE. . ."

*Ritson, King of Tars*, v. 408.

We find that the DRAGON was displayed in the banners of the Britons as early as 1448, and that churches have borne the emblem from time immemorial."

Another coat of arms was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Francis, the great navigator.

The family of Drake has been distinguished in England, from the earliest ages, by a long array of noble men; soldiers, navigators, clergymen, martyrs and authors. But our limits forbid us from entering more into detail; the curious reader will find these items in the little work from which we have made the preceding extracts. It is sufficient for our purpose to say that among the many noble families of the name, in Great Britain, the family who held their seat at Ashe, were ever prominent, and from them it is supposed that the Drakes of New England were descended.

Of this family was JOHN, one of the Council of Plymouth, a member of the original company established by King James, in 1606, for settling New England. Several of his sons came hither and settled, viz: RICHARD, who came over with two or more sons, and nine daughters, and settled at Hampton, N. H.; and JOHN, who came to Boston in 1630, and settled at Windsor. From these are descended all of the name in America.

JOHN (the Emigrant). "Aug. 17, 1659, John Drake, sr., dyed accidentally as he was driving a cart loaded with corn to carry from his house to his son Jacobs, the cattle being 2 oxen, and his mare. In the highway, against John Griffin's, something scared the cattle, and they set a running, and he laboring to stop them by taking hold on the mare, was thrown down on his face, and the cartwheel went over him, brake one of his legs, and bruised his body, so that he was taken up dead, being carried into his daughter's house, had life come again, but dyed in a short time, and was buried on the 18th of Aug. 1659 (*W. Rec.*). "Old Widow [Elizabeth] Drake, died Oct. 7, 1681, at 100th yr. of age, having lived a widow, 22 years" (*Old Ch. Rec.*). *Children*—Job[1]; John[2]; Jacob, m. Mary Bissell, April 12, 1649, "now it is 25 years and nêver had a child;" his mother lived with him, after her husband's death (*Ch Rec.*); he d. about Sept., 1689.

Sgt. JOB,[1] m. Mary Wolcott, June 25, 1646; d. Aug. 6, 1689; wid. Mary, d. Sept. 11, 1689; estate £583 4*s*. *Children*—Abigail, b. Sept. 28, 1648; Mary, b. Dec. 12, 1649; m. Thomas Marshall, 1685: Job,[3] b. and bap. March 28, 1652; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 14, 1654; Joseph, b. April, 16, 1657; Hepzibah, b. July 14, 1659; Hester, b. Oct. 10, 1662.

JOHN, Jr.,[2] m. Hannah Moore, Nov. 30, 1648; was one of the first settlers at Simsbury; inventory presented Sept. 12, 1689; Simsbury property amounted to £393 15*s*; Windsor property, £223 2*s*; had a son John (now of Danbury), who in 1708 chose a guardian: she d. Feb. 16, 1686. *Children*—John,[3] b. Sept. 14, 1649; Job,[4] b. June 15, 1651; Hannah, b. Aug 8, 1653; Enoch,[5] b. Dec. 8, 1655; Ruth, b. Dec. 8, 1657; Simon,[6] b. Oct. 28, 1659;

Lydia, b. Jan. 26, 1661; Mary, b. Jan. 29, 1666; Elizabeth, b. July 22, 1664; Mindwell, b. Nov. 10, 1671; Joseph,[7] b. June 26, 1674.

Lt. Job,[2] m. Wid. Elizabeth Cook )dau. of Daniel Clark), Sept. 13, 1677; he d. Nov. 9, 1711, in 60th yr; she d. Dec. 22, 1729, a 78. *Children*—Job, b. Jan. 26, 1678 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Mary, b. April 29, 1680 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Jacob,[8] b. Jan. 29, 1683; Sarah, b. May 10, 1686; m. Hon. Gov. Roger Wolcott, Dec. 3, 1702: Job,[9] b. ——, 1705.

JOB,[4] m. Elizabeth Alvord, March 20, 1671. *Children*—Jonathan,[10] b. Jan. 4, 1672; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 4, 1675; Rebecca, b. Jan. 16, 1689.

Enoch,[5] m. Sarah Porter, Nov. 11, 1680 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); who, after his death, m. Sgt. Josiah Barber, who, March 12, 1701–2, moved for a distribution of Enoch Drake's estate; d. Aug. 21, 1698. *Children*—Sarah, b. May 31, 1681 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Enoch,[11] b. May 5, 1683; Samuel, b. July 27, 1688; Hannah, b. Oct. 6, 1695; Nathaniel (*in Probate Record*).

Simon,[6] m. Hannah Mills, Dec. 15, 1687; she d. in 1712. *Children*—Simeon, b. Aug. 27, 1690; d. Sept. 19, 1690: Hannah, b. Sept. 29, 1694; Edee, b. Nov. 14, 1697; Frances, b. Oct. 16, 1701; d. June 5, 1713; Phineas,[12] b. Sept. 21, 1706.

Joseph.[7] *Children*—Joseph,[13] b. April 24, 1697; Benjamin, b. April 14, 1699; John, b. May 6, 1703; Ann, b. Jan. 30, 1701; William, b. Dec. 30, 1705; Thomas, b. May 18, 1708; Abel, b. March 24, 1710; Moses, b. July 20, 1716.

Jacob (son of Job),[8] m. Hannah (dau. of Thomas) Loomis, June 28, 1704. *Children*—Jacob,[14] b. May 27, 1705; Hannah, b. Jan. 3, 1706; Aaron, b. Nov. 25, 1710; d. Aug. 30, 1735.

Mr. Job,[9] m. Martha Moore, Nov. 16, 1730; he d. Dec. 9, 1789; she d. July 25, 1765, a. 34. *Children*—Martha, b. Oct. 31, 1731; d. July 25, 1765: Augustine,[15] b. Nov. 7, 1742.

Jonathan,[10] m. Esther ——; he d. 1716. *Children*—Benjamin, b. Feb. 1, 1709; d. 1717: Esther, b. May 4, 1712; d. June 20, 1730: Eunice, b. Feb. 4, 1715–16.

Enoch,[11] m. Elizabeth Barber, April 20, 1704; she d. April 2, 1717; he m. 2, Lydia Cook, who d. May 18, 1718; he m. 3, Dorcas Eggleston, May 6, 1719. *Children*—Enoch,[16] b. Jan. 12, 1705; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3, 1707–8; Eunice; Lois, b. June 15, 1710; Noah,[17] b. June 13, 1714; Hannah, b. March 29, 1717; Jerusha, b. June 14, 1720; Hezekiah, b. Jan. 17, 1721–2; Dorcas, b. Sept. 11, 1723; Dudley, b. Aug. 30, 1725; Lydia, b. Nov. 15, 1727; Ebenezer, b. Nov. 28, 1729; Isaac, b. July 13, 1733.

Phinehas,[12] m. Deborah Moore, Feb. 29, 1727. *Children*—Phinehas, b. Feb. 20, 1728; Prudence, b. April 5, 1735; Edee, b. July 6, 1737; Eunice, b. April 5, 1740; Roger, b. March 25, 1742; Hannah, b. June 14, 1744; Elisha, b. Aug. 4, 1748.

Joseph, Jr.,[13] m. Sarah Eason of Hartford, May 31, 1721. *Children*—Sarah Eason, b. Jan. 15, 1722; Lemiwell, b. Sept. 12, 1723.

JACOB,[14] m. 1, Hannah ———, who d. July 6, 1722; m. 2, Catharine Porter, Jan. 10, 1727; he d. 1754. *Children*—Asahel,[18] b. June 24, 1722; Catharine, b. July 5, 1729; Jacob,[19] b. March 23, 1732–3; Aaron,[20] b. Aug. 30, 1735; John, b. Oct. 27, 1739; Sarah, b. Dec. 12, 1741; Hepzibah, b. Jan. 27, 1744–5; Hannah, b. Nov. 13, 1746; m. Benjamin Case.

AUGUSTINE,[15] m. Mary Griswold; lived on Broad st., Windsor, just north of where H. Sydney Hayden now lives; he d. May 6, 1777, a. 53: she d. Jan. 22, 1816, a. 73. *Children*—Mary, b. Sept. 3, 1761; Elihu, b. Sept. 24, 1763; Martha, b. Sept. 20, 1765; Job,[21] b. Aug. 23, 1767.

ENOCH,[16] m. Mary Barber, May 1, 1735. *Children*—Mary, b. Dec. 31, 1736; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 14, 1739; Enoch, b. Aug. 24, 1741; Elijah, b. June 20, 1744; Eunice, b. June 22, 1749; Joseph, b. Aug. 22, 1752.

NOAH,[17] m. Hannah Skinner, Oct. 1, 1741. *Children*—Noah, b. May 30, 1743; d. June 13, 1743: Noah, b. May 5, 1744; d. July 21, 1744: Noah, b. Sept. 3, 1745; d. Nov. 4, 1745.

ASAHEL,[18] m. Damaris Kelly, of Hartford, Feb. 7, 1744–5. *Children*—Asahel, b. Oct. 10, 1745; Rhoda, b. Aug. 15, 1747; Damara, b. Dec. 26, 1752.

JACOB, Jr.,[19] had Adonis, b. May 12, 1765; Jacob, b. Jan. 20, 1768.

AARON,[20] m. Clotilda Gillett, July 21, 1757; had Chloe, b. May 17, 1758.

JOB,[21] m. Jemima Gillett, Oct. 4, 1796; lived on Broad st.; built the house where Miss Betsey Drake now resides. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Nov. 12, 1797; Richard Griswold,* b. Sept. 13, 1803; d. Feb. 20, 1858: Frederic Augustine,[22] b. June 11, 1810.

FREDERIC A.,[22] m. Mary H. (dau. of Amos) Seward, of Guilford, Sept. 18, 1838; merchant at Georgetown, S. C.; family reside at Guilford. *Children*—Mary Seward, b. Feb. 20, 1840; d. inf.: Frederic Richard Seward, b. Aug. 31, 1846; son, b. May 3, 1852; d. inf.

NATHANIEL, m. Rebecca Barber, Jan. 23, 1705–7. *Children*—Nathaniel, b.

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* RICHARD GRISWOLD DRAKE, Esq., son of Job and Jemima Drake, was born at Windsor, Ct., on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1803. He was educated at Yale College where he graduated with distinction in the year 1830. He chose the Law as his profession, and pursued his preparatory studies, for a portion of the required time, in the office of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, of Northampton, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in the year 1832. For the first few years of his professional life, he was located in Windsor, and enjoyed the confidence of the community where he lived, as an honest counselor and sound lawyer.

In the year 1837, he was invited by Hon. Charles Chapman of Hartford, to remove to that city and enter into co-partnership with him in the practice of law, which invitation he accepted. He continued in that business connection, under the name of Chapman & Drake, until his death. For the last two years of his life he suffered under a pulmonary difficulty, and in the autumn of the year 1857, went to Philadelphia for the purpose of spending the winter. During the winter his symptoms became more and more alarming, and on the 20th day of Feb., 1858, he died. His remains were removed to Windsor, and interred in the family burying ground.

Mr. Drake did not determine to acquire a liberal education and pursue a profession, until

June 4, 1708; Joseph, b. April 18, 1711; Samuel, b. Sept. 6, 1713; Rebecca, b. Dec. 30, 1715.

ISRAEL, had Job, b. Nov. 6, 1714.

JEREMIAH (E. W.), m. Hannah Burnham, Oct. 17, 1717; he d. 1746. *Children*—Hannah, b. April 20, 1718; m. Ebenezer Bissell: Jonathan, b. Sept. 28, 1717; Elizabeth, b. May 4, 1721; Ann, b. Sept. 2, 1722; m. John Prior: Ance, b. Sept. 22, 1724; Job, b. Feb. 1, 1725–6; Marcus, b. Jan. 13, 1727; Gideon, b. Aug. 31, 1729.

JOSIAH, had Joel, b. Jan. 30, 1738–9; Levi, b. Aug. 6, 1743; Jonah, b. Aug. 6, 1747; Moses, b. April 2, 1749; Aaron, b. April 13, 1751.

JOSEPH had Reuben, b. May 19, 1741.

THOMAS, m. Eunice Skinner, Jan. 25, 1750. *Children*—Amasa, b. Dec. 8, 1750; Thomas, b. Nov. 7, 1753; Elinor, b. Oct. 27, 1756; Abner, b. Sept. 23, 1758; Amy, b. July 7, 1755.

SAMUEL had Samuel, b. April 14, 1744; Rebecca, b. Jan. 24, 1745; Amy, b. Oct. 24, 1749; d. April 18, 1750: Abigail, b. April 22, 1752.

JOB 2d, m. Hannah Goodrich, April 27, 1749. *Children*—Job, b. Oct. 15, 1750; John, b. Oct. 20, 1751; Hannah, b. July 4, 1753.

EBENEZER, Jr., m. Martha Steadman, Feb. 18, 1762. *Children*—Nancy, b. March 15, 1767; Warner, b. Jan. 3, 1771; Chauncey, b. Feb. 10, 1773; Rumah, b. May 12, 1775; Theodocia, b. May 11, 1777; Lucina, b. Sept. 4, 1781.

AMASA (E. W.). *Children*—Eunice, b. Dec. 2, 1775: Sarah, b. Sept. 10, 1778; Francis, b. Jan. 8, 1781; Thomas, b. June 30, 1779.

JOB, 3d, m. Hepzibah Willis, Feb. 7, 1774. *Children*—Matilda, b. May 15, 1774; Molly, b. Aug. 14, 1778; Patty, b. Oct. 23, 1780; Hepzibah, b. Feb. 14, 1784; Amelia, b. June 12, 17—; Sabra, b. March 27, 1786; Sarah, b. May 20, 1791; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 12, 1737.

Dea. DANIEL (E. W.), m. Elizabeth Warner, Feb. 4, 1730–1; he d. March 24, 1800, in 92d year; she d. Feb. 19, 1790, in 79th year. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Sept. 8, 1732; Waitstill, b. Nov. 2, 1734; d. Oct. 22, 1784: Nathaniel, b. March 4, 1736; Ebenezer, b. June 12, 1739.

Dea. NATHANIEL, had Silas, b. Jan. 8, 1741-2; Nathaniel, jr., and Elizabeth, had a dau., b. Sept. 7, 1747; lived 24 hours.

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he had first prepared himself for other business pursuits. He had nearly reached his majority before he commenced the study of the classics, but having entered upon the study, he pursued it with great diligence and success. His position in his class was a highly honorable one, and on his graduation he received a first class appointment. In the study of his profession he was industrious and untiring, and entered upon the practice with a mind well stored with legal lore.

He was a gentleman of refined tastes and accomplished manners, an agreeable companion and firm friend. As a lawyer he sustained a highly respectable rank, was engaged in an extensive business, and enjoyed the uninterrupted confidence of his clients. As a man of good business habits, great firmness and unsullied integrity, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him.—*Communicated by Hon. Charles Chapman.*

Silas (E. W.) (son of Dea. Nathaniel above), m. Hannah West, Nov. 12, 1771; he d. April 20, 1827, a. 86; she d. Aug. 26, 1836, a. 89. *Children*— Ira, b. Oct. 8, 1772; Hannah, b. Sept. 8, 1776; Silas, b. July 4, 1779; Chester, b. April 15, 1781; Anne, b. May 25, 1783; Elizur, b. March 29, 1785; Caleb, b. Aug. 21, 1787; Joshua, b. Aug. 21, 1787; Simeon, b. Oct 30, 1790.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Births.*—Lory, son of Lydia, and reputed son of Jasper Soper; b. May 4, 1745. Frances, b. April 12, 1733.

*Marriages.*—John, m. Esther Bissell, April 14, 1708. Josiah, m. Hannah Wilson, May 7, 1735. Nathaniel, jr. (E. W.), m. 1, Anna; she d. Sept. 9, 1769, a. 27; m. 2, Hopefull Wolcott, April 4, 1774, who d. May 22, 1815, a. 73; he d. Feb. 13, 1806, a. 69. Gideon, d. Aug. 20, 1771. David, m. Elizabeth Strong, March 12, 1747. David, jr., m. Eunice Egleston, Dec. 12, 1820. Edward, m. Almira Gaylord, Jan. 18, 1827. H. N., m. Mary A. Fenton, March 28, 1832. Frederick, m. Eliza D. Phelps, March 6, 1843. Edmund, m. Eliza Jane Knox, of Hartford, March 18, 1849.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec*).—Josiah (s. of Job), d. Jan. 18, 1681. Benjamin (s. of Job), d. Jan. 17, 1697. Mary (wid. of John), d. Aug. 7, 1693. Solomon, d. Dec. 21, 1711. Job (s. of Lt. Job), d. Oct. 15, 1712. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Job, d. Dec. 22, 1729. Dea. Job, d. April 19, 1733. Aaron, d. May 20, 1734. John (son of Jacob, jr.), d. Oct. 28, 1741. Mr. Jacob, d. Jan. 20, 1762. Francis (son of Phinehas), d. Sept. 3, 1762. Rebecca, wife of Dea. Nathaniel, d. May 22, 1768, a. 81. Dea. Nathaniel, d. May 23, 1769, a. 84. Elijah (son of Phinehas), d. Oct. 3, 1769. Mr. Jacob, d. Sept. 11, 1771. Mr. Samuel, d. Jan. 17, 1837. Elihu, d. Jan. 17, 1839. Lemuel, d. April 15, 1780, a. 57: his wife Esther d. Sept. 10, 1818, a. 54. David, d. March 28, 1822, a. 65. Job, d. April 16, 1657. Martha, wife of Job; d. March 22, 1768, a. 63. Lucy, d. June 24, 1840, a. 64. Samuel, d. Oct. 18, 1798, a. 86; his wife, Anne, d. Dec. 1790, a. 68.

(*E. W. O.*)—Capt. Simeon, d. August 9, 1807, in 59th year; wife Lois, d. March 30, 1833, aged 88; Gideon, d. August 20, 1771, aged 42; wife Abigail, d. May 6, 1816, aged 81; Emeline, dau. of Elizur and Mary, d. Jan. 21, 1827, aged 11. Piercy, wife of Chester, d. Nov. 2, 1810, aged 28. Bathsheba, wife of Shubael, d. July 18, 1795, in 45th year.

(*W. N.*)—Caleb, d. April 1, 1848, aged 61. Joshua C., son of Caleb and Sarah, d. Jan. 21, 1849, aged 25.

DUNLAP, Robert, m. Martha ——; had James (b. upon sea), Oct. 2, 1721; Martha, b. Dec. 27, 1722; Hannah, b. March 18, 1726; John, b. June 24, 1730.

EATON, Daniel (E. W.), had Nathaniel, b. April 26, 1736; John, b. June 6, 1739; Daniel, b. Feb. 23, 1762; Enoch, b. Nov. 1, 1763; Chloe, b. Oct. 6, 1765; Stephen Davis, b. Feb. 13, 1767; Elihu, b. Oct. 17, 1768; Elihu, b. Oct. 21, 1770; Jonathan, b. Dec. 14, 1772; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 6, 1774;

Amelia, b. March 19, 1776; Chloe, b. Dec. 20, 1780; Ardon, b. Jan. 21, 1778; Polly, b. June 20, 1782. AARON, m. Lydia Barber, Oct. 21, 1762. MARY, had Abigail, b. July 9, 1768.

## EDWARDS.

We do not propose to give a *full* genealogy of this large and gifted family. The subject is so extensive and so interesting, as to utterly preclude the possibility of our doing more than simply giving those portions of the family more immediately connected with the town of W. A large and tolerably correct genealogy will be found in *Goodwin's Genealogical Notes*, to which we acknowledge our indebtedness—but we venture to express a hope and a belief that some one of the numerous and able descendants of the Rev. TIMOTHY EDWARDS, will, at some not very distant day, give to the world a genealogical and biographical history of the family, worthy of the name. There are thousands in this country who are proud to trace their descent from, or connection with, the Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, the greatest theologian, and the most subtle intellect of New England, and who would hail with delight a record of the family of EDWARDS.

WILLIAM, a son of Rev. RICHARD, a noted Welsh clergyman in the days of Queen Elizabeth (see p. 229), was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Ct., where he m. Agnes (dau. of William) Spencer. He d. before 1672; and his son RICHARD, b. in 1647, m. 1, Elizabeth (dau. of William) Tuthill, of New Haven, in 1667; m. 2, Mary (dau. of Lt. Col. John) Talcott of Hartford, about 1692. His eldest son,

Rev. TIMOTHY, b. May 14, 1669, grad. at Y. C. in 1691, and was ordained pastor of the 2d church of W. (now East W.) in 1694; he m. Esther (dau. of Rev. Solomon) Stoddard of Northampton, Mass., Nov. 6, 1694; he d. Jan. 27, 1758, and his widow d. Jan. 19, 1770, both at East Windsor. *Children*—Esther, b. Aug. 6, 1695, in W.; m. Rev. Samuel Hopkins, 2d pastor of the First Ch. in West Springfield, June 28, 1727, by whom she had 4 children; he d. Oct. 5, 1755, in 62d yr.; she d. June 17, 1766: Elizabeth, b. April 14, 1697, in W.; m. Jabez Huntington, Esq. of Windham, Ct., June 30, 1724; Col. H., d. Sept. 26, 1752, a. 60; she d. Sept. 21, 1733, a. 36; had 4 daus., one of whom, Tryphena (b. Aug. 27, 1729), d. and was buried in E.W. Aug. 19, 1745; after the death of Mrs. Elizabeth, Col. H. m. 2, wid. Sarah Wetmore: Ann, b. April 28, 1699, in W.; m. Capt. John Ellsworth of E. W.: Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1701; d., unm., in E. W., Sept. 17, 1776: (Rev.) Jonathan, b. Oct. 5, 1703: Eunice, b. Aug. 20, 1705, in W.; m. Rev. Simon Backus, pastor of Ch. in Newington Society, Wethersfield, Ct., Oct., 1729; he d. at Louisburg, while acting as chaplain to the British army, in 1746; she d. at E. W., June 1, 1788, a. 83; they had 8 children, of whom 2 d., and are buried in W.; Eunice, b. Jan. 14, 1733; d. 1808, unmarried; and Mary, b. March 24, 1745; d. Dec. 27, 1751: Abigail, b. Dec. 25, 1707, in W.; m. William Metcalf of Lebanon, Ct., Oct. 25, 1737; he d. June 15, 1773, in 65th year; she d. Sept. 24, 1764,

in 57th year; 5 children: Jerusha, b. May 30, 1700, in W.; d. Dec. 22, 1729, in W.: Hannah, b. Feb. 8, 1713; m. Seth Wetmore, Esq. of Middletown, Ct., Jan. 15, 1746; she was his 3d wife; she d. June 17, 1773; he d. April 12, 1778, a. 78; 3 children: Lucy, b. May 25, 1715, in W.; d. Aug. 21, 1736: Martha, b. Jan. 5, 1718, in W.; m. Rev. Moses Tuthill of Granville, Mass., in 1746 (see p. 325);* he d. at Southold, L. I., Oct., 1785, a. 70; she d. in Wapping, E. W., Feb., 1794. *Children*—4 daus., 3 of whom d., and were buried in E. W. (*Wp.*); Martha, d. March 15, 1837, a. 90; Hannah, d. Dec. 11, 1831, a. 81; Ruth, d. 1805, a. 52.

Rev. JONATHAN (s. of Rev. Timothy), grad. at Y. C. in 1720, before he was 17 years of age, and lived in college for nearly two years after, fitting himself for the duties of a minister; In 1722, he went to New York, and preached for some months to a small society of Presbyterians; in 1724, he was appointed a tutor of Yale College, which office he held until 1726, when he was invited to preach as colleague in his grandfather Stoddard's church at Northampton; where he was ordained as colleague in 1727. His work here was a great and useful one; but in 1750, his fearless dealings with the immoralities of some of his charge led to a separation from them; driven from this place of his early and faithful ministration, he succeeded, in 1751, Mr. Sergeant, as a missionary to the Housatonic Indians, at Stockbridge, Mass; after six years' labor in this field, he reluctantly accepted the invitation to become the president of the college at Princeton, N. J., but he had scarcely entered upon his new sphere of labor, before the prevalence of the small pox induced him to be inoculated, and this disease was the cause of his death; he d. March 22, 1758. Jonathan Edwards is now considered as the *greatest intellect*, and the *most eminent theologian* to whom America has given birth; it might be expected that we should devote considerable space to an account of his life, works, and writings; but the absolute impossibility of extending our limits forbid us from attempting any further delineation of so great a character; a whole volume, or more, of the size of this, would scarcely contain his biography. We must therefore refer our readers to the memoir prefixed to his works by the pen of his descendant, Sereno E. Dwight; to the well written article in *Allen's Am. Biog. Dict.*; the discriminating and excellent article in *Appleton's Encyclopædia*, written by the Hon. George Bancroft, the eminent historian; the article in *Middleton's Evang. Biog.*; the biography by Samuel Miller, in *Sparks' Am. Biog.* 1st series, viii, 1; and lastly, but not least to *his own writings*, which have attained a celebrity surpassed by none; it is also understood that a new and complete edition of Jonathan Edwards' writings are soon to be published by his great grandson, the Rev. Tryon Edwards, D. D. of New London, Ct.

Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, m. Sarah (dau. of Rev. James) Pierpont of New Haven, July 28, 1727, she being then in her 18th year; remarkable as an

* For anecdote of this marriage, see *Holland's Hist. Western Mass.*, vol. ii, p. 65.

example of early piety, she combined the highest graces of personal beauty, with the more surpassing graces of a cultivated mind, and a heart which "dwelt with God;" she d. at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, 1758, in her 49th year. *Children*—Sarah, b. August 25, 1728; m. Elihu Parsons of Northampton, Mass.: Jerusha, b. April 26, 1730; d. Feb. 14, 1747: Esther, b. Feb. 13, 1732; m. Rev. Aaron Burr, pastor of the ch. at Newark, N. J., and afterwards pres. of Princeton Coll.; they were the parents of the celebrated AARON BURR, vice-president of the U. S., etc.: Mary, b. April 7, 1734; m. Timothy Dwight of Northampton, Mass., Nov. 8, 1750: Lucy, b. Aug. 31, 1736; m. Jahleel Woodbridge of Stockbridge, Mass.: (Hon.) Timothy, b. July 25, 1738; m. Rhoda (dau. of Robert) Ogden of Elizabethtown, N. J.: Susanna, b. June 20, 1740; m. Eleazur Porter of Hadley, Mass.: Eunice, b. May 9, 1743; m. to Thos. Pollock of Newbern, N. C.; m. 2, Robt. Hunt of Elizabethtown, N. J.: (Rev.) Jonathan, b. May 26, 1745; m. 1, Mary (dau. of Eleazur) Porter, sr. of Hadley; and m. 2, Mercy (dau. of Col. Hezekiah) Sabin of New Haven; Rev. Jonathan became pres. of Union Coll. N. Y.: Elisabeth, b. May 6, 1747; d. at Northampton, Jan. 1, 1762: Pierpont, b. April 8, 1750; m. Frances (dau. of Moses) Ogden of Elizabethtown, N. J. (For further particulars see *Goodwin's Genealogical Notes.*)

## EGGLESTON,

BEGAT,* born 1590; came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630; was made a freeman at Dorchester, in 1631; m. 1, Sarah Talcott; m. 2, ——; was one of the original members of Mr. Warham's church, and removed to Windsor in the first emigration of 1635; d. Sept. 1, 1674, "ner 100 yer ould."—(*Old Ch. Rec.*) *Children*—James,[1] and Samuel,[2] twins, b. in England; Thomas, b. Aug. 26, 1638; made freeman, 1658; lived in E. Windsor, on land bought of John Terry; d. May, 1697; estate, £144, 6*s.* 6*d*: Mary, b. May 29, 1641; Sarah, b. March 28, 1643; m. John Pettibone of Simsbury, Feb. 16, 1664; had John, Sarah, Stephen†: Rebecca, b. Dec. 8, 1644; Abigail, b. June 12; bap. the 18th, 1648: Joseph,[3] bap. March 30, 1651; Benjamin,[4] b. Dec. 18, 1653.

JAMES,[1] m. Hester ——; was made freeman in May, 1657; was in the Pequot fight in 1637, for which, in 1671, he received a grant of 50 acres of land; he d. Dec. 1, 1679, a. 59. *Children*—James,[5] b. Jan. 1, 1656; John,[6] b. March 27, 1659; Thomas,[7] b. July 27, 1661; Hester, b. Dec. 1, 1663; Nathaniel,[8] b. Aug. 15, 1666; Isaac,[9] b. Feb. 27, 1668; Abigail, b. Sept. 1, 1671; Deborah, b. May 1, 1674; Hannah, b. Dec. 19, 1676; Hester, b. March 14, 1682–3.

SAMUEL,[2] m. a dau. of Nicholas Disbro of Hartford; was made a freeman at Windsor in May, 1658; went to Middletown, Ct., where his name appears

* Spelt variously on the old records, viz: Bagot, Bigod, Begott, Bigget, Biggot, &c., &c.

† John O. and Virgil Pettibone of Simsbury, Ct., and W. C. and E. F. Pettibone of Hartford are descendants of this family.

as a landholder, in March, 1670;* he d. Dec. 6, 1686; estate £105 15*s* 9*d*; she d. 1683, a. 71. *Children*—Samuel,[10] b. 1658; Sarah, b. 1665; Susanna; Nicholas, b. 1672; Mary, b. 1674; Mercy, b. 1677; Ebenezer,[11] b. 1680.

Joseph,[3] m. ———; probably settled in or near North Stonington, Ct. *Children*—Joseph;[12] David, resided in Voluntown, Ct., was m. and was called *King David;* Ichabod;[13] many daus.

Benjamin,[4] described in his father's will as "my stay and staff in my infirm old age," was m. to the widow Hannah Shadock (or Shadrake), dau. of John Osborn, on March 6, 1678, by Capt. Newberry; he lived in E. W.; d. 1729; Mrs. Hannah Eggleston d. Aug. 17, 1715. *Children*—Mary, b. Oct. 2, 1680; m. a Miller; Sarah, b. April 20, 1683; m. a Bliss: Sarah,* b. April 11, 1685; Benjamin,[14] b. May, 1687; Dorothy, b. Feb. 28, 1689-90; m. Sam'l Osborn; Hester, b. July 10, 1699; m. an Osborn of Enfield.

James,[5] m. 1, Martha Clark, August 28, 1718; she d. May 25, 1728; m. 2, Elizabeth Blancher, of Hartford, Nov. 31, 1732; he d. about 1746; estate £336 9s 4d. *Children*—James, b. Sept. 4, 1719; d. Nov. 5, 1719; Elisha, b. Sept. 25, 1720; James, b. Sept. 15, 1724; Abigail, b. Jan. 6, 1733-4.

John,[6] m. Esther Mills, June 1, 1682; lived in what is now called Bloomfield, near the Brick School House, 5 m. N. W. of Hartford; will witnessed June 17, 1730; estate over £600. *Children*—James, b. June 18, 1689; John,[15] b. March 13, 1702-3; Abigail, b. Dec. 14, 1683; Sarah, b. Jan. 4, 1686; Dorcas, b. Sept. 7, 1692; m. a Drake: Deliverance, b. April 7, 1695; d. July 12, 1715; Ann, b. Jan. 18, 1697; m. Solomon Clark: Damaris, b. July 14, 1700; Martha, b. Nov. 20, 1705; Edward,[16] b. Jan. 31, 1707.

Thomas,[7] m. Grace Moore (?); was a farmer; lived in Windsor, probably on the lot north of St. Gabriel's Episcopal church; he d. April 6, 1732; estate £387 9*s* 4*d*; she d. March 27, 1739. *Children*—Thomas;[17] Grace, b. Nov. 11, 1687; m. Nathan Whaples of Hartford: Mary, b. Jan. 11, 1689-90; Hannah, b. Feb. 7, 1691-2; m. Isaac Loomis: Jedidiah,[18] b. June 14, 1696; Isabel, b. Jan. 25, 1697; m. Ebenezer Loomis: Deborah, b. May 10, 1700; m. Aaron Loomis: Mary, b. May 13, 1702; m. John; moved to Canton; d. 1789, a. 87. Mindwell, Nov. 24, 1703; m. Ebenezer Phelps: Joseph,[19] b. April 4, 1706; Ephraim,[20] b. March 3, 1708; Esther, b. Oct. 19, 1710; m. Edward Eggleston.

Nathaniel,[8] m. Hannah Ashley of Springfield, Ct. (who was b. Dec. 14, 1675), Sept. 13; 1694. *Children*—Joseph, removed to Westfield; was a weaver; never married: Nathaniel;[21] James (?).

Isaac,[9] m. Mary Stiles, March 21, 1694-5; lived in present town of Bloomfield, Ct., a few rods north of the Old Brick School House; he d.

* Was the ancestor of all the *Egglestons* of Middletown, Ct.; Boston 4 Corners, Mass., and Windsor and Dutchess counties, N. Y. Mrs. Olivia Phelps, wife of the well known Christian merchant, Anson G. Phelps, Senr., of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co of New York city, was a descendant from this Samuel. Her father was Deacon Jacob E., a manufacturer of Britannia ware, Middletown, Ct., and her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Olcott. The name of Eggleston is now extinct in that place. The records of this branch were kindly furnished by the Rev. Ambrose Eggleston.

about 1735. *Children*—Isaac, b. Dec. 30, 1695; d. Feb. 10, 1716–17: Mary, b. July 20, 1697; m. a Shepard: John, b. Sept. 10, 1700; d. Jan. 12, 1701: Nathaniel,[22] b. Jan. 8, 1702–3; Daniel,[23] b. June 12, 1705.

Samuel,[10] m. Patience ——; lived in Middletown, Ct., where he gave a deed to his son Samuel, dated Feb. 2, 1727–8. *Children*—Samuel,[24] b. 1705; Abigail, m. John Boynton; Benjamin;[25] Joseph,[26] removed to Saratoga county, N. Y.; Amos, removed to Western N. Y.; Mabel, m. a Wight of Cornwall, Ct.; Nicholas and John d. in infancy; Susannah;* Sarah;* Patience;* Mary, b. 1702;* John.*

Ebenezer,[11] d. about 1751. *Children*—Ebenezer; Ambrose; Bennet; Thankful; Sybil.

Joseph,[12] resided in Voluntown, Windham Co., Ct.; had John,[27] b. 1760, now living in Voluntown.

Ichabod,[13] had Ichabod,[28] b. about 1778; Rebecca; William,[29] b. about 1784; Lucy; Betsy.

Benjamin, Jr.,[14] m. Mary Dibble, Dec. 2, 1708; he d. Oct. 30, 1732. *Children*†—Abigail, b. June 21, 1710; Benjamin, b. Sept. 28, 1713; d. Aug. 9, 1733: Joseph,[30] b. April 9, 1716; Mary, b. Feb. 1, 1718; d. June 28, 1761: Hannah, b. April 9, 1722; Bigget,[31] March 17, 1724; Abiah, b. April 29, 1728; Sarah, b. Nov. 25, 1730; d. Oct. 30, 1741.

John, Jr.,[15] had Deliverance, b. Feb. 5, 1729.

Edward,[16] m. Esther (dau. of Thos.) Eggleston; his residence in Windsor, on Broad street, probably a few rods south of a small brook on the west side, opposite the present St. Gabriel's church; he d. 1758; estate (which appears to have been located in Torrington, Ct.) amounted to about £120. *Children*—Edward, jr., b. April 14, 1736; Benjamin, b. March 16, 1742–3; Joseph, b. Aug. 10 1744; Timothy, b. April 7, 1746; son b. May 11, 1747; d. 6 days after.

Thomas,[17] m. Sarah Moore; he d. about 1785. *Children*—Thomas,[32] b. 1741; Lydia, b. 1727; m. Solomon Dill of Canton, Ct.; she d. 1789: Isabel, b. 1733; m. John Hill of Canton; was his 2d wife, and d. 1818: Lois (or Eunice), b. 1730.

Jedidiah,[18] m. Sarah Moore; was a farmer; d. July 15, 1766. *Children*—Sarah, b. March 16, 1726; Lydia, b. Jan. 12, 1728; Grace, b. Jan. 12, 1730; d. May 30, 1736: Isabel, b. April 11, 1732; Jedidiah, b. July 7, 1736; d. in French war, 1763: Grace, b. June 17, 1744; m. Thomas Eggleston: Thomas, b. Sept. 26, 1746; Elijah, b. July 2, 1747.

Joseph,[19] lived in Windsor, on the lot north of St. Gabriel's church; m. Mary Winchel of Granby, Ct.; he d. 1774. *Children*—Joseph, b. 1775; unmarried; a good carpenter; built a large barn, now standing, on his father's

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* MSS. of Rev. Ambrose Eggleston.

† He had also a dau., Rebecca, who d. Oct. 11, 1718, and a son Joseph, who d. July 27, 1715.

homelot, north of St. Gabriel's ch.; was a Revolutionary soldier, and in the inventory of his estate is the following item: "A debt unknown for services in the Revolutionary army as a militia soldier, hard fare and poor pay, £0000, 00, 00": Ephraim, b. 1759; d. 1821: Mary, b. 1761; d. 1782.

EPHRAIM,[20] m. Isabella (supposed) Loomis; lived in Windsor, on lot now occupied by St. Gabriel's church; d. in 1758; left no children, but his wife was pregnant at time of his death; his will devised property to this posthumus child, if born, but if not, it was to pass to his brother Joseph; his child was born and named Ephraim.

NATHANIEL,[21] lived at Westfield, Mass.; d. 1788, a. 90. *Children*—Eber;[33] Simeon;[34] Abner, d. young.

NATHANIEL,[22] m. Abigail (dau. of Samuel) Goodwin of Hartford, 1738; lived in Wintonbury; he d. 1788. *Children*—Abigail, m. Jonathan Bidwell, of Windsor; Nathaniel, was a farmer and a good weaver; d. in Windsor, August 24, 1814, a. about 73, unmarried; gave most of his estate to the sons of his brother: Samuel,[34½] b. Dec., 1747, in Windsor, now Bloomfield.

DANIEL,[23] lived in present town of Bloomfield, on site of Old Brick School House, m. May ——; d. —— 1776. *Children*—Daniel, b. Oct. 29, 1737; Isaac; Mary, b. Jan. 20, 1735; Elizabeth, m. Abel Hoskins; Anne; Hannah.

SAMUEL,[24] m. Hester Buck, March 18, 1761; lived in Northeast, Dutchess County, N. Y.: he d. Jan. 25, 1822, a. 84; she d. Jan. 10, 1828, a. 90. *Children*—Phebe, m. Joseph Conger, and d. in Sangerfield, N. Y.: Elizabeth, m. Joseph Sherwood, and d. in Genesee, N. Y.: Hester, m. Samuel Gilbert; d. in Hillsdale, N. Y.: Martha, m. 1, Aaron Barnes; removed to Auburn, N. Y.; m. 2, a Treat: Nicholas,[35] b. Nov. 8, 1769; David,[36] b. 1771; Abigail, b. 1773; m. Samuel Case; removed to Greece, N. Y.: Samuel,[37] b. May 3, 1777; Eunice, b. May 1, 1779; m. 1, John Dawson; m. 2, Spafford; m. 3, Fuller; removed to Wheatland, N. Y.; now lives in Holly, N. Y.: Susan, b. Jan. 8, 1782; m. Joseph Huntley; lives in Chenango, N. Y.: Keturah, b. March 30, 1785; m. Brewster Jewett, and d. in Northeast, N. Y.

BENJAMIN,[25] m. —— Holmes of Northeast, N. Y.; removed to Duanesburgh, N. Y. *Children*—Amos, lived in Esperance, N. Y., in 1846; Asa, lived in Duanesburgh, N. Y., in 1846; and others.

JOSEPH,[26] m. 1, ——, who d. insane, about 1760; m. 2, ——; m. 3, a wid. Prosser; he moved to Saratoga County, N. Y. *Children*—Samuel, b. Sept. 6, 1764; Sarah, b. June 20, 1766; Charity, b. July, 1768; m. —— Pike: John,[38] b. Aug. 12, 1770; d. 1852: Jeremiah,[39] b. 1774; Abigail, b. Dec. 10, 1776; m. Goodspeed: Joseph Bibbins, b. Jan. 4, 1779; Tabitha, b. 1772; d. three years old: Artemus, b. March 29, 1785, Hawkins County, O.; Amos, b. March 26, 1786; d. 1856: Benjamin, b. Oct. 19, 1787; David, b. March 5, 1789, Albany County, O.; Mary, b. Sept. 14, 1790; m. St. John.

JOHN,[27] had John W.,[39¼] b. in Voluntown, 1790.

ICHABOD,[28] had Betsy, m. Billings of North Stonington, Ct.: Erastus, m.

and lives in North Stonington, Ct.; has at least one son: Stephen, m. a wife in Lyme; lives in North Stonington, Ct.

WILLIAM,[29] had William, jr., m. ——, of Waterford, Ct. *Children*—Lucy, m. George Wilkinson, of North Stonington; has children: Stephen, m. ——, of Waterford, Ct.; has children: Persis, m. Park Woodward, shoemaker, of Griswold, Ct.; 6 children: Elias, m. and lives in North Stonington; has family: Clarissa, m. Ira Miller of Waterford, Ct.; has family: Avery, m. and has family; lives in North Stonington, Ct.: Almira, m. —— Walker, of North Stonington; family, a dau.

JOSEPH,[30] m. wid. Naomi Phelps, of Simsbury, Dec. 21, 1757. *Children*—Mary and Joseph, twins, b. May 15, 1760; Ephraim, b. March 8, 1762.

BIGGET,[31] m. Mary Corning of Enfield, Nov. 7, 1745. *Children*—Jehiel, b. Feb. 17, 1745–6; Benjamin, b. Jan. 2, 1747–8; Sarah, b. July 10, 1750;

THOMAS EGGLESTON,[32] m. 1, Rebecca (dau. of Samuel) Drake of Windsor, Feb. 13, 1766; she d. 1775; m. 2, Ann Clark of Wintonbury, 1780; he was a revolutionary soldier, and a noted fisherman, and with his sons owned the best fishing place in Conn. River, north of Middletown; this was situate on Deerfield lot, and is still called Thomas Eggleston's Fish Place;* in his old age became involved through his sons. *Children by 1st wife*—Sarah Rebecca, b. Dec. 22, 1766; m. Dea. Titus Case of Canton, Ct. 1790; and d. 1820, a. 55; six children (See *Genealogies of Canton*, by Abiel Brown): Jedidiah, b. April 11, 1764; never married; was a farmer and brickmaker; was easy and generous to a fault; in 1798 was corporal, and in 1808, sergeant of Windsor company; d. at W., 1854, a. 86: Elijah,[40] b. March 12, 1770, d. Dec. 10, 1771, (W. Rec.): Francis, b. March 26, 1774; went to Genesee, N. Y., to superintend the brickworks of Messrs. Wadsworths; he d. there, 1795; was a likely young man: child, d. in infancy. *Children by 2d wife*—Elihu,[41] b. 1782; Joseph,[42] b. 1784; Henry, b. 1786; never married; farmer; went with his father to N. Y. state; lived at Salina with his sister, Mrs. (Ann) Clark; thence to west: George, b. 1789; never married; farmer and brickmaker; a universal genius, and roving in disposition; went south: Ann, b. March 22, 1792; m. 1, Chauncey Clark of Salina, N. Y., who d. in 1853; she then moved west.

EBER,[33] was a revolutionary soldier and pensioner; lost in battle 3 fingers; had Eli, jr.,[43] b. 1794; Eber, jr.,[44] b. 1790; Judd; others.

SIMEON,[34] a revolutionary soldier; had Abner, Nathaniel, Silas, Simeon, jr., Pliny, others(?).

SAMUEL,[34½] was a farmer, and possessed a character of the old Puritan

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* This place is four miles north of Hartford State House, and is now owned by the heirs of Timothy Mills, dec. Opposite this place, on the west side of the street, is an old brick house, formerly Capt. Benj. Allin's, now owned by D. L. Hubbard. The brick in this house were said to have been made by Thos. Eggleston. It was built in 1670, and the 1 and 0 are still to be seen in its front. It is said to be the oldest brick house in Conn., and the Egglestons the first brickmakers in the colony.

stamp; was a soldier of the Revolution; lived in Bloomfield, Ct. *Children*—Samuel, b. about 1770; m. and settled in Pike, N. Y.: Orrin, b. about 1783; lives in Bloomfield; m. —— (dau. of Asahel) Clark of Bloomfield: Nathaniel, b. about 1788; was a merchant in Hartford; a man of great business capacity; m. Emily Hillyer, of Granby: Jason Goodwin, b. 1795; is a retired merchant in Hartford, Ct., respected for his excellent qualities of mind and heart: Dorcas E., m. 1, —— Higley; 2, Asahel Clark: Abigail, m. Dr. Nath. Hooker.

Nicholas,[35] m. Polly Stewart, April 26, 1771; lived in Northeast, N. Y., where he d. Oct. 6, 1853; she d. Sept. 18, 1843, a. 72. *Children*—John E.,[45] M. D., b. Sept. 23, 1790; Martha Maria, b. Feb. 25, 1792; m. 1, Philip J. Jenks; m. 2, Beebe Wadhams of Richmond: Rev. Ambrose,[46] b. Mass., May 16, 1793; Truman,[47] b. July 8, 1795; Albert,[48] b. Jan. 17, 1797; Nicholas Steuart,[49] b. March 24, 1808; Julius Hamilton, b. March 8, 1810; m. Sarah Ann Alberton; he d. April 10, 1843; she also died; left one son, Lewis Winchel, unmarried; lives in Illinois: Benjamin, b. May 27, 1815; m. Elizabeth Mills of Northeast, N. Y:; had 2 sons, viz.: Edward and George, and other children; lives at Ancram, N. Y.

David,[36] m. Olive Cartwright, of Boston Four Corners. *Children*—Loretta, m. —— Brace; d. in Boston Four Corners: Nicholas D.;[50] Katurah, m. —— Brace; d. in Oneida county, N. Y.: Dennis,[51] d. in infancy; Dennis, 2d; David;[52] Richmond;[53] Emily, m. —— Bissell of Sharon, Ct.

Samuel,[37] m. Deborah Sanders; d. in New Marlborough, Mass., 1835. *Children*—Marilla L., m. —— Stebbins, of Sheffield, Mass.; Artemesia, m. —— Langdon of New Haven; Samuel L.[54]; Seth Myron; Sarah, m. —— Brigham; d. in New Marlborough, Mass.: Egbert,[55]; Truman,[56] Hester, m. Frederick M. Miller of Tyringham, Mass.: Clark W.[57]; Clarissa, m. —— Wilber, of Cairo, N. Y.; Julia, m. —— Langdon of Tyringham, Mass.

John,[38] lives in Corinth, N. Y. *Children*—Silas; Lucinda, m. Isaac Barber, a millwright, at Corinth, N. Y.; Sarah, m. Darius Fenton, of Corinth, N. Y.; John, jr., in Corinth, N. Y.; Harvey, lives at River Rapids, Mich.; Marion, lives at Corinth, N. Y.

Jeremiah,[39] lived in Corinth, N. Y. *Children*—Cyrus, lives in Corinth, N. Y., ——, dau., m. Benj. Griper, of Corinth, N. Y.

John W.,[39½] m. Betsy Cone of Voluntown. *Children*—John B., b. 1818; m., lives at Valley Falls, Pawtucket, R. I.; mason by trade; has 6 children; Asa, b. 1822; lives at Fall River, Mass.; grocer and proprietor of a patent medicine called "Washington cramp killer"; has 3 daus.

Elijah,[40] m. Martha (dau. of Eli and Martha Clark) Hoskins, April 3, 1794; was a farmer and brickmaker,* an industrious and useful man; lived with his brother Jedidiah, in the old house, west side of Main street, nearly op-

* In this branch of industry he was connected with his brother Jedidiah, as managers of a company, whose brickyard was on the site of the present (Catholic) St. Patrick's Cathedral, Hartford, Ct.

posite the present residence of Mr. Oliver W. Mills; d. Sept. 7, 1800, a. 30. *Children*—Elijah,[58] b. Jan. 17, 1795; Eunice, b. Nov. 28, 1796; m. David Drake, jr. of W., Dec. 12, 1820: Mary Ann, b. Feb. 24, 1798; m. Edward Marsh of Hartford, 1822; and d. Aug. 7, 1849, a. 57; had 3 sons: Mrs. Marsh was a candid, steady, noble-minded woman.

ELIHU,[41] m. Kesia Hoskins, about 1783; who d. about 1805; after which he went to Salem, Mass., to make brick on contract, and m. Miss Eleanor Gardner of Marblehead, Mass.; was a man of excellent business capacity. *Child. by 1st wife*—William,[59] b. in Windsor, 1804; *Children by 2d wife*—James, b. in Salem; Henry, b. in Salem; dau. b. in Salem.

JOSEPH,[42] m. Hannah Patrick of Colebrook, Ct., about 1804; moved to Chenango county, N. Y., about 1808; farmer in Cortlandtville, N. Y.; Mrs. Hannah Eggleston, d. in Cortlandt, N. Y., 1856. *Children*—Francis, b. in Windsor, Ct., 1805; Fanny, b. in Windsor, Ct., 1807; unmarried; d. in Cortlandtville, N. Y.: Ann, d. young; Hiram, m.; no children; lives in Alden, N. Y.; Asahel; George; Julia, m. Cortland Corwin of Cortlandville, N. Y.; have two daus.: Emily, d. young; Delia, m. —— Bancroft; live at Whitewater, Wis.; 3 children, 2 daus.

ELI,[43] m. 1, ——; m. 2, Laura (niece of Benj. of Middlefield, Mass.) Eggleston. *Children*—Jerry, b. at Westfield, 1818; miller; d. in Enfield, Conn.: William, b. at Westfield; d. in Wilbraham, Mass.: Rev. Russel, b. ——; Congregational clergyman in Madison, O.: Eli H., ——; clerk, Cincinnati, O.: Electa, m. ——; cooper; lives in Windsor, Ct.: Julia, m. James D. Collins; a gunsmith at Col. Colt's Pistol Factory, in Hartford, Ct.; have 1 dau.: other sisters.

EBER, Jr.,[44] had Francis S., b. at Westfield, in 1822; farmer; has one child, named Francis.

JOHN E.,[45] (M. D.), m. Henrietta Goodrich, of Northeast, N.Y., where he now lives. *Children*—Jerusha, m. —— Shafer; lives in Columbia county, N. Y.; Mary Louisa, m.; Rush S., d. unmarried; Nicholas S., m; Elizabeth A., m. —— Wright, of Staten Island, N. Y.: John G., unmarried; lives in Northeast, N. Y.: Jane; Sarah; Frances Anginette; Helen Antoinette; Augusta Ann, unmarried.

(Rev.) AMBROSE,[46] m. Betsy Harper; is a Presbyterian clergyman; now lives in Deposit, N. Y. *Children*—George H., b. 1821; Nicholas Albert, b. 1824; Hamilton Stewart, b. 1835; merchant in Deposit, N. Y.; unmarried: Mary Emily, d. 1842 in Windsor, N. Y., a. 2 yrs. 4 mos.

TRUMAN,[47] m. Lorinda Payne; in 1858 settled at Toledo, O. *Children*—Louisa, unmarried; lives at Toledo, O.: Ambrose, widower; do; no issue: Sarah, m. Thos. Gleason, do; Harriet, m. —— Merrills, do: Rachel, m. Luke Andrews, Sharon, Ct.; Hiram, unmarried; Jay; Grove P., d. in infancy.

ALBERT,[48] m. Betsy Stevens; lives at Northeast, N. Y.; a widower (1858). *Children*—Laura of New Marlborourgh; Richard; Albert.

NICHOLAS,[56] m. Jane Ann Allerton ; now lives at Mendota, Ill. *Children*—Maria Antoinette, m. —— Williams of Mendota, Ill. ; Sarah Ann, unmarried ; one or two others d. young.

NICHOLAS D.,[49] m. Rachel Parish ; live in Northeast, N. Y. *Children*—Olivia ; Julia ; Egbert ; Edgar ; Hiler ; Emily ; Alma.

DENNIS,[50] of Boston 4 Cor's, Mass. *Children*—George ; Clark, Methodist minister ; Mary Ann.

DAVID,[52] m. —— Brown. *Children*—Cornelia ; James ; Sanford ; Rosalie.

RICHMOND,[51] lives at Trenton, N. Y. *Children*—Maria ; Charlotte and others.

SAMUEL L.,[53] m. —— Taylor ; lives in Owego, N. Y. *Children*—Artimesia Marietta ; m. a widower ; Samuel E., unmarried ; lives in Blenheim, N. Y. ; Urania Antoinette ; Eliza P. ; Ophelia J.

EGBERT, [54] lives in New Marlborough, Mass. *Children*—Alvin and others.

TRUMAN,[55] resides in Ohio. *Children*—Sarah Jane, living ; twin, dead ; Janette.

CLARK W.,[57] lives at Warrensville, O. *Children*—Helen Ophelia ; Lucella.

ELIJAH,[58] m. Lavinia (dau. of Joel and Amelia Booth) Cowles, of Meriden, Ct. (b. June 5, 1806) ; is a saddle and harness maker in the city of Hartford, Ct.* *Children*—Mary Ann, b. in Hartford, Sept. 29, 1828 ; Ely ; Elijah, b. May 7, 1831 ; m. Frances E. (dau. of Manthans and Susan (Andrews) Bates of Litchfield, Ct., Dec. 31, 1857 ; is connected in business with his father.

WILLIAM,[59] after his mother's death lived with his grandfather in Windsor, and removed with him to New York state ; at the age of 16 went to Carbondale, Pa., where he m. into a prominent Dutch family ; was a storekeeper ; engaged in the iron foundry business ; was a post master, and quite a prominent man in the new town ; his wife d. ; and he m. 2, a Fuller, of Albany, N. Y., where he moved ; here he became largely interested in rail roads, water works, and the brewery business ; he at one time owned the Dean St. Brewery in Albany ; he became involved in a rail road from Albany to Vermont, in 1854–5, which ended in his failing for $60,000 ; he now lives at Rock Island, Ill., with wife and two youngest children ; a man of large business capacity and tact. *Children*—Wm. Wallace, b. 1832, of firm of Pease & Eggleston, Albany, N. Y. ; Charles, b. 1834 ; a brewer in Boston : Charlotte C., b. 1842. *Child by 2d wife*—Son ——, b. in Albany, 1847.

JONATHAN, m. Mindwell Hoskins, June 24, 1762 ; lived and died in Wintonbury, now Bloomfield, Ct. ; residence in West street, west of Filley street ; was a large, powerful man, and a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war. *Children*—Sabra, b. Sept 19, 1762 ; Mina, b. Oct. 1, 1764 ; Freeman, b. Nov. 19, 1766.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—JOSEPH of East Windsor was a Deacon in Rev. Mr. Potwine's

*The bulk of material from which this genealogy was constructed, were mainly collected by him ; and to his researches, unweariedly and unostentatiously pursued, the family must be ever deeply indebted.

church; m. Wid. Hannah Blodget; d. May 9, 1797, a. 82, without children. ABIGAIL (sister of above), was the first wife of Isaac Bancroft of E. W., and had 1 son and 5 daus.

*Deaths* (*W.*).—MERCY, d. Dec. 8, 1687. Widow EGGLESTON, d. July 25, 1689. Corp. JOHN, d. March 10, 1730. JOHN (s. of Isaac), d. Jan. 12, 1701½.

(*Sc.*).—LUCRETIA (dau. of Jeremiah D., and Louisa), d. Nov. 29, 1842, a. 1 yr. 7 mo.

ELDERKIN, (a Windham name) JOHN (of New London), m. wid. Elizabeth Gaylord, March 1, 1660.

JAMES, d. April 26, 1698.

ELGAR, THOMAS, m. wid. Rachel Kelsey, Dec. 22, 1714. *Children*—Ann, b. Oct., 1715; David, b. Aug. 6, 1718; Rachel, b. Dec. 26, 1720; Jerusha, b. Feb. 1, 1723–4; Ezra, b. Sept. 6, 1728; Elizabeth, b. May 8, 1731; Hannah, b. May 10, 1738; Abner, b. Sept. 8, 1734; a son of Thomas, d. Oct. 15, 1727.

ELIOT,* JOHN, Judge, b. April 28, 1667; was a son of Rev. JOHN, minister at Newton, Mass., b. 1636; d. 1668, who was 2d child and eldest son of Rev. JOHN ELIOT, the "Apostle to the Indians;" he grad. at Harv. Coll., 1685; m. 1, Elizabeth, wid. of James Mackman, and dau. of Thomas Stoughton of Windsor, Oct. 31, 1699; she was bap. Nov. 18, 1669; m. her 1st husband Nov. 27, 1690, and d. Nov. 24, 1702; after her death Judge Eliot m. 2, Dec. 19, 1706, Mary, dau. of John Wolcott of Windsor; she d. about 1746; he d. March 25, 1719, a. 52. *Children, all by last wife*—Mary, b. March 28, 1708; m. Rev. Isaac Burr;† Ann, b. Feb. 12, 1710; m. 1, George Holloway of Cornwall; who d. July 13, 1756; m. 2, Joseph Banks of Reading: Elizabeth, b. May 14, 1712; m. Thomas Chandler of Woodstock, who frequently represented that town in general assembly: Sarah, m. Rev. Joshua Eaton, who was born at Waltham, Mass., in 1714; grad. at Harv. Coll. in 1735; he at first entered successfully in the practice of law, but finally became a humble and useful preacher of gospel truth; he was settled at Spencer, Mass., in 1744, and d there, April 2, 1772, a. 58: their son John Eliot Eaton, grad. Harvard Coll., 1779; John, b. Jan. 21, 1717; grad. at Yale Coll., in 1737; resident in New Haven until 1760, when he removed to Spencer, Mass., and was a gentleman of wealth and distinction; remained there 10 yrs.; m. March 7, 1730 (an evident error of the record) Lydia (dau. of Mr. Jeremiah), Atwater of New Haven; had Mary, b. Jan. 19, 1743; John, b. April 22, 1745; grad. at Harvard; entered the ministry, and became a school teacher in New Haven; m. Jan. 21, 1795, Mrs. Sarah Harlow of Branford, which proved unfortunate; became insane, and was last heard of as a soldier in the Adams' war, in 1798 or 9: Sarah, b. Nov. 30, 1750; Richard Rosewell, b. Oct. 8, 1752; grad. at Harvard Coll. in 1774; tutor in same 1779; was minister in

* Windsor Rec. and *Genealogy of the Eliot family, by W. W. Porter.*

†See Burr Genealogy, *ante.*

Watertown, Mass., from 1780 to his death, Oct. 21, 1818, in the 66th year of his age: he was an excellent man; m. 1, —— Sherman of Conn.; and 2, Lucy Bowman of Lexington, Mass., who d. July 20, 1834; no children; Hannah, b. Aug. 25, 1755; William, b. July 29, 1757; Hannah, b. Nov. 9, 1719; this line is extinct.

## ELLSWORTH.*

(Elesworth, Elsworth), JOSIAS (whom Hinman says was son of JOHN, at W., in 1646), was a juror in 1664; m. Elizabeth Holcomb, Nov. 16, 1654; he d. Aug. 20, 1689, a. 60, leaving estate of £655. *Children*—Josias,[1] b. Nov. 5, 1655; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 11, 1657; Mary, b. May 7, 1660; Martha, b. Dec. 7, 1662; Thomas,[2] b. Sept. 2, 1665; Jonathan,[3] b. June 23; bap. July 4, 1669: John,[4] b. Oct. 7, ; bap. Oct. 15, 1671: Job,[5] b. April 13, 1674; Benjamin, b. Jan. 19, 1676; d. April 14, 1690.

JOSIAH, Jr.,[1] m. Martha (dau. of Samuel) Taylor, a. 20 Oct. 30, 1779; he d. in 1706; left an estate of £377. *Children*—Martha, b. Oct. 1, 1680 (*Old. Ch. Rec.*); Elizabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1683; Josiah, b. March 3, 1690; Mary, b. March 3, 1694-5; Abigail, b. 1694; Samuel,[6] b. July 18, 1697; Joseph, b. March 23, 1700–1.

Sgt. THOMAS.[2] *Children*—Sarah, b. Dec. 9, 1696; Nathaniel,[7] b. Dec. 3, 1699; William,[8] b. April 15, 1702; Hannah, b. Nov. 25, 1704; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 18, 1706; Thomas,[9] b. March 10, 1708; Mary, b. Jan. 7, 1710; Abigail, b. Sept. 14, 1712; Deborah, b. Sept. 24, 1714; Eunice, b. March 29, 1719; Naomi, b. Feb. 23, 1719-20.

JONATHAN,[3] m. Sarah Grant, Oct. 26, 1693. *Children*—Jonathan, b. March 11, 1695-6; Sarah, b. Jan. 8, 1698; Giles,[10] b. Aug. 6, 1703; Mary, b. March 1, 1706; Esther, b. March 9, 1708; Anna, b. April 27, 1705; Martha, b. Feb. 27, 1705; Hannah, b. Sept. 10, 1713; Jonathan,[11] b. Aug. 22, 1716; Ann, b. Aug 12, 1719.

(Lt.) JOHN,[4] m. Esther (dau. of Daniel) White of Hartford, Dec. 9, 1696; he was the first settler in Ellington, and was killed by the fall of a tree, Oct. 26, 1720: she d. Sept. 7, 1766, a. 95. *Children*—John,[12] b. Nov. 7, 1697; (Capt.) Daniel, b. March 20, 1699–1700; d. in Ellington, Jan. 27, 1722;† Esther, b. March 9, 1702; m. Capt. Sam. Welles of East Hartford: Anna, b.

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* We had hoped to have been able to present a fuller and more interesting genealogy of the Ellsworths. But as we have received little or no assistance from any individual members of the family (except from JAMES ELLSWORTH of Northampton, Mass., and JOSIAH ELLSWORTH of East Windsor), we have been obliged to content ourselves with such items as we could gather from public records.

† DANIEL, probably son of Capt. Daniel, m. Mary (dau. of Rev. John) McKinstry; he d. July 27, 1803, a. 76; she d. March 27, 1801, a. 75. *Children*—(Rev.) John, d. Nov. 22, 1791 see p. 289); Elizabeth, m., d. June 21, 1786, a. 22; Alice, d. May 7, 1786, a. 21; Mindwell, d. Feb. 7, 1784, a. 23; Daniel (3d son), d. Nov. 27, 1755, a. 2 mos. (*The above from McKinstry Gd., Ell.*)

April 27, 1705; m. Sam. Hunt of Northfield, Mass.: Martha, b. Feb. 27, 1709; m. Nath'l Stoughton of W., Sept. 11, 1729: Ann, b. 1712.*

Capt. JOB,[5] m. Mary Trumble, Dec. 19, 1695; m. wid. Sarah Clark of Farmington, Oct. 25, 1711; who d. Sept. 15, 1710; he d. Sept. 29, 1751, a. 78 (*E. W. O.*). *Children*—Benjamin,[13] b. Oct. 1, 1696; Job, b. June 5, 1698; d. at Newport, R. I., June 29, 1724: Hannah, b. Feb. 10, 1700; Mary, b. Aug. 29, 1703; d. Feb. 28, 1707–8; Elizabeth, b. April 5, 1706; d. Jan. 9, 1709: Margaret, b. April 3, 1709.

SAMUEL,[6] m. Elizabeth (dau. of John) Allen of Enfield, Nov. 20, 1717, *Children*—Samuel, b. Oct. 1, 1718; Charles,[14] b. Oct. 13, 1721; Elijah, b. Feb. 11, 1723–4; Josiah,[15] b. Sept. 18, 1726; Eliphalet, b. July 23, 1740.

NATHANIEL,[7] m. 1, Abigail Strong, Jan. 1, 1729; who d. Jan. 20, 1745–6. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. Sept. 9; d. Sept. 16, 1730: Abigail, b. Aug. 7, 1731; d. Aug. 8, 1739: Asahel, b. July 17, 1734; Nathaniel, b. April 30, 1738; d. May 28, 1742: Moses, b. May 11, 1748; Joel, b. Feb. 9, 1749–50; Abigail, b. Aug. 3, 1752.

WILLIAM,[8] m. Mary Oliver, of Boston, June 16, 1737. *Children*—Mary, b. June 27, 1738; William, b. March 24, 1740; Jemima, b. Sept. 4, 1742; Oliver and Ann, twins, b. Aug. 25, 1745; d. a. 11 weeks: Oliver, b. March 24, 1746–7;† Caroline, b. March 24, 1748.

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* She and *Anna*, both living in 1723 and 1736 (*Probate Rec. at Hartford*).

† April 29, 1745, is the date of birth generally given in all published accounts, as also on his gravestone.

The Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, entered Yale College in the year 1762, and continued in that seminary three years, when he went to the college at Princeton, in New Jersey, and there finished his education. He was admitted to the bar in 1771, and soon rose to great distinction among his professional brethren. Upon being appointed state attorney for the county, he removed to Hartford, where he resided several years, and was universally considered as at the head of the bar. In 1776, he was appointed, by the legislature, a delegate to the continental congress. In 1780, he was elected a member of the council; a place which he occupied for four years; and in 1784 he was appointed judge of the superior court. In 1787, he was chosen a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and was one of the most able and efficient members of that dignified assembly. When that document was submitted to the people of the states for their approbation, he was elected a member of the state convention chosen for that purpose, and probably had more influence in procuring its adoption, than any other member of that body. At the organization of the national government, he was appointed a senator of the United States. He held his seat in that body until March, 1796, when he was appointed chief justice of the United States. In 1779 he was nominated envoy extraordinary to France; and having finished the negotiation, with which he and his associates were entrusted, with the French government, he visited England for the benefit of his health, which had been seriously impaired by the voyage to Europe. Whilst he was in England, he resigned the office of chief justice of the United States. Immediately after his return to this country, he was elected a member of the council, and was appointed chief justice of the state—an office which he declined, in consequence of the ill state of his health. He remained, however, in the council until his death, which occurred in November, 1807.

The following account of this distinguished gentleman, was penned by one of his most intimate friends (President Dwight's *Travels in New England and New York*):

"Mr. Ellsworth was formed to be a great man. His person was tall, dignified and commanding; and his manners, though wholly destitute of haughtiness and arrogance, were such as

THOMAS, Jr.,[9] m. Sarah Loomis, March 26, 1733; he d. Sept. 26, 1750. *Children*—Esther, b. March 29, 1734; Thomas, b. Jan. 21, 1735-6; John, b. Dec. 31, 1737; Sarah, b. Nov. 11, 1740; Gustavus,[16] b. June 21, 1743;

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irresistibly to excite in others, whenever he was present, the sense of inferiority. His very attitude inspired awe. His imagination was uncommonly vivid; his wit brilliant and piercing; his logical powers very great, and his comprehension fitted for capacious views and vast designs. Intense thought appeared to be his amusement, and he unfolded his views, on every occasion, with an arrangement singularly clear and luminous. Perhaps no judge ever more delighted or astonished an intelligent assembly by extricating a cause, perplexed in law, fact and testimony from all its embarrassments, and exhibiting it perfectly to the comprehension of plain common sense. His eloquence, and indeed almost every other part of his character, was peculiar. Always possessed of his own scheme of thought concerning every subject which he discussed, ardent, bold, intense and masterly, his conceptions were just and great; his reasonings invincible; his images glowing; his sentiments noble; his phraseology remarkable for its clearness and precision; his style concise and strong, and his utterance vehement and overwhelming. Universally, his eloquence strongly resembled that of Demosthenes; grave, forcible, and inclined to severity. In the numerous public stations which he filled, during a period of more than thirty years, he regularly rose to the first rank of reputation — and in every assembly, public and private, in which he appeared after he had fairly entered public life, there was probably no man when Washington was not present, who would be more readily acknowledged to hold the first character. To this superiority of intelligence, his moral attributes were peculiarly suited. In private life he was just and amiable — in public life his impartiality, fairness, integrity and patriotism, awed, and defied even calumny and suspicion. Retentive as his mind was, he must, from his intense application to public affairs, have lost much of that ready recollection, and that exact knowledge of law, which are necessary for the bench. Yet he sustained the office of chief justice of the United States, with high and increasing reputation throughout every part of the Union. As a senator he was pre-eminent. His mind discerned political subjects with an intuition peculiar to himself."

It may be added, that in the highest excitement of party spirit, no attack was ever made upon his public integrity, or private worth.

We have not space sufficient to portray at length, the character of this excellent man. For a more extended notice of his life and works, the reader is referred to the discriminative article, in *Allen's Biog. Dict.*, and to *Santvoord's Lives of the Chief Justices.* It is understood also that Prof. Jackson, late Professor in Trinity College, Hartford, and now of Hobart Free College, New York, has been for many years engaged on a large and elaborate biography of Chief Justice Ellsworth, which, from his well known abilities, and the numerous facilities which have been placed at his disposal, we have no doubt will be fully worthy of his eminent subject.

We subjoin the copy of a letter, now in the possession of Mr. O. K. Teft, Esq. of Savannah, Ga., which is remarkably characteristic of the Chief Justice. It was addressed to his wife during his absence in France:

PARIS, August 5, 1800.

DEAR MRS. ELLSWORTH:

I shall leave France next month, let our business, which is yet unfinished terminate as it may. If it please God that I see my family and friends once more, I shall certainly love them better than ever. OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

His monument in the Old Cemetery of W., bears the following inscription:

"In Memory of OLIVER ELLSWORTH, LL. D., an assistant in the Council, and a Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut. A member of the Convention which formed, and of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, Senator and Chief Justice of the U. S., one of the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary who made the Convention of 1800, between the United States and the French Republic

Amiable and exemplary in all the relations of domestic, social and christian character, permanently useful in all the offices he sustained, whose great talents, under the guidance of inflexible integrity, consummate wisdom and enlightened zeal placed him among the first of the illustrous Statesmen who achieved the Independence, and established the American Republic. Born at Windsor, April 29, 1745, and died Nov. 26, 1807."

Chief Justice Ellsworth had four sons: OLIVER, jr.; MARTIN; (Hon.) WILLIAM WOLCOTT, and (Hon.) HENRY L.

Dinah, b. Dec. 5, 1745; Levi, b. March 22, 1747; d. Nov. 9, 1750: Deborah, b. Nov. 2, 175—.

GILES,[10] m. Hannah Stoughton, Feb. 6, 1728; she d. Dec. 29, 1756, a. 51; he d. March 20, 1768, a. 65. *Children*—Ann, b. Feb. 25, 1729-30; Giles,[17] b. Sept. 6, 1732; Reuben, b. Feb. 19, 1736; Hannah, b. May 18, 1740; Jerusha, b. Nov. 9, 1743.

Lieut. JONATHAN,[11] m. Sarah ——, who d. Nov. 9, 1755, a. 82; he d. Sept. 13, 1749, a. 81. *Children*—Sarah, b. Sept. 16, 1739; Jonathan, b. May 28, 1743; Alexander, b. June 9, 1747; Grove, b. Feb. 23, 1765; d. March 10, 1805: Hannah, b. July, 1767.

Capt. JOHN[12] (E. W.), m. Ann (dau. of Rev. Timothy) Edwards of E. W., May (or Nov.) 8, 1734; he d. Jan. 4, 1784 (*Sc.*); she d. April 11, 1790, a. 91 yrs. wanting 16 days (*Sc.*). *Children*—John, b. Aug. 24, 1735; Solomon,[18] b. April 30, 1737; Frederick, b. Oct. 26, 1738; m. Anna (widow of Capt. Hugh) Thompson of E. W., and dau. of Nathaniel Stoughton of E. W.; he d. Feb. 20, 1799, a. 60; she d. Aug. 5, 1820, a. 79; no issue: Ann, b. Jan. 23, 1741; m. Col. Lemuel Stoughton of E. W.

BENJAMIN,[13] m. Deborah Hosford, Oct. 28, 1721. *Children*—Azubah, b. April 16, 1722; Margaret, b. March 6, 1723; [Hannibal?], b. Jan. 11, 1725; Mary, b. Feb. 20, 1727; Anne, b. April 17, 1730; Mabel, b. June 15, 1732; Sybil, b. March 7, 1734; Job,[19] b. April 15, 1737.

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OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Jr., was an amiable and interesting young man, who after finishing his collegiate education, accompanied his father in his embassy to France. Soon after his return, his health became impaired, and after a gradual decline, he died in the 25th year of his age, July 4th, 1805.

Major MARTIN ELLSWORTH, recently deceased, was a gentleman of fine abilities, and high character; he resided in Windsor, on the old homestead, which still preserves, internally and externally, the appearance which it wore during the lifetime of his father. His wid. survives him.

Hon. WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, was b. at W., Nov. 10, 1791; grad. at Y. C., 1810; chose the profession of law, and was Professor of Law in Trinity College; and a representative in Congress, from Conn., from 1829 to 1833. In 1838 he was elected governor of Connecticut, and re-elected four years; for many years past he has been a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. He now resides in Hartford, Ct. His biography has been published in *Livingston's Biographies of American Lawyers.*

Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, grad. at Y. C. in 1810, and after studying law with Judge Gould at Litchfield, he married Nancy, the only daughter of the Hon. Elizur Goodrich, of New Haven, and settled at Windsor on the estate of his father, in the practice of his profession and the pursuits of agriculture. He was appointed by Gen. Jackson, as president commissioner among the Indian tribes to the south and west of Arkansas. While employed in this service he made extensive circuits towards the Rocky Mountains. In one of these he was accompanied by Mr. Washington Irving, who thus obtained the materials of his remarkable work upon our western prairies. At the end of two years, Mr. Ellsworth was called to Washington, and placed at the head of the Patent Office. At the expiration of about ten years, Mr. Ellsworth resigned his connection with the Patent Office, and established himself at La Fayette, Indiana, in the purchase and settlement of U. S. land. Here he became known as the largest farmer in the state, until about 1856, when finding his constitution sinking, he removed to Fair Haven, Connecticut, where he d. Dec. 27, 1858, in the 68th year of his age.

CHARLES,[14] m. Betsy Bell of E. W., where they lived. *Children*—Betsy, m. Sylvester Woodman of Madison, N. Y.; Mary, m. 1, Moses Allen of Ellington; 2, Thomas Munsell of Sunderland, Mass.; by each husband she had a son: William, went to Hancock, Vt., where a son *Albert* now lives; Charles, b. Feb. 25, 1763; went to Pennsylvania; Elenor, m. a McDurvey of Springfield, Mass.; Eliphalet; Calvin,[26] b. Feb. 9, 1770; Roxana, m. Lorin Pierce of Easton, N. Y.; Ezekiel,[21] b. Nov. 5, 1780.

JOSIAH,[15] m. Anna Grover of Ellington, 1792; he d. Dec. 24, 1815; had Josiah,[22] b. Oct 1, 1793.

GUSTAVUS,[16] m. wid. Keziah Eaton of Springfield, April 14, 1766; had Keziah, b. Sept. 5, 1766.

GILES, Jr.,[17] m. Keziah ——, who d. June 26, 1762. *Children*—Keziah, b. Aug. 13, 1756; Giles, b. Sept. 7, 1758; Roger, b. July 28, 1760; d. May 13, 1801: Gilbert, b. June 17, 1762; d. Oct. 28, 1791.

Lieut. SOLOMON,[18] m. Mary (dau. of Abner) Mosely of Glastonbury, Dec. 27, 1758; he d. Oct. 19, 1822 (*Sc.*); she was b Dec. 8, 1737; she d. Feb. 16, 1823 (*Sc.*). *Children*—Mary, b. Sept. 14, 1759; d. Jan. 12, 1777 (*E. W. O.*): Ann, b. March 13, 1761; Solomon, jr., b. Dec. 12, 1762; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 16, 1765; Stoddard,[23] b. April 14, 1767; Abigail, b. Jan. 6, 1769; m. Abner Sage of Chatham; d. Feb. 13, 1841 (*E. W. O.*): Abner Mosely, b. Jan. 4, 1771; John, b. Jan. 13, 1773; Marilda, b. Dec. 27, 1774; Timothy, b. Dec. 12; d. Dec. 21, 1776: Timothy,[24] b. April 17, 1778; Joseph, b. March 6, 1780; Ann, b. April 30, 1783.

JOB,[19] m. Mary Trumbull, May 4, 1762; lived in E. W. *Children*—Benjamin, b. July 9, 1763; Joel, b. Aug. 26, 1765; Ameril, b. Oct. 24, 1767; Ann, b. Aug. 30, 1770.

CALVIN,[20] m. Dolly Lovejoy, Jan., 1800; went to Ohio; one of his daus. is wife of Lyman Parsons of Northampton, Mass. *Children*—Silence B., b. Dec. 13, 1800; Almira; Dorothy L., b. June, 1803; Lathrop C.; Sophrina E.; Roxanna, dec'd; Letitia, dec'd; Letitia, 2d, b. June 25, 1819; Artemesia.

EZEKIEL,[21] m. Abigail Taylor, of West Springfield, Mass., July, 1808; he d. Oct. 4, 1854; was a farmer, and spent several of the last years of his life with his son George, in Northampton. *Children*—George, b. Sept. 27, 1809; m. Clarissa Strong, of N., May 5, 1829; is principally engaged in lumbering, and has established since 1854, two first class mills at the West, one at Minneapolis, Minn., the other at Durand, Wis.; had but one child James, b. Jan. 5, 1830, who now resides at Northampton, and to whom we are indebted for this branch of the family record: Calista, b. Jan. 10, 1811; m. Charles Pomeroy; resides in N., and has 4 children, viz., Charles, Calista, Sarah and Calista, 2d: Emeline, b. Jan. 31, 1813; m. Asa Pittsinger; they reside in N.; have 4 children, viz., Allen, John, Harriet, Allen: Ezekiel, b. Oct. 1815, m. Abigail Holmes of W. Springfield; now lives in Chaskas, Carver County, Minn., of which county he is Sheriff: Thomas, b. Jan. 10, 1818; was in the

Florida war; now lives at Chaskas, Minn.: Abigail, b. March 27, 1820; m. Otis Wilcox; lives in North Bangor, N. Y.: Angeline, b. Aug. 18, 1822, deceased: Mary, b. Jan. 19, 1825; m. Hopkin Clark, of Southampton; have had 4 children: Sarah, b. May 12, 1828.

Josiah,[22] m. Lucretia Lord of East Windsor, Oct. 2, 1814; is a farmer at E. W. *Children*—Lucretia Maria, b. Sept. 24, 1815; m. Moses Stoddard; has one child, Ellsworth S.: Ann, b. Feb. 10, 1817; d. Dec. 24, 1822; Sarah Elizabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1818; m. Oliver C. Buckland; has one dau. Emma: Josiah O.,[25] b. Nov. 14, 1820; Emily S., b. Aug. 12, 1822; m. Albert Allen; has 3 children: Ann, b. Feb. 23, 1824; m. Lorenzo Bolles, jr.; had 2 children; d. June 21, 1852: Rhoda C., b. Nov. 4, 1825; d. June 14, 1836, a. 10: Edgar L.,[26] b. May 23, 1827; John N.,[27] b. Jan. 16, 1829; Julia R., b. Jan. 10, d. Oct. 13, 1831: Flavius J.,[28] b. May 16, 1834.

Stoddard,[23] m. Ann (dau. of Col. Lemuel and Ann Edwards) Stoughton; he d. Oct. 31, 1845, a. 78 (*E. W. O.*); she d. May 24, 1806 (*E. W. O.*), in 36th yr.; a female infant lies in the same grave: Ann, d. Feb. 7, 1794, in 2d yr. (*E. W. O.*); Ann, d. Dec. 28, 1837, a. 41 (*E. W. O*); Mary, d. May 9, 1805, a. 10 (*E. W. O.*): Stoddard, jr.: Edwards, d. June 24, 1801, in 2d yr. (*E. W. O.*).

Timothy,[24] m. Anna Mather; lived in Windsorville, E. W. *Children*—Mary Ann, who d. Aug. 25, 1814, a. 12; Mary Ann, who d. March 27, 1828, a. 13: Henry.

Josiah O.,[25] m. Lucy Mills. *Children*—Mason P., Ellen, Althea.

Edgar L.,[26] m. Almira McClure. *Children*—Herbert, Willy, Edward.

John N.,[27] m. Mary Ann Clough. *Children*—Uriah, John, Angelina,

Flavius J.,[28] m. Martha Jane Abbee. *Children*—Flavella Jane, Calista, inf. d.

Stoddard, Jr.,[29] m. Aurelia ——; he d. Dec. 11, 1819, a. 25, at Darien, Ga.; she d. Nov. 26, 1841, a. 52 (*E. W. O.*). *Child*—James S., d. Dec. 13, 1830, a. 13 (*E. W. O.*).

Abner Mosely (E. W.), s. of Lieut. Solomon,[18] m. Elsie Thompson, Dec. 31, 1797, who d. Nov. 20, 1840, a. 74. *Children*—Frederick, b. Nov. 8, 1798; Abner M., jr.

Frederick (E. W.), m. Anna ——; he d. Feb. 20, 1799, a. 61 (*Sc.*); she d. Aug. 5, 1820, a. 79. (*Sc.*)

Abner M., Jr. (E. W.), m. Lucy W. Stoughton, April 26, 1832: he d. Sept. 24, 1846: had Sarah E., d. Jan. 26, 1841, a. 4.

Jason (E. W.), m. 1, Mary Phelps, May 1, 1823, who d. June 23, 1843, a. 43; m. 2, Sarah ——, who d. Feb. 21, 1846, a. 47; had Jason, who d. March 18, 1826, a. 4 mos.; Mary Ann, who d. Dec. 9, 1835, a. 9 yrs.; Lydia S., who d. Dec. 9, 1835, a. 9 mos.; Emily F., who d. Dec. 16, 1835, a 3 yrs.; Mary Ann, who d. March 4, 1844, a. 3 yrs., 8 mos. (*The above dates from Sc. E. W. Gd.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Births.*—Jonathan, had David, b. Aug. 8, 1729 or 09 (?). David, had David, b. March 27, 1742. Capt. JOHN, had John, b. Aug. 24, 1735.

*Marriages*—JOHN, Jr., m. Constant Hopkins, June 3, 1725. JOB, Jr., m. Laura Osborn, Oct. 17, 1820. LUCIUS, m. Lydia Ellsworth, Oct. 15, 1821. DAVID, m. Huldah Pinney, April 4, 1832. JOHN P., m Ruth Case, May 29, 1837. FREDERICK, m. Elizabeth Halsey, April 27, 1846. THOMAS P., m. Elizabeth Morton, April 7, 1829.

*Deaths* (*W. O.*).—Capt. DAVID, d. March 5, 1782, a. 73. Lt. REUBEN, d. July 4, 1785. His wid. ELIZABETH, d. Sept. 23, 1798, a. 57. JONATHAN, d. April 12, 1776, a. 60. GILES, d. July 20, 1796, a 65. His wife, HANNAH, d. March 18, 1777, a. 42. GILES, son killed by lightning, July 17, 1775, a. 17. LUCY, wife of Roger, d. Nov. 5, 1828, a. 73. ABIGAIL, wife of Jonathan, d. Jan. 25, 1801, a. 79. ABIGAIL, wife of Judge Oliver, d. Aug. 4, 1818, a. 62. MARY, d. March 24, 1802, a. 24. DAVID, d. Jan. 4, 1821, a. 78. JERUSHA, d. March 8, 1804, a. 60. ANN (wid. of Capt. John), d. April 11, 1790. Wid. ELIZABETH, d. Sept. 18, 1712. JONATHAN (s. of Jonathan), d. Sept. 22, 1712. Mr. GILES, d. March 21, 1768. His wife, Hannah, d. Dec. 29, 1756. THOMAS, d. Oct. 16, 1638, a. 3 yrs, 6 mo.

(*E. W.*).—SOLOMON, Jr., d. Feb. 9, 1841, a. 79. JOSEPH (s. of Solomon and Mary), d. Sept. 26, 1704. JOHN (s. of same), d. March 10, 1823. ELIZABETH (wife of Job), d. May 29, 1823, a. 54. JOB, d. March 21, 1849, in 84th yr. MARY (wid. of Job), d. March 25, 1816, a. 76.

(*Sc.*).—REUBEN (E. W.), m. Huldah Allen, Feb. 20, 1826, who d. March 12, 1858, a. 80. REUBEN, d. Jan. 1, 1829, a. 33. FREDERICK R. (s. of Reuben and Priscilla), d. Jan. 12, 1829, a. 3 mo. ISRAEL, d. Dec. 7, 1832, a. 26. ANSON, d. April 19, 1832, a. 40. BENJAMIN, d. Aug. 27, 1828, a. 66. ANN, his wife, d. Nov. 10, 1831, a. 67. HENRY (s. of Timothy and Mary Ann of E. W.), d. Jan. 2, 1840, a. 31; his son, JAMES D., d. Jan. 31, 1839, a. 4 yrs., 6 mo. FREDERICK, d. June 7, 1827, a. 29. THOMAS M., d. Sept. 10, 1844, a. 4 (*Sc.*).

(*E. W. O.*)—NATHANIEL, d. Nov. 28, 1712, in 14th yr.

ELMER (Elmor, Elmore, Elmour, originally AYLMAR), EDWARD,* a member of the original party under Rev. Mr. Hooker, who settled Hartford, where he was a landholder in 1639; was killed in 1676, during King Philip's war, by the Indians;† his children at that time were: JOHN, a. 30; SAMUEL, a. 27; EDWARD, Jr., a. 22; MARY, a. 18, and Sarah, 12. The three sons settled in (East) Windsor; JOHN, the eldest, d. Dec. 24, 1711, leaving a son JOHN, jr., who d. in 1722, leaving WILLIAM, THOMAS and others; he also had a son Jo-

* Supposed to be a descendant or of the family of JOHN AYLMER, tutor to Lady Jane Grey, afterwards made Bishop of London, by Queen Elizabeth. (See *Wood's Athenæ Dic.*)

† Conn. Col. Rec., II, p. 472.

SEPH, who had Joseph, b. March 28, 1701; d. Sept. 10, 1717: Samuel. b. Dec. 12, 1705; Solomon, b. March 5, 1708; Elizabeth, b. Feb., 1710; Jane, b. Nov. 19, 1711; Jacob. b. Feb. 27, 1713–14; Phineas, b. Sept. 6, 1716; Joseph, b. Sept. 16, 1718; Eunice, b. Sept. 30, 1720.

SAMUEL (2d son of Edward, sen.), left a son, SAMUEL, jr., who m. Rebecca ——; he d. Feb. 4, 1759, in 82d year (*E. W. O.*); she d. March 28, 1780, in 94th year (*E. W. O.*). *Children*—Daniel, b. March 1, 1707–8; Abigail, b. April 28, 1700; Samuel, 3d; Deborah; Elizabeth; Naomi.

DANIEL (son of Samuel, jr., and grandson of Samuel, sen.), m. Elizabeth ——; he d. April 9, 1766 (*E. W. O.*); she d. Nov. 29, 1778, in 73d year (*E. W. O.*). *Children*—Jerusha, b. Aug. 31, 1735; Chloe, b. May 17, 1737; Daniel, Alexander, b. Aug. 30, 1739; Timothy, b. Sept. 23, 1741; Hezekiah, b. March 5, 1744; d. Sept. 9, 1752; Elizabeth, b. April 23, 1746; d. Sept. 1, 1752; Abiel, b. May 9, 1752; d. Aug. 19, 1752.

(Rev.) DANIEL (father unknown), who was b. in E. W.;* grad. from Y. C., 1713; preached at Brookfield, Mass., but left there before 1715. In a notice of the town of Westborough, Mass., written in 1767, by the Rev. Eleazer Barkman, we find that "a church was gathered here, Oct. 28, 1724," and adds in a note: "Mr Daniel Elmer, candidate for the ministry from Connecticut, preached here several years, and received a call from the people, but there arose difficulties, and though he built upon the farm which was given for the first settled minister, and dwelt upon it, yet by the advice of an ecclesiastical council he desisted from preaching here, and a quit claim being given him of the farm, he sold, and with his family removed to Springfield, in 1724. He was afterwards settled in the ministry at Cohansy, in the Jersies." This was in Fairfield, Cumberland county, N. J. He probably did not come to Fairfield until 1729;† he m. Margaret Parsons, sister of Rev. Jonathan P. of Newburyport, at whose house Whitfield died. It is supposed she d. in New England, there being no trace of her grave beside that of her husband; by her he had 3 sons, and 4 daus.‡; he m. 2, —— Webster, by whom he had 2 sons and 3 daus.; he was the grandfather of Dr. Jonathan and Gen. Ebenezer, distinguished in the Revolutionary war; he had a brother,

Dea. JONATHAN, bap. May 1, 1687; who lived at Norwalk, Ct., afterwards at Sharon, where he d., leaving the following children: Eliakim, Martin, Samuel, (Rev.) Jonathan, who grad. at Yale Coll., 1747; David, Daniel, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail.

JACOB, m. Esther Booth, Oct. 31, 1754. *Children*—Margaret, b. Aug. 17,

* Not in Fairfield, as stated in Webster's Hist. of the Am. Presby. Ch.

† MSS. of Hon. LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER of Bridgetown, N. J., who is engaged in collecting the genealogy of the family for publication. See also the *Hist. of Presbyterian Church in America*, by Rev. Richard Webster, p. 403.

‡ The "Rev. Daniel and Margaret," have recorded to them in W., a dau. Elizabeth, b. March 23, 1724–5.

1755; d. Oct. 23, 1757: Chloe, b. Jan. 5, 1757; d. Oct. 26, 1757: Joel, b. July 24, 1758; Solomon, b. Feb. 10, 1761; Noadiah, b. Feb. 13, 1766.

Mr. THOMAS, m. Ann Elmer, May 2, 1728, who d. March 9, 1730; he m. 2, Elizabeth Bushon, Feb. 14, 1752. *Children by 1st wife*—Immanuel, b. Dec. 23, 1728; Anna, b. Feb. 27, 1730. *Child by 2d wife*—Frances, b. Jan. 16, 1754.

JOSEPH, m. Jane Adkins of Hartford, April 4, 1730.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—SAMUEL and MARTHA had Abner, who d. Aug. 16, 1752, a. 6 yrs., 10 mos.; and Oliver, who d. Oct. 15, 1752, a. 2 yrs, 1 mo. ALANSON, d. Jan. 15, 1828, a. 45; his wife Chloe, d. Dec. 3, 1855, a. 75; their dau., Sarah, d. Jan. 21, 1828, a. 4 yrs.

ENOS (Eno, Ennoe, Enno) JAMES, settled at W., in 1646; m. 1, Anna Bidwell, Aug. 18, 1648; he m. 2, Elizabeth Holcomb, Aug. 5, 1658, who d. Oct. 7, 1679; m. 3, Hester (wid. of James) Eggleston, April 29, 1680; he d. June 11, 1682. *Children*—Sarah, bap. June 15 or 17, 1649; m. 1, Benajah Holcomb; m. 2, Sam. Phelps: James, jr.,[1] b. Nov. 2 (or Oct. 30), 1651; John,[2] b. Dec. 2, 1654.

JAMES, Jr.,[1] m. Abigail (dau. of Samuel) Bissell, Dec. 26, 1678; he d. July 16, 1714; his wife d. March, 1728, and was buried in Simsbury Old Burying Ground (*E. W. O.*). *Children*—James,[3] b. Sept. 23, 1679 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Ann, b. April 10, 1682; William, b. Dec. 15, 1984; Abigail, b. March 1, 1686; Mary, b. May 5, 1691; John, b. Jan. 5, 1693; Samuel, b. July 7, 1696; Susannah, b. May 16, 1699; David,[4] b. Aug. 12, 1702.

JOHN,[2] m. Mary Dibble, May 10, 1681 (*Old Ch. Rec.*). *Children*—Mary, b. Oct. 12, 1682; Martha, b. April 6, 1685; Sarah; Anna.

JAMES,[3] m. 1, Mary Grant, April 5, 1703, who d. March 6, 1704–5; m. 2, Hannah Phelps, July 15, 1708, who d. March, 1728. *Child by 1st wife*—James, b. Dec. 30, 1703. *Children by 2d wife*—Hannah, b. Sept. 1, 1710; Benjamin, b. March 1, 1715; James, b. Dec. 30, 1713; Sarah, b. Nov. 7, 1717; Benjamin,[5] b. Oct. 5, 1719; Joseph, b. Jan. 20, 1721.

DAVID,[4] had David; Roger;[6] Jonathan.[7]

BENJAMIN,[5] m. Wid. Jerusha Pinney, Jan. 1741–2; had Benjamin, b. Dec. 2, 1741; James, b. June 17, 1743; Joab, b. March 6, 1744–5; lived in E. W., and had Philomeda, b. June 24, 1783.

Capt. ROGER ENO,[6] m. Jerusha Hayden, March 10, 1763; had Jerusha, b. Feb. 6, 1764; Sybil, b. Feb. 6, 1766; Roger, b. Feb. 14, 1768; Paoli, b. Feb. 19, 1770; Elizabeth, b. May 20, 1774.

Capt. JONATHAN,[7] m. Mary Hart, of Berlin, Ct. *Children*—Polly, b. Dec. 21, 1764; m. Elijah Tuller, April 30, 1782: Rhoda, b. Aug. 12, 1766; Jonathan, b. March 15, 1769; Lucretia, b. Feb. 13, 1771; m. Granville Humphrey: Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1773; m. Alexander Phelps: Sintha, b. May 28, 1777; m. Hez. Case: Salmon,[8] b. Dec. 13, 1779; m. Mary Richards: Chauncey, b. Dec. 19, 1782; m. Amarilla (dau. of Fithian) Case of Canton: Abigail, b. Feb. 28, 1785; m. John Veits.

SALMON,[8] m. Mary Richards of Berlin, Ct. (now New Britain). *Children*—Emeline, m. Ozias Bassett; Aaron R.; Amos Richards, b. Nov. 1, 1810; m. Lucy Jane (dau. of Elisha) Phelps of Simsbury: Mary, m. Milton Humphrey (now of Farrington); Salmon Chester, m. Sarah Goodwin of Simsbury; Jane, m. Horatio Lewis of New Britain, Ct., now deceased; m. 2, Paris (s. of Jedediah) Barber, of Homer, N. Y.

Capt. SAMUEL, m. Eunice Marshall, Dec. 24, 1735, who d. May 7, 1792, a. 83; he d. Aug. 17, 1778, a. 82. *Children*—Eunice, b. March 14, 1737; d. March 23, 1737: Samuel, b. March 19, 1738; Eliphalet, b. March 29, 1740 or 41; Daniel, b. April 12, 1742; Ashbel, b. Aug. 2, 1744; Eunice, b. Oct. 5, 1746; Moses, b. Aug. 13, 1752.

SAMUEL, Jr., m. wid. Mercy Manley, May 7, 1777; had Samuel, b. Feb. 4, 1778; d. Feb. 27, 1782: Daniel, b. Jan. 12, 1780; Mary, b. March 4, 1783; Samuel, b. Nov. 4, 1785.*

Lt. DANIEL, m. Esther Phelps, Jan. 23, 1783, who d. July 10, 1787; he d. Dec. 9, 1797, a. 56. *Children*—Hezekiah, b. July 1, 1783; Esther, b. July 9, 1785; Daniel, b. Jan. 6, 1783; Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1784.

*Births.*—MARY had Caroline, b. Feb. 7, 1774. ERASTUS had Anne, b. Sept. 17, 1784.

*Deaths.*—BENJAMIN S., of Thomas, d. Nov. 9, 1716. MARY, d. Sept. 15, 1697.

ENSIGN, DAVID, had Elizabeth, b. Oct. 17, 1761.

EVINS (Welch), BENONI, d. May 7, 1698.

SAMUEL, had Martha, b. 1699; Samuel, b. Dec. 10, 1703; Joseph, b. July 19, 1706; Thomas, b. Jan. 1708; Thankful, b. March 31, 1712; Nicholas, b. July, 1710; Ebenezer, b. July, 1714; John, b. Sept. 26, 1716.

ELY, DANIEL, m. Mary Chapman, May 20, 1779; he d. Aug. 22, 1832, a. 81; she d. Feb. 15, 1814, a. 65 (*W. O.*).

FARNSWORTH, SAMUEL "of Dorchester in the Massachusetts," m. 1, to Mary (dau. of Thomas and Mary) Stoughton, "by Capt. Newberry," June 3, 1677; she d. Aug. 28, 1684; m. 2, Mary Moses, Nov. 1685. *Child by 1st*

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* A SAMUEL, probably this one, moved to Salisbury, Ct., about 1795. His son, Erastus, was sent to Hartford to be educated; from there he went to Dutchess county, N. Y., as a schoolmaster. Here he taught for about 6 years, when, in 1811, he went to Elizabethtown, N. J., and taught a year. In 1812 he moved to New Germantown, N. J., as a teacher; in 1813, he m. Aulcha (dau. of Abram) Van Dorn, of that place; He d. Sept. 18, 1856, a. 72. They had the following children: Rachel Ann, who m F. Osborne of White House, N. J.; Catharine, who m. Joseph Wyman; Van Doren, who d. in 1837; Isaac, who m. Lovina Champlin of Norwich, Ct.: is a dealer in musical instruments, etc., and has one dau., Martha; lives in Plainfield, N. J.; Joseph lives there also. ERASTUS, the father, told his children that he had two older brothers. It seems probable that he was of this family.

*wife*—Mary, b. May 17; d. May 26, 1678.* *Child by 2d wife*—Joseph, b. Aug. 20, 1703.

A Joseph, had son Joseph, b. June 19, 1694.

FIELD, Benjamin, had Sarah, b. Oct. 4, 1759; John, b. June 9, 1761.

FILER (Fyler), Lieut Walter, was at Dorchester probably as early as 1630; came to W. 1635; deputy in 1647; juror in 1640, '42 and '44; d. Dec. 12, 1683; in his will he gave the use of his estate to his widow, during her life; also £100 in cash to bestow upon *another husband*, or to reserve it to herself to bestow upon whom she pleased; he gave his grandson Thomas (son of Zerrubabel), £20; and his other 3 grandchildren, £5 each; estate £318 6*s* 10*d*; his wid. d. 1690. *Children*—John, bap. Sept. 18, 1642; m. 1, Elizabeth Dolman, Oct. 17, 1672 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); m. 2, Bethsaida Poole of Dorchester, Oct. 21, 1686, who d. Oct. 24, 1716; he d. Oct. 9, 1723; left a large estate; children unknown; Zerrubabel,[1] b. Dec. 3, 1644.

Zerrubabel,[1] m. Experience Strong, May 27, 1669; he d. Oct. 2, 1714; left a good estate. *Children*—Thomas,[2] b. Jan. 25, bap. March 6, 1669; Jane, b. June 1, bap. 7, 1671; Zerrubabel,[3] b. Oct. 31, 1673; Zerrubabel, b. Dec. 26, 1674; John, b. March 2, 1676; d. Aug. 10, 1715: Stephen, b. March 27, 1688; Ebenezer, b. Dec. 2, 1690; d. Dec. 16, 1690: Experience, b. Dec. 25, 1691; Elizabeth, b. June 2, 1694.

Thomas,[2] m. Elizabeth Grant, Nov. 20, 1707; she d. Dec. 5, 1724. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Aug. 17, 1708; Thomas, jr., b. Nov. 9, 1709; Samuel, b. Nov. 6, 1712; d. Aug. 27, 1714: Samuel, b. Dec. 19, 1716.

Zerrubabel,[3] Jr., had Rachel, b. Sept. 29, 1706; Experience, b. Feb. 7, 1717; Samuel, m. Ann Stoughton, Oct. 11, 1739; who d. Dec. 1, 1784, a. 61: he d. July 20, 1797, a. 82. *Children*—Ann, b. Nov. 18, 1741; Amy, b. Jan. 5, 1745; d. April 11, 1794; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 26, 1750.

Jeremiah, m. Jerusha Kelsy of Hartford, June 29, 1738. *Children*—Jerusha, b. Jan. 30, 1738-9; Clymene, b. Feb. 1, 1741-2; Roger, b. May 3, 1743; Rachel, b. June 19, 1745; Cynthia, b. Dec. 27, 1747; Silvia, b. March 29, 1750; Ulysses, b. Jan. 11, 1752; Paris, b. April 26, 1754; Norman, b. May 13, 1756; Annie, b. Oct. 12, 1758; Ambrose, b. Jan. 15, 1761; Horace, b. Jan. 19, 1765.

Roger, had Asa, b. Aug. 12, 1760; Allyn, b. Feb. 2, 1762; Roxy, b. Feb. 2, 1764; Roger, b. July 15, 1767.

Silas, had Abi, b. May 24, 1748; Katherine, b. Feb. 17, 1749; Silas, b. March 22, 1751-2; Jane, b. Dec. 3, 1753; Stephen, b. May 21, 1756; Sabra, b. April 27, 1764; Roman, b. Aug. 12, 1769; Bethsaida and John, twins, b. April 28, 1760.

Stephen, had Stephen, b. March 6, 1780.

Samuel of Hebron, d. Sept. 13, 1710; brother of Thos. of W., and bro'-

* Monument now standing in old cemetery at Windsor.

in-law of Timothy Phelps of Hebron; his children were Abigail, a. 17; Ann; Samuel, jr., a. 10 (*Hinman*).

Ann (wife of Lieut. Nathaniel), d. Feb. 5, 1784.

*Deaths* (*W. O.*).—Ensign Stephen, d. Feb. 21, 1760, a. 72.

FILLEY.*

William, m. Margaret, Sept. 2, 1642 (*Old. Ch. Rec.*). *Children*—Samuel,[1] b. Sept. 24, 1643; John, b. Dec. 15, 1645; Mary, b. ——; (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Elizabeth, b. March 4, 1650; Abigail, b. Aug. 21, 1658; Deborah, b. March 21, 1661; William, b. March 7, 1664-5.

Samuel,[1] m. Anna Gillett, Oct. 29, 1663, and removed to Massacoe (now Simsbury), in 1669; how long he resided there is unknown, but he subsequently removed back to Windsor, where he d. Jan. 4, 1711-12; his wife d. Nov. 18, 1711. *Children*—Anna, b. Aug. 16, 1664 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Mary, b. April 12, 1667; d. July 20, 1683: Abigail, b. Jan. 20, 1668; Samuel, b. April 2, 1670; Jonathan,[2] b. Nov. 30, 1672; Samuel, b. March 7, 1673; Josiah,[3] b. Jan. 21, 1675; John,[4] b. Feb. 10, 1677; Abigail, b. Jan. 3, 1679 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Samuel, 2d, b. Sept. 8, 1681; Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1683.

Jonathan,[2] m. Deborah Loomis of Windsor, June 5, 1700. *Children*—Deborah, b. Feb. 22, 1701; d. March 29, 1702: Jonathan,[5] b. Oct. 28, 1703; Deborah, b. March 24, 1706; Anna, b. Sept. 23, 1708; Margaret, b. Oct. 7, 1710; Nathaniel,[6] b. May 5, 1713; Elizabeth, b. March 8, 1716-17.

Josiah,[3] m. Esther Eggleston, Dec. 20, 1703, and settled in W. *Children*—Josiah,[7] Nov. 24, 1704; Samuel,[8] b. Oct. 22, 1706; William,[9] b. April 2, 1709; Esther, b. May 26, 1712; Dorcas, b. May 14, 1714; Deliverance, b. Nov. 17, 1716; Abigail, b. July 4, 1719.

John,[4] m. Mary Wilson, Oct. 9, 1707; he was drowned while crossing the Little River, by falling through the ice. *Children*—John, b. Sept. 19, 1708; d. Sept. 28, 1709: John,[10] b. Nov. 4, 1709; Joseph,[11] b. Nov. 1, 1711; Esther, b. May 26, 1712; Amos,[12] b. July 29, 1713; David,[13] b. Nov. 20, 1715; Daniel, b. Jan. 9, 1719.

Lieut. Jonathan,[5] m. Mary Wilson, Jan. 2, 1728. *Children*—Mary, b. Dec. 19, 1729; Jonathan,[14] March 13, 1732.

Nathaniel,[6] m. Hannah Moore, Nov. 24, 1737; settled in W. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. July 25, 1738; m. Jos. Allen of W.: Hannah, b. March 8, 1740; m. Col. Nathaniel Mather of W.: Deborah, b. Oct. 15, 1743; m. Roger Phelps of W.: Lauranna, b. Dec. 15, 1745; m. 1, Reuben Loomis; m. 2, James Roberts; m. 3, Jabez Gillet of Torringford, Ct.: Margaret, b. June 13, 1748; m. Peter Brown, lived in W.: Nathaniel, b. Oct. 2, 1750; Elnathan,[15] b. March 22, 1753; Oliver,[16] b. Aug. 1, 1757.

Josiah,[7] m., settled in W. *Child*—Josiah, b. Nov. 10, 1734.

Samuel,[8] m. Jerusha. *Children*—Jerusha, b. June 3, 1740; Aaron,[17] b. 1745; Moses.[18]

* Compiled by Mr. Samuel J. Chapman of Bloomfield, Ct. With re-arrangement, and a few additions from Record, by the author of this history.

WILLIAM,[9] m. Abiah Millinton, June 16, 1730. *Children*—William, b. March 5, 1734; Isaac, b. March 25, 1736; Abraham, b. April 28, 1739; Abiah, b. March 11, 1743; Mercy, b. Nov. 7, 1745; Gad, b. Jan. 28, 1747–8; Asher; Joseph and Mary, twins, b. July 9, 1752.

JOHN,[10] m. Rebekah Drake, Jan. 18, 1736; settled in W.; was drowned at the Stone Bridge, while bathing, 1744; she d. Dec. 6, 1740. *Child*—John,[19] b. April 18, 1737.

JOSEPH,[11] m. Ann Morton, May 8, 1740; settled in W. *Children*—Ann, b. Feb. 1, 1740; m. John Filley: Sarah, b. Sept. 18, 1742; Joseph,[20] b. May 18, 1744; Abigail, b. May 17, 1746; d. May 19, 1747: Luke,[21] b. March 1, 1747–8; Jane, b. June 29, 1751; Timothy,[22] b. Sept. 21, 1753.

AMOS,[12] m. Eda Cook; settled in W.; he d. Sept., 1794. *Children*—Edee, b. Aug. 7, 1737; d. Sept. 4, 1738, a. 4 wks.; Loanna, b. Oct. 19, 1744; m. Jerijah Barber of W.; Naomi, b. Sept. 2, 1755; d. Jan. 9, 1795; Kesiah, b. Dec. 6, 1758.

DAVID,[13] m. Lydia; resided in W.; d. March 7, 1799. *Children*—David,[23] b. Nov. 4, 1777; Elijah,[24] b. Nov. 19, 1778.

JONATHAN,[14] m. Sarah Butler of W., Feb. 6, 1755; he d. March 27, 1805. *Children*—Sarah, b. March 6, 1756; m. Eli Mills of Sharon, N. Y., where she d.; was the mother of 4 children: Hezekiah, b. Feb. 10, 1758; was a bachelor and lived with his brother Gurdon; his death was caused by a kick from a horse: Lenda, b. Aug. 19, 1760; Jonathan,[25] b. Jan. 17, 1762; Jonah,[26] b. April 28, 1764; Augustus,[27] b. Aug. 3, 1766; Gurdon,[28] b. Aug. 7, 1769; Belinda E., b. March 6, 1772; m. James Webster, removed to Vt.; have several children: Levi, b. April 4, 1778.

ELNATHAN,[15] m. Agnes Phelps of W., Nov. 28, 1782; removed to Wethersfield, Vt., March, 1793; d. July 4, 1822. *Children*—Amanda, b. 1783; m. Eli Richards of Wethersfield, Ct., and d. March, 1849; had 9 children; Agnes, b. 1785; lives at Wethersfield; is unmarried: Nathan, b. 1786; d. in Wethersfield, 1846, unmarried: Nathaniel, b. 1788; d. young; Charles,[29] b. Aug. 29, 1792; Nathaniel,[30] b. Aug. 13, 1795; Austin,[31] b. 1799; Henry M.,[32] b. 1802.

OLIVER,[16] m. Tabitha (dau. of Jonah) Barber; he removed to Wintonbury parish (now Bloomfield), where he d. March 6, 1796; his remains have recently been removed from the old to the new cemetery, where his descendants have erected a suitable monument to his memory. *Children*—Oliver, b. June 26, 1784; Jerusha, b. July 19, 1788; Amelia, b. Sept. 20, 1792; Harvey,[33½] June 30, 1794.

AARON,[17] m. Mindle Brown. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. 1779; Sarah, b. 1781; Martha, b. May 13, 1785; m. Samuel Cotton, Sept. 18, 1805; resided in Bloomfield, where she d. May 13, 1856; had George, b. July 18, 1806; Samuel H., b. March 12, 1812; Sidney B., b. May 18, 1850; Horatio, b. Nov. 5, 1823; Aaron, b May, 1788; d. Sept. 10, 1856, unmarried.

MOSES,[18] had Chloe, Levi, Pera.

JOHN,[19] m. Ann (dau. of Joseph) Filley, April 27, 1764. *Children*—Ann, b. Feb. 19, 176[illegible]; m. Elihu Benton of W., and d. Sept. 5, 1838; had Theodore, Fanny, Mariah, Elizar, William, Henry: John, b. May 28, 1767; d. single: Rebekah, b. April 16, 1770; m. Levi Latimer of Wintonbury, d. May 14, 1850: had Nancy, b. 1792; Maria, b. 1794; Eliza, b. 1798: David, b. April 30, 1773; m. Sarah Gillett of Wby; no issue: Jesse, b. April 27, 1775; Ozias, b. March 15, 1777; Horace,[34] b. Nov. 16, 1779; Susannah, b. June 29, 1784; m. Isaac Hayden of W.; has 3 children.

JOSEPH,[20] m. Theda Burr of Wintonbury; had Joseph.

LUKE,[21] m. Mary Hall, and lived in Wintonbury, where he died in 1812, without children.

TIMOTHY,[22] m. Caty Rowley; settled in Wintonbury. *Children*—Hiram W.; m. and resided in Springfield, Mass: Horace, settled in Pa.; became a physician of some note; had several children; d. in 1850: Timothy.

DAVID,[23] m. Jerusha Rowley; settled in Wintonbury, where he d. *Children*—Diantha, b. Nov. 17, 1798; m. Lyman Allic, and resides in Windsor; had Elizabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1818; Ann Maria, b. Jan. 1, 1820; Sarah, b. March 21, 1823; Laura, b. Jan 19, 1829: Mary Ann, b. Feb., 1800; lives in Bloomfield; single: David Haskell;[35] Gilbert;[36] Pamelia, m. Nelson; resides in Bloomfield; had William S., b. 1836; Henry, Flora, Lura, James.

ELIJAH,[24] m. Ruth Barber; settled in Wintonbury; d. Oct. 21, 1844. *Children*—Elijah Edmond, b. Feb. 9, 1804; d. Oct. 9, 1828: Emily, b. Feb. 3, m. Hector Miller of Avon, and d. in 1845; no issue: Ammi,[37] b. Jan. 2, 1808; Thomas,[38] b. Jan. 5, 1810; Ruth Amanda, b. Oct. 7, 1812; m. Abel F. Fitch, Feb. 13, 1833; lives at Jackson, Mich.: Betsey, b. Feb. 25, 1818; m. William W. Higinbotham, Nov. 3, 1836; resides in Windsor: had Sarah E., b. Sept. 14, 1837; John E., b. Nov. 7, 1841; Walton G., b. Oct. 29, 1843; Ellen M., b. March 1, 1846; Betsey Ann, b. Nov. 22, 1850; d. 1853: Amanda R., b. Aug. 23, 1852: Henry and Henriette, b. Sept. 25, 1856: Grandison,[39] b. Feb. 9, 1815; Maria, b. Aug. 4, 1820; m. Lyman Hill, Dec. 12, 1844; resides in Bloomfield, Ct.

JONATHAN,[25] m. Huldah Gillett. *Children*—Huldah, m. Jacob Gillet; moved to N. Y.: Susanna, m. Jacob Loomis of Bloomfield, Ct., 3 children: Emily, m. Lester Loomis; resides in Barkhampstead; has 5 children: Barnabas, m. Elizabeth Hills; lives at Vernon, N. Y.: Harrison; Gilbert.[40]

JONAH,[26] m. Polly Manly. *Children*—Jonah, b. Feb. 1786; m. Rebecca Andrew: Polly, b. May, 1788; m. John Manning: had Emeline, m. Ralph Mygott, and settled in Lansingburgh, N. Y.; Cordelia, m. Joseph Lockwood, and resides in Rochester, N. Y.; Laura, b. June, 1791; m. Walter Hawley: Manley,[41] b. Jan., 1793; Olive, b. Sept., 1795; Bulah, b. Nov., 1798; Jason, b. 1800; Harlow, b. June, 1802; Eliza, b. May, 1805.

AUGUSTUS,[27] m. Hannah Roberts; resided several years in Wintonbury, after which they removed to Torringford, where he d. *Children*—Augustus,[42] b. March 31, 1789; Lester;[43] Henry R.,[44] b. March 2, 1797.

GURDON,[28] m. Eunice Phelps; resided in the homestead of his father. *Children*—Gurdon,[45] b. Oct. 6, 1795; Timothy Bishop,[46] b. Nov. 2, 1796; Edwin,[47] b. 1798; Walter,[48] b. 1800; Eunice, April 26, 1811; m. Lucius Newberry of Wby., now of Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES,[29] m. Lucy Wait of Leicester, Vt., Dec. 25, 1814; she d. Aug. 24, 1822; m. 2, Maria Kimball of Salisbury, Oct. 10, 1824; she d. Aug. 20, 1829; he m. 3, Martha Bruce Butterfield of Rutland, Sept. 25, 1830: she d. in Salisbury, July 21, 1846; m. 4, Sarah D. Severy of Salisbury, Oct. 31, 1847. *Children*—Albert, b. Aug. 28, 1815; went to Calado, South America: Marcellus H.,[49] b. July 17, 1818; Charlotte, b. Jan. 5, 1820; Agnes C. M., b. July 10, 1848.

NATHANIEL,[30] m. Charlotte Cleavland, of Hampton, N. Y.; where he d. Aug. 13, 1822.

AUSTIN,[31] m. Martha Flanders of Newport, N. H., Dec. 19, 1819; removed to Leon, N. Y., where they now reside. *Children*—George C.,[50] b. Feb. 14, 1822; Martha L., b. June 3, 1827; m. Willard Ross, Jan. 19, 1848; resides at Leon, N. Y.: Julia M., b. April 1, 1832; m. Hiram Ridout; lives at Leon, N. Y.: Charles H., b. Feb. 19, 1836; m. Mahala Ridout, Jan. 6, 1859.

HENRY M.,[32] m. Sarah J. Seymour, in Racine, Wis., May, 1845; settled in Newark, Wis., where he d. April, 1847.

OLIVER,[33] m. Annis (dau. of Joseph) Humphrey, of Simsbury, May 8, 1805; after the decease of his father, which occurred when he was 12 years old, he took the direction of the farm (on Cook Hill, W.), of which he subsequently came in full possession, and retained the same until his death; he was extensively engaged in both agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and was highly respected by his fellow citizens, having represented them several times in the state legislature. He d. in Bloomfield, Dec. 9, 1846, and was buried in the ancient burying ground; his remains have been recently removed to the new cemetery, over which a family monument is erected. *Children*—Oliver Dwight,[51] b. May 23, 1805; Marcus Lucius,[52] b. Nov. 3, 1807; Jay Humphrey,[53] b. March 13, 1810; Joseph Earl, b. Sept. 3, 1812; d. Oct. 27, 1812; Giles Franklin,[54] b. Feb. 3, 1815; Jennette Annis, b. Jan. 9, 1817; m. Sam. J. Chapman; resides in Bloomfield, Ct.: John Eldridge, b. Dec. 13, 1818; m. Rebecca C. Phelps, March 6, 1843; d. March 15, 1846.

HARVEY,[33½] m. 1, Laura Marshall of Wintonbury; she d. 1836: he m. 2, Chloe Caldwell, Oct. 1, 1831; resides in Philadelphia. *Children*—William H., b. Jan. 29, 1827; d. young: Harvey Marshall, b. March 11, 1830; d. Sept. 5, 1858: Caroline Amelia, b. July 23, 1832; d. June 2, 1856: Otis Caldwell, b. Aug. 29, 1836; James Alden, b. Oct. 20, 1838.

HORACE,[34] m. Lucy Hayden of Windsor; d. March 5, 1857. *Children*—Horace Hayden,[55] b. Oct. 15, 1809; Julia, b. Dec. 29, 1817.

DAVID HASKELL,[35] m. Nancy Loomis, March 15, 1828; resides on the homestead of his father. *Children*—Catharine, m. Frank Rockwell, and resides in Bloomfield; has Franklin D., Willes E., Catharine, George, Charles, Albert.

GILBERT,[36] m. Flora Alderman; resides in Bloomfield. *Children*—Bidwell S., Henry.

AMMI,[37] m. Mary Marvin, of Granville, Mass., 1831; removed to Jackson, Mich., where he now resides. *Children*—William, born July 2, 1832;* Susan; Elijah; Abell and Amanda, twins; Hiram.

THOMAS,[38] m. 1, Charlotte Barber of W., who d. leaving one son; m. 2, Margaret Cornwell of Hartford. *Children*—Lucius B., son of Charlotte, b. Sept. 21, 1837; Henry T., b. Dec. 1, 1845; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 17, 1847.

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* There is an interesting incident connected with the life of this individual, that is worthy of a place in this genealogy. Ammi Filley, father of William, removed to Michigan when this boy was about a year old, and located with his family in the town of Jackson, then a wilderness, where, by industry and economy, he soon became the possessor of a good farm. Although surrounded by savage tribes, he had no fear, as they were apparently friendly. On the 3d of August, 1837, William, then a child of five years of age, went out to a swamp near by, with a hired girl, to gather berries. The swamp was between the house of Mr. Filley and the dwelling of Mr. Mount, the father of the girl, and where they were to spend the night. After picking berries for a time, William expressed a wish to go home, whereupon the girl led him to the road, and pointed out the way to Mr. Mount's, which was in sight. But on the girl's arriving at the house, she learned he had not been there, nor had he been to the house of his parents! Whereupon an alarm was immediately given, and the whole population commenced a diligent search for the lost child, continuing it day and night for more than a week, but in vain. Finally, Mr. Filley began to suspect foul play by the Indians, and after making repeated inquiries of the different tribes and families in the vicinity, and making pecuniary offers to the chiefs and influential men, Mr. Filley himself traversed for months the wilds of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, without success, and returning to his family gave him up as lost. Time rolled on, but William, though lost, was not forgotten, till his mother finally, through grief, sank into an untimely grave. After the death of his wife, Mr. Filley visited Connecticut, his former home; and while here, his long lost child was providentially restored to him. It seems the lad, before reaching the house of Mr. Mount, was overtaken and *kidnapped* by a party of Indians, who happened to pass that way, and was forced to accompany them in all their migrations, until he was captured from them in 1842. About this time, they visited Albany, N. Y., where this child was discovered among them; but no clue could be obtained from them, by the authorities of the city, in regard to the paternity of the child. He was therefore placed in their orphan asylum. Subsequently to this, in 1844, Mr. Cowles of Scotland, Mass., being in want of a boy in his family, was recommended to this place, whither he went, and from whence he brought home this lad to his residence in Scotland. The facts in relation to the boy, so far as the transactions at Albany were concerned, came to the knowledge of the Rev. Dr. Cooley of Granville, Mass. who (having heard of the circumstances under which the child was lost), communicated the intelligence to Mr. Marvin, the grandfather of the boy, and without delay made known the same to Mr. Filley, then in Conn. From the knowledge thus obtained, he (Mr. Filley) visited Mr. Cowles in Scotland, where the lad then resided; and though somewhat changed by time and exposure, yet his appearance was a counterpart to other members of the family, and by a mark on his head, and a well remembered scar on his hand, he was fully identified. From the boy's story, it appears he had constantly lived in the same family, which consisted of four Indians, Paul Pye, and Phebe, his wife, with their daughter Martha, and Thomas Williams, who had adopted him as their son, he supposing himself to be an Indian boy. He had an indistinct recollection of attending school, but when and where he knew not, but remembered he did not go to school with Indians. The first place he recollects of having visited was Green Bay. In the summer they wandered back and forth through Michigan, New York, and sometimes visited Connecticut; at one time encamped several weeks in Stonington. In the winter they quartered in wigwams, and lived on small game, such as skunks, rabbits, and bull frogs, the latter of which was to them a rich repast. Occasionally they made a few baskets, which they sent William to the nearest grocery to exchange for whiskey. In all his wanderings he travelled barefoot, summer and winter, suffering from cold, hunger, and fatigue,

GRANDISON,[39] removed to Michigan, where it is supposed he now resides; has Elizabeth; Charles; Albert; Horace.

GILBERT,[40] m. Lucy Mills; resides in Bloomfield. *Children*—Nancy, Emily, Delos.

MANLEY,[41] removed to Colebrook, where he m. —— Rogers. *Child*—Leander Judson,[56] b. 1819.

AUGUSTUS,[42] m. Amelia (dau. of Oliver) Filley, March 20, 1815; he removed to Lansingburgh, N. Y., where he engaged in the manufacture of tin ware, in 1834; was elected sheriff of Rensselaer county, which office he held for several years; he d. in Lansingburgh, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1845, a. 56 years. *Children*—Edward Augustus,[57] b. March 14, 1818; James Harvey, b. Aug. 16, 1820; d. Aug. 16, 1838: Frances Amelia, b. Feb. 15, 1825; d. Feb. 15, 1834: Samuel Roberts,[58] b. Aug. 19, 1827; Chauncey Ives,[59] b. Oct. 17, 1829.

LESTER,[43] m. Corinthia Twining of Tolland, Mass.; removed to Otis, where he commenced the practice of law; now resides in Lee, Mass.; is distinguished as a lawyer; has been a member of the state senate of Mass., and filled other important offices; she d. in Otis, March, 1838; he subsequently m. Mrs. Maria Wilcox of Lanesboro. *Children*—Caroline A., m. Marcus L. Filley of Lansingburgh, N. Y.; William T., a lawyer at Lanesboro, Mass., has a family; Hannah R.; Henry D., m. Lucinda Copeland; was a lawyer at Chester, Mass., where he d.: Lester B., m. and lives in Jerseyville, Ill.; has one child.

HENRY R.,[44] removed to Glens Falls, N. Y., where he m. Emma Rogers, March 2, 1824, and now resides in Weedsport; he has filled various offices, in his town and county, and represented his district in the assembly of the state. *Children*—Henry A.;[60] Edwin; Lucius;[61] Emma, m. Elisha H. Mack; lives in Oswego, N. Y.; 4 children: Eveline, m. Augustus Field of Auburn, N. Y., where they now live; 3 children: Ella W.

GURDON,[45] m. Polly Crampton, Feb. 1, 1818; he is now a farmer, and resides in Litchfield. *Children*—Walter, tanner and currier, b. Sept. 5, 1821; d. April 6, 1828: Benjamin,[62] b. April 29, 1823; Walter,[63] b. Nov. 9, 1826; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3, 1828; m. A. M. Turner of Litchfield, Sept. 1849; had three children: Myron Winlow, b. May 12, 1834; m. Cleora Gilbert, Aug., 1858; lives at New Haven.

TIMOTHY B.,[46] m. Susan E. (dau. of Levi) Latimer, May 11, 1836; he is proprietor of the ancient homestead; has Eunice Rebekah, b. Oct. 14, 1845.

EDWIN,[47] removed to Lansingburgh, N. Y., when he m. Elizabeth White; is a wholesale manufacturer of tin. *Children*—Milford Edwin, b. July 9, 1831; George B., b. Feb. 14, 1836; m. Julia F. Seaman, Oct 22, 1857.

WALTER,[48] m. Nancy Eno of Lounsbury; d. in Ackron, Ohio, July 5, 1850: has Henry W.,[64] b. April, 1826.

MARCELLUS H.,[49] b. in Leicester, Vt., Jan. 17, 1818; m. and resides in Alton, Ill. *Children*—Agnes Dean, b. Dec., 1853; Charles Albert, b. April, 1856; Henry M., b. Jan., 1859.

GEORGE C.,[50] b. in Hampton, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1822; m. Mary Franklin, March 10, 1844; resides in Leon: has Hiel Hamilton, b. Oct. 29, 1849; Henrietta, b. Feb. 16, 1853.

OLIVER D.,[51] b. in Wintonbury, May 23, 1805; m. Chloe Velina (dau. of Eli) Brown; he emigrated to St. Louis, Mo., in 1829, where he established himself in the business of the manufacture and sale of tin ware; possessed of extraordinary business talents and acquirements, he soon amassed a fortune, and has gradually risen to a high position of influence and popularity among his fellow citizens; he was one of the originators of the movement, designed to make Missouri a free state; he was elected mayor of St. Louis in April, 1858, the duties of which office he discharged with such success and satisfaction, that he was compelled to accept a re-nomination for that office in April, 1859, when, after a warmly contested canvass, he was re-elected by a highly flattering majority. *Children*—Oliver B., b. Aug. 24, 1826; Cornelia Jennette, b. July 25, 1839; d. July, 1840: Ellen, b. May 25, 1841; Maria Jennette, b. April 3, 1843; Alice, b. July 3, 1845; Marcus, b. Nov. 26, 1847; Jennie, b. Jan. 20, 1850; Dwight, b. Feb. 22, 1853.

MARCUS L.,[52] was admitted to the bar in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and established himself at Lansingburgh, where he now resides; m. Caroline A. (dau. of Hon. Lester) Filley, of Lee, Mass., 1835. *Children*—Amelia, b. Nov. 1, 1836; d. young; Corinthia Annis, b. Nov. 3, 1841; Emma Amelia, b. Aug. 2, 1844; d. young: Frances Jennette, b. Oct. 17, 1846; Marcus Lester, b. March 1, 1850.

JAY H.,[53] m. Julia A. (dau. of James) Newberry of Wintonbury; is a farmer, and resides on the ancient homestead. *Children*—Marcus Dwight, b. Nov. 26, 1836; d. March 28, 1839; James Louis, b. Dec. 24, 1840; Alfred Newberry, b. July 18, 1844.

GILES F.,[54] removed to St. Louis, Mo., about the year 1834; in 1849, he there established one of the most extensive stove foundries in the U. S., in which business he is at this time (1859) engaged; m. Maria M. Farrington, of Hartford, Sept. 16, 1844. *Children*—Giles Franklin, b. July 24, 1845; d. Aug. 22, 1846: John Eldridge, b. Dec. 8, 1846; d. Oct. 16, 1847: Giles. Franklin, b. July 31, 1848; Charles, b. Nov. 24, 1850; Herbert, b. March 17, 1852; d. July 9, 1854: Robert, b. March —— 1854; Christopher, b. March 15, 1857; William Joseph, b. Jan. 14, 1859.

HORACE H.,[55] m. Irene Francis, Oct., 1843; resides in Windsor. *Children*—William, b. Aug. 25, 1847; Joseph, b. July 4, 1847; Henry, b. Nov. 2, 1850; Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1853; Jenney, b. April 12, 1857.

LEANDER J.,[56] m. Julia Moore of Beckett, where they now reside.

EDWARD A.,[57] m. Mary Ann Powers of Bristol, N. H., Sept. 1, 1851; he is extensively engaged in the importation of Queens ware, &c., at St. Louis, Mo., where he resides. *Children*—France Amelia, b. Aug. 4, 1852; Chloe, b. Feb. 26, 1856; d. July 5, 1858: Augustus, b. July 26, 1858.

SAMUEL R.,[58] m. Abbey Richards of Brookline, Mass., June 1, 1852; is a

member of the house of E. A. & S. R. Filley, importers, at St. Louis, Mo.; has Theoline Richards, b. Dec. 4, 1855.

CHAUNCEY I.,[59] m. Elizabeth Adams of Lansingburgh, June 20, 1855; resides in St. Louis, where he is engaged in the Queens ware trade.

HENRY A.,[60] m. Sarah Bennett of Auburn, N. Y., and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

LUCIUS,[61] m. Christiana Jones of Cincinnati, O., where he d., leaving one son, Henry R.

BENJAMIN,[62] m. Maria Winship, Dec. 25, 1845; resides in Litchfield: has Julia C., b. Nov. 30, 1846; Franklin, b. Dec. 16, 1854.

WALTER,[63] m. Cornelia Winship; she d. Feb. 21, 1857, leaving one child: he m. 2, Margaret Cadwell, April, 1858; one child, Grace Cornelia, dau. of Cornelia Winship, b. Feb. 13, 1857.

HENRY W.,[64] m. Sophronia Stocking of Lansingburgh, N. Y.; resides at Arrow Rock, Mo. *Children*—George, b. 1854; Clarence, b. 1858.

HEZEKIAH (father unknown), had Mark, born May 17, 1845; who m. Eleanor Bissell, of E. W., Feb. 13, 1785; they had Chloe, b. May 28, 1791; Horace, b. Jan. 23, 1787; William, b. Feb. 22, 1798.

HORACE (s. of Mark), resides in E. W.; m. Tirzah Thorp. *Children*—George, b. May 26, 1809; m. Harriet Rockwell; was a seaman; was killed by explosion of a steamer, of which he was mate, on the Pacific coast, in 1858; had Charles Stewart, Julia, and another child: Mary Minerva, b. Aug. 6, 1811; m. Geo. Sessions; had Geo. S., Charlotte M., Frances M.: Delia, b. June 8, 1813; d. Aug. 15, 1835, a 22: Edward, b. April 4, 1817; m. Francis Chapman; had Charles, Charlotte M., Edward T.: William, b. June 12, 1819; Cemantha, b. March 11, 1822; m. Henry Gretorix; d. July 27, 1846: Julia, b. Nov. 17, 1824; d. June 17, 1849: Munro, b. May 18, 1826; Charlotte, b. Jan. 17, 1828; m. Lt. John Hamilton, U. S. A.: Frank Cornelius, b. April 14, 1830; m. Emma P. Lane; lives in New York city.

JOSIAH, had Erasmus, b. Dec. 1, 1721; Mary, b. Sept. 28, 1725; John, b. April, 18, 1737; Josiah, b. Nov. 25, 1737.

JONATHAN, had Jonathan, b. Aug. 9, 1740; Anne, b. Feb. 24, 1740–1; Margaret, b. Aug., 1743; Kezia, b. Sept. 17, 1748.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Births.*—SAMUEL, had Jerusha, b. June 3, 1740; OLIVER, had Oliver, b. May 28, 1806.

*Marriages.*—DAVID m. Margery Brown, Sept. 22, 1749. GILBERT, m. Lucy Wells, Dec. 29, 1821. THOMAS, m. Charlotte M. Barber, Nov. 12, 1833. HORACE H., m. Irene K. Francis, Oct. 19, 1842.

*Deaths (W.).*—MARGARET, dau. of Jonathan, d. Feb. 27, 1711. JOHN, d. Nov. 9, 1736. JOHN, s. of John, d. June 26, 1737, a. 38. JONATHAN, d. May 17, 1740. JOSEPH, d. July 18, 1775. MARGERY, wife of David, d. Dec. 24, 1775. OZIA, s. of John, d. March 17, 1780. NAOMI, d. Jan. 9, 1795, a. 39.

ANNA, d. Sept. 7, 1794, a. 83. MARTHA, dau. of Obadiah, d. July 9, 1794, a. 22. REBECCA, wife of John, d. Dec. 6, 1740, a. 25. JOHN, d. June 24, 1809, a. 73. ANN, d. Feb. 15, 1825, a. 84. AMOS, d. Sept. 1, 1794, a. 83. EDE, wife of Amos, d. May 2, 1787, a. 71. SOPHIA, dau. of Sylvanus and Jemima, d. Nov. 19, 1796, a. 10 mos. (*E. W. O.*).

FISH (an E. W. family), LEVI, had Susannah, b. Feb. 17, 1771; Levi, b. Sept. 23, 1772; Abigail, b, June 11, 1775; Luke, b. Oct. 5, 1777; Olive, b. Dec. 5, 1780; Cornal, b. Oct. 10, 1784; Norman, b. Sept. 3, 1786.

ELI, had Eli, b. June 3, 1778; Jonathan, b. Feb. 20, 1780.

JEREMIAH, had Miriam, b. Jan. 9, 1772.

BENJAMIN, had James, b. July 30, 1781; Elijah, b. Feb. 24, 1785; Shadrack, b. Jan. 23, 1787; Polly, d. April 19, 1792; Annis, b. Aug. 19, 1792; Wealthy, b. April 25, 1795: Henry, b. April 26, 1798.

ROXBY (wife of Eli), d. Feb. 8, 1790, in 32d year (*Sc.*).

## FITCH.

This family is supposed to be of Saxon origin.* THOMAS (the gt. gt. grandfather of John, the inventor of steamboats), inherited an estate near Braintree, in Essex, England. He left 5 sons, who left England after his death, and came to New England about 1638. The names of only 3 of them are known: 1, THOMAS; 2, JOSEPH; 3, JAMES.

JOSEPH, purchased one-twentieth part of the township of W.; his *children were*—Joseph,[1] Nathaniel, and Samuel.†

JOSEPH,[1] m.; lived in Windsor; d. impoverished. *Children*—Joseph[2] and John, who lived in Mass.

JOSEPH,[2] was brought up in a family at Hartford, where he received a good education; he m. 1, Sarah Shaler of Bolton, who d. about 1747–8; he m. 2, Abigail Church of Hartford; lived *on the line* between Hartford and Windsor. *Children by 1st wife*—Joseph, settled in Bloomfield, Ct.; was a cooper; Augustus;[3] Sarah, m. at age of 16 to Timothy King of W.; Anne, lived mostly with her uncle John, in Mass.; John,[4] b. Jan. 21, 1743 (O. S.); Chloe.

AUGUSTUS,[3] settled in E. W., m. Editha Field, Jan. 22, 1760; had John Field, b. Feb. 7, 1776, whose son Augustus is a distinguished physician in Charleston, S. C.

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*This is believed to be the most extensive genealogy yet published, of this very interesting and numerous family. We have collated it from *Hinman*, *Westcott's Life of John Fitch*, *Miss Caulkins*, *Windsor Records*, and MSS. furnished us by SERENO WATSON, M. D., of Greensboro', Ala., and by Mr. HORATIO FITCH of Hartford, Ct. We need offer no apology for our very brief notice, of JOHN FITCH, the inventor of steamboats. The numerous biographies of this son of Windsor and especially the recent one by Westcott, compiled from Fitch's own journals and MSS., which ought to be a household book in every family of Old Windsor, have done more ample justice to his name and fame than we could do.

† *Westcott*, (in Life of John F.), says that these three were all improvident and wasted their estate, but that *Joseph* was the *only one* who married. I doubt this somewhat, as the Windsor Records show the *marriage* of "Corporal Nathaniel Fitch," to Abigail Buttolph of Stonington, Nov. 23, 1718, also that "Abigail, wife of Corporal Nathaniel," d. April 4, 1719.

JOHN,[4] (the inventor of steamboats), m. Lucy Roberts of Simsbury, Dec. 29, 1769.* *Children*, Shaler,[5] b. Nov. 3, 1768; Lucy, b. 1769; m. James Kilbourn and d. 1807 (*see Kilbourn Genealogy*).

SHALER,[5] m. Louisa Borden (b. Dec. 10, 1778), Oct. 12, 1794. *Children*, Jeremiah, b, Oct. 11, 1795; John B., b. May 31, 1797; —— b. June 6, 1799, d. inft: Phebe B., b. July 19, 1800; m. Aval Tracey; Oscar, b. June 28, 1823; Shaler, jr., b. Jan. 25, 1808; Lucy, b. Feb. 20, 1810; Irwenia, m. Chester Fraincher.

Rev. JAMES, was only 16 years old when he came to New England; was placed in charge of Rev. Messrs. Hooker and Stone of Hartford, for the completion of his education; was first settled at Saybrook; removed to Norwich in 1660, with most of his church; he died in 1702, a. about 80; m. 1, Abigail Whitefield of Guilford, who d. in 1659; after his removal to Norwich, he m. 2, Priscilla (dau. of Maj. Gen. John) Mason, formerly of W., but then of Norwich, in 1664. *Children by 1st wife*—James, jr.,[1] b. in 1647; Abigail, b. in 1650; Elizabeth, b. in 1652; m. Rev. Mr. Taylor of Northampton: Hannah, b. in 1654; Samuel, b. in 1655; Dorothy, b. in 1658. *Children by 2d wife*—Daniel, settled at Norwich; John;[2] Jeremiah, settled at Norwich, Ct.; Jabez,

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JOHN FITCH, was born at (E.) Windsor, Conn., Jan. 21, 1743, and remained in that vicinity until he reached the age of twenty-five years, receiving a common school education. He was ill-treated by his father and elder brother—his life at home was rendered wretched, and he was bound apprentice to a watchmaker. Subsequently an unfortunate marriage crowned the misery of his condition, and in 1769, while yet a young man, he became an adventurer of fortune. After many vicissitudes he became a resident watchmaker of Trenton, N. J., where he exercised his trade at the commencement of the Revolution. The demand for arms induced him to undertake the business of a gunsmith for the American forces, which exposed his property to destruction when the British entered the village in December, 1776. He joined the troops of New Jersey, and endured the rigors of a winter camp at Valley Forge. Returning from the camp, he recommenced the trade of a silversmith in Bucks county, Pa, occasionally traversing the country on foot, to repair the clocks and watches of the inhabitants. Having procured an appointment of deputy surveyor from the state of Virginia, he started for Kentucky with a knapsack upon his back and a compass in his hand in the spring of 1780.

In the fall of 1781 he returned to Philadelphia, having made extensive surveys between the Kentucky and Green Rivers. In the spring of 1782, collecting the fragments of $4000 which had been received in continental money, he was barely able to raise £150 Pennsylvania currency as a capital for western adventure. At the mouth of the Muskingum this remnant of his fortune, invested in flour and goods, was captured and destroyed by Indians, two of the party killed and nine taken prisoners. Fitch had the address to conciliate Capt. Buffaloe, the leader of the band, and the physical endurance to sustain the rigors of Indian slavery.

After various adventures he reached Warminister, in the winter of 1782-3, penniless and dejected. Here he resided when the *unfortunate* inspiration came across his mind in regard to steam.

The first model of a steamboat was completed in 1785, having its machinery perfect, and bearing at the sides, wheels instead of paddles; but the wheels were found to labor too much in the water, which led to the substitution, in 1786, of paddles. Fitch now besieged the Continental congress, the Pennsylvania legislature, for the pecuniary aid required to carry out his project. He wrote to Franklin, in October, 1785, affirming the practicability of sea navigation by steam vessels; and everywhere, and at all times, boldly asserted as a prediction what we observe as facts. But none of his fervid representations produced the money, and he acquired the reputation of an insane man. Finally, by the construction, engraving and sale of a map of the Northwestern Territory, all of which was done with his own hands in the work shop of his friend, Cobe

settled in vicinity of Portsmouth, N. H.; Anne; Nathaniel,[3] b. 1679; Joseph; Eleazur, settled at Lebanon, Ct.

JAMES, Jr,[1] m. Elizabeth Mason; settled at Norwich, Ct. *Children*—James, Jedidiah, Samuel, Abigail, Ebenezer,[4] Daniel, Jeremiah, Thomas, Lucy, Jabez.

JOHN,[2] settled in Windsor; he was wounded in King Philip's war, and d., and was buried May 10, 1776 (p. 447); his wife d. Aug. 11, 1673. *Children*—Elijah, Miriam, Priscilla, John.[5]

NATHANIEL,[3] settled at Lebanon, Ct. *Children*—James, settled at Salisbury, Ct.; Nathan,[6] b. March 29, 1705; John, settled at Lebanon, Ct.; Nehemiah, settled at Lebanon, Ct.; Nathaniel, settled at Lebanon, Ct.; Abel, settled at Salisbury, Ct.; Joshua, settled at Salisbury, Ct.; Caleb, settled in Lebanon, Ct.; Ezekiel, settled in Lebanon, Ct.; Isaac, settled in Lebanon, Ct.; Anna, m. John Patridge; Mehitable, m. William Whittlesey; Betsy, m. Daniel Bissell.

Mr. EBENEZER,[4] settled at Windsor; m. Bridget Brown; he d. Nov. 20, 1724. *Children*—Alice, b. Jan. 30, 1713; James, b. July 24, 1711; David, b. Nov. 20, 1715; Elijah,[7] b. Feb. 23, 1717–18; Ebenezer, b. May 18, 1720; Medina,[8] b. Nov. 20, 1722; Ebenezer, b. March 10, 1724–5.

JOHN,[5] m. Alice (dau. of Ebenezer) Fitch. *Children*—John; Alice; Ebenezer; James,[9] Miriam; Elizabeth; Elijah; Jabez; Eunice; Lucy.

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Scout of Warminister, and the impressions taken on a cider-press, he raised about $800 in February, 1787, formed a company of forty shares, and commenced a boat of sixty tons. This boat only made three miles an hour. The company was discouraged, but another rally was effected, the shares doubled, and the improvements commenced, and in a year they were ready for another experiment, which was made in October, 1788. This boat, aptly called the Perseverance, afterwards made 80 miles in one day, and ran on the Delaware for some time as a passenger boat. In the fall of 1789, another and better boat was built, which was unfortunately burned at the dock. In 1791, he procured a patent from the U. S., which was, however, of little use, and was destroyed by fire in 1836. But in 1817, a committee of the New York legislature, who examined it, with the drawings, models, &c., said, "The boats of Livingston and Fulton were, in substance, the invention patented to John Fitch in 1791, and that Fitch during the time of his patent, had the exclusive right to use the same in the United States." Mr. Fitch in the following year was in communication with the Spanish minister at Philadelphia, and the governor at New Orleans, respecting a right to the Mississippi. In 1793, at the instance of Mr. Vail, United states consul at L'Orient, he visited France with a view to propose the matter to the national assembly, but civil disorders of that kingdom prevented the accomplishment of his wishes. In France he explained his object and the principles of his great plan to Mr. Fulton, who afterwards availed himself of the information thus received, and secured an honor which did not truly belong to him. About the same time he wrote to Mr. Rittenhouse, and speaking of the power of steam, he made the following remarkable prophecy: "This, Sir, will be the mode of crossing the Atlantic in time, whether I shall bring it to its perfection or not." But poor Fitch was pronounced crazy, and became discouraged by the numerous obstacles which he met with on every side. Disappointed and penniless, he withdrew to London, and worked his passage to his native country as a sailor! In 1796, he withdrew to his lands near Bardstown, Kentucky, which he found in the occupation of others. In 1798, he took a fatal poison, and died in the chamber of a tavern, attended by no relative or friend (his landlord excepted), and was buried in the grave yard, in presence of six or seven persons, without stone or monument to mark the spot. His journals, and other MSS., were deposited in the Philadelphia Library, and from them has been compiled a very full and interesting biography, by Thompson Westcott, a book of 415 pages, lately published at Philadelphia, by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

NATHAN,[6] m. Hannah Huntington; d. June 19, 1725; settled in Lebanon, Ct. *Children*—Ebenezer, b. 1731; removed to Nova Scotia: Nathan; Abraham, b. June 22, 1737, O. S.; m. Betsey Bissell, 3 sons and 3 daughters; Sarah, b. March 14, 1759; m. Rufus Lamb: Benjamin Bissell,[10] b. Sept. 21, 1761; m. Esther Hyde: Arethusa, b. Nov. 27, 1764; m. Azel Hyde; Almira, b. Dec. 1, 1767; Azel, b. April 29, 1771; m. Fanny Hinckley; had a son, Oramel H., who settled at Ashtabula, Ohio: Ebenezer, b. August 8, 1775; m. Nancy Sims; had a son, George S., who settled in New York city.

ELIJAH,[7] of E. W., m. 1, Mary Loomis, Oct. 28, 1742, who d. May 5, 1744; m. 2—had Mary b. April 25, d. 1744; m. Ebenezer Reed of E. W.; became the ancestress of Dea. Abner Reed, late of South Windsor.

Dea. MEDINA,[8] of Ellington, E. W.; m. Lydia Avery, of Ashford, Ct. Dec., 19, 1744; had Jonathan, b. Feb. 15, 1745.

JAMES,[9] had Anne Theresa, who had James Lodwick, Walter, Samuel, Jas. Lodwick: David Yeoman, who m. and had Eunice, John Moore.

BENJAMIN BISSELL,[10] had Horatio,[11] b. June 16, 1791; Alexander, b. March 25, 1799.

HORATIO,[11] lives in Hartford, Ct.; has Henry Alexander, William Goodwin, John Lee, Edward Bissell, Mary Ann.

MISCELLANEOUS.

These are probably descendants of Rev. James. JAMES, had Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1755; Hannah, b. April 7, 1757; Russell, b. Sept. 29, 1760; James, b. May, 2, 1762. JEREMIAH (E. W.), had Daniel, b. Jan. 17, 1760; Thaddeus, b. July 21, 1761; Roxanna, b. June 13, 1763; Thankful, b. Jan. 16, 1765; Convers, b. Oct. 24, 1769. JOSEPH, Jr., m. Prudence Drake, July 9, 1760; had Prudence, b. March 15, 1761; Alexander, b. July 30, 1762; Olef, b. Dec. 12, 1763; Joseph, b. Aug. 1, 1765; Luther, b. May 20, 1767; Justus, b. May 20, 1769; George, b. April 22, 1774.

*Deaths.*—ANN, d. Jan. 20, 1686. JOSEPH (s. of Joseph), d. Feb. 18, 1697. ELI, m. Sabra Cady, Sept. 23, 1821.

FLINT, ARCHELAUS (E. W.), m. Chloe Elmer, April 6, 1764. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19, 1766; Talcott, b. June 17, 1764; James, b. Dec. 7, 1770; Elijah, b. Feb. 7, 1773.

MINERVA, dau. of Talcott and Prudence; d. Oct. 3, 1803, a. 14 mo.

FOOTE (see *Goodwin's Genealogy of the Foote Family*).

FORD, THOMAS, one of the original company of the Mary and John, came to Dorchester in 1630, made freeman in 1631, removed to W.; early in Conn.; he was deputy to the general court, in '37-8-9 and '40; grand juror in 1643, and juror in 1644; he moved to Northampton, Mass.; his wife d. April 18, 1643, at W. *Children*—Joan, m. Roger Clap of Dorchester; Abigail, the eldest m. in 1640, to John Strong; Hepzibah, m. Richard Lyman.

FORWARD, SAMUEL, of Simsbury, m. Anne ——; he d. 1684; she d.

1685. *Children*—Samuel, jr., b. July 23, 1671; Joseph, b. Nov. 10, 1674 (*Old Ch. Rec.*)

SAMUEL (probably s. of above), had Samuel, d. Oct. 16, 1684; Ann, d. June 22, 1685; Samuel, d. Nov. 17, 1697; Samuel, b. Aug. 20, 1703; Joseph, b. Nov. 10, 1707; Abel, b. Nov. 4, 1710; Deborah, b. April 6, 1713; Rachel, b. April 3, 1715; John, b. April 29, 1717.

FOSTER (E. W. family, mostly at Ellington), ABRAHAM, m. Elizabeth Moore, Nov. 30, 1727; d. April 2, 1784, in 83d yr. (*E. W. O.*); his wife d. Sept. 13, 1800, in 90th yr. (*E. W. O.*). *Children*—Abel, b. Oct. 11, 1728; Hannah, b. Oct. 4, 1730; Peletiah, b. Nov. 30, 1732; Sybil, b. May 19, 1735; Thomas, b. July 25, 1737; Hakaliah, b. July 4, 1740; John, b. Sept. 19, 1742; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1745.

ABEL (s. of Abraham), had Warham, b. Oct. 8, 1757; Chauncey, b. Jan. 15, 1759; Kitty, b. June 17, 1761; Abraham, b. Feb. 16, 1765; Mar, b. Oct. 22, 1766.

THOMAS (s. of Abraham), m. Phebe Pomeroy, Jan. 12, 1762; had Mary and Anna, twins, b. Feb. 13, 1763; Prudence, b. Sept. 14, 1764; Oliver, b. Feb. 14, 1765; Abner, b. Jan. 16, 1767; Betty, b. Feb. 16, 1769; Thomas, b. June 30, 1774; Martha, b. Aug. 20, 1776; Sally, b. Jan. 22, 1779; William, b. Oct. 27, 1781.

HAKALIAH (s. of Abraham) had Roswell, b. May 28, 1768; James, b. Aug. 3, 1771.

WARHAM (s. of Abel Ell), farmer and tavernkeeper; m. Lucretia Hill of Windham, Ct., July 15, 1781; he d. Jan. 23, 1817. *Children*—Lyman, b. Sept. 16, 1789; Hannah, b. Feb. 7, 1782; m. Hubbard Phillips: Harriet, b. Oct., 1785, d. March 2, 1788; Harriet, b. Sept. 13, 1791; m. Charles McKinney of Hartford, Ct.

LYMAN (s. of Warham) Ell, farmer, m. Laura Converse of Stafford, Ct., March 7, 1818; he d. Feb. 22, 1853. *Children.*—Frances Aurelia, b. Oct., 1819; m. Sept., 1837, to Levi A. Risley, now of Farmington, Ct.; she d. July 23, 1843; no issue: Charles, b. Sept., 1821; d. Dec., 1823: Charles, b. April 23, 1823; d. Sept., 1826: Miranda, b. Feb. 7, 1827; m. J. F. Ransom of Vernon, Ct., March, 1847: Lyman, b. April 3, 1829; unmarried: Fidelia Harriet, b. Aug. 18, 1832; unmarried: Carlos, b. June 23, 1835; unmarried; farmer in Ellington, Ct.

THOMAS, m. Martha Elmer, Dec. 24, 1761; he d. June 11, 1826, a. 89; she d. Nov. 27, 1812, a. 70 (*E. W. O.*).

THOMAS, had Phinehas, b. May 13, 1763.

ANN, "an Irish girl," had Ann, b. Oct. 2, and d. Oct. 18, 1721.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—PELETIAH, s. of Abraham, d. July 29, 1826, a. 89; his wife PHEBE d. April 23, 1821, a. 81; their dau. CHLOE d. Sept. 14, 1781, in 7th year; their dau. LOUISA, d. Sept. 16, 1781, in 3d yr. MARY ANN, wife of Horace, d. June 9, 1836, a. 26; her dau. MARY ANN, d. Sept. 20, 1834, a. 2.

(*Wp. N.*)—Christiana, dau. of William and Eunice, d. Nov. 26, 1844, a. 17. Loring, d. April 12, 1848, a. 33. Emerson, s. of Norman and Maria, d. Jan. 6, 1840, a. 4 days; Henry B. of same, d. March 19, 1850, a. 3 mos.; Dwight B., of same, d. Sept. 21, 1851, a. 4 yrs. 2 mos.; Maria, the mother, d. Aug. 22, 1847, a. 27. Mary, wife of Eleazur, d. Dec. 19, 1856, a. 46.

FOUKS (Feakes, Fowkes, Fookes), Henry, early at Dorchester, and at W.; buried Sept. 12, 1640, at W.

FOWLER, Ambrose, was one of a committee appointed to settle bounds between Uncoway and Poquonnoc, in 1641; moved to Westfield (for further accounts, see a genealogy in *N. E. Gen. Reg.*, 1858, by Prof. Fowler of Amherst Coll.); m. Jane Alford, May 6, 1646. *Children*—Abigail, b. March 1, 1846; John, b. Nov. 19, 1648; Mary, b. May 15, 1650 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Samuel, b. Nov. 18, 1652; Hannah, b. Dec. 20, 1654 (*Old Ch. Rec.*); Elizabeth, b. Dec. 2, 1656; Ambrose, b. May 8, 1658. Samuel (of Westfield), m. Abigail Brown of W., Nov., 1683.

FOX, "The old wid. F., Mr. Henry Clark's sister, dyed April 13, 1673." Jabez, had Polly, b. Jan. 20, 1772. Henry H., son of Francis, d. Sept. 30, 1834, a. 19. Sophia, d. of same, d. Aug. 4, 1841, a. 27.

FRANCIS, William, m. Agnes Loomis, Sept. 7, 1783; had Lovisa, b. June 3, 1786; William, b. April 4, 1790; Harriet, b. Jan. 1, 1795.

FROST, Aaron (E. W.), m. Parnal Wood, April 12, 1773, who d. Sept. 17, 1776, in 23d year; he m. 2, Margaret Hammond, Aug. 13, 1777, who d. Feb. 18, 1837, a. 87; he d. Aug. 3, 1817, a. 70. *Children by 1st wife*—Parnal, b. July 14, 1773; Aaron, b. Sept. 22, 1775. *Children by 2d wife*—Aaron, b. Nov. 3, 1778; Alpha, b. July 30, 1782; Selah, b. Oct. 10, 1784. Josiah, had David, b. Feb. 1, 1750; Mary, b. April 15, 1752; Noah, b. April 8, 1755; Ephraim, b. Oct. 4, 1757; Reuben, b. Sept. 18, 1760; Joel. b. May 16, 1763; Sarah, b. May 8, 1765. Samuel, m. Patience Hammond of Tolland, Ct., Nov. 22, 1775; had Amos, b. June 23, 1777.

*Deaths* (*K. M.*).—Salmon, d. Jan. 23, 1854; ag. 63: his wife Nancy, d. June 16, 1833, a. 56; their son James, d. June 3, 1850, a. 26. Willard M., son of Henry W. and Eunice M., d. Sept. 21, 1856, a. 11 months.

FULLER, Obadiah, m. Dorothy Dill, July 16, 1772. *Children*—Josiah, b. July 10, 1755 (or 1775?); Martha, b. March 21, 1773; Dorothy, b. Sept. 1, 1777; Cynthia, b. Aug. 9, 1780; Pitts, b. Oct. 23, 1782; Obadiah, b. Dec. 25, 1786.

GARDINER, Mr. John, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Allyn, Jan. 23, 1711.

GAY, Abner, s. of Levi and Sarah; d. March 26, 1785, a. 10 days.

## GAYLORD (GAYLOR).

Deacon William, among the first at W. (see p. 130); m. —— ; d. July

20, 1673, a. 88; she d. June 20, 1657. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. in England; m. Richard Birge, Oct. 1641: William, jr.,[1] Walter,[2] Samuel,[3] John.[4]

William, Jr.,[1] m. Ann Porter, Feb. 24, 1644; he d. Dec. 14, 1656. *Children*—Anne, b. April 24, 1645; Hannah, b. Jan. 30, 1646; m. —— Crandall: John,[5] b. Jan. 27, 1648; William, 3d, b. Feb. 25, 1650; Hezekiah, b. Feb. 11, 1652; d. 1678; no issue: Josiah, b. Feb. 13, 1654; Nathaniel,[6] b. Sept. 3, 1656.

Walter,[2] m. 1, Mary Stebbins, April, 1648; who d. June 29, 1657; m. 2, Sarah Rockwell, March 22, 1659; who d. Aug. 19, 1683; he d. Aug. 9, 1689. *Children by 1st wife.*—Joseph,[7] b. May 13, 1649; Mary, b. March 19, 1650; Joanna, b. Feb. 5, 1652; m. J. Porter, Sept. 1769: Benjamin, b. April 12, 1655; Isaac, b. June 21, 1657. *Children by 2d wife*—Eliazur,[8] b. March 7, 1662; Sarah, b. April 13, 1665; m. Wm. Phelps, Nov., 1686; d. July 1688.

Samuel,[3] m. Elizabeth Hull, Dec. 4, 1646; he d. Aug. 9, 1660, and his wid. m. Jno. Elderkin, March, 1670. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1647; Mary, b. Nov. 10, 1649; Sarah, b. Jan. 18, 1651; Abigail, b. Sept. 29, 1653; Samuel, b. July, 1657; Martha, b. June, 1660.

John,[4] m. Mary (dau. of Job) Drake, Nov. 17, 1653; who d. June 12, 1683; he d. July 31, 1689. *Children*—John, b. June 15, 1656; Mary, b. Jan. 19, 1663; m. Matt. Loomis, Jan., 1686: John, b. June 23, 1667: Elizabeth, b. Feb. 19, 1670.

John,[5] m. Mary Clark, Dec., 1683; d. April 27, 1699. *Children*—John,[9] b. June 8, 1686; Mary, m. Ebenezer Bliss of Springfield: Ann, b. April 20, 1693; d. April 4, 1718.

Nathaniel,[6]* m. Abigail (dau. of Thomas) Bissell, Oct. 17, 1678; who d. Sept. 23, 1723. *Children*—Nathaniel, jr.,[10] b. Nov. 23, 1681; Abigail, b. March 13, 1683–4; m. John Griswold: Josiah,[11] b. Feb. 24, 1686; Thomas (who d. June 21, 1690); and Joseph, twins, b. June 20, 1690; m. Sarah Buckland; no issue: Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1693; m. Samuel Griswold; Ruth, b. April 10, 1700; m. Nathaniel Griswold: Esther, b. April 8, 1702: m. Benj. Griswold: Rachel, m. Jonas Barber.

Joseph,[7] m. Sarah Stanley, July 14, 1670. *Children*—Sarah, b. July 11, 1671; Joseph, b. Aug. 22, 1673; John, b. Aug. 21, 1677.

Eleazur,[8] m. Martha Thompson, Aug. 18, 1686. *Children*—Martha, b. May 21, 1687; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 26, 1690; Eleazur, jr., b. Feb. 26, 1694–5; Samuel, b. March 9, 1696–7; Hannah, b. Sept. 4, 1700.

John,[9] m. Elizabeth Marshall, May 27, 1701. *Children*—William, b. April 24, 1702 or 1712; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 1, 1704; Lydia, b. June 2, 1709; d. Oct. 2, 1718.

John, m. Hannah Grant, April 3, 1712, who d. Feb., 1765; he d. June,

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* For MSS. relative to this branch of the family, we are indebted to Mr. George R. Gaylord of Poughkeepsie.

1722. *Children*—John, b. June 7, 1713–14; d. Nov. 1840: Alexander, b. Nov., 1715; d. 1760: Ann, b. April 6, 1718; m. Ebenezer Bliss.

Nathaniel, Jr.,[10] m. Elizabeth (dau. of Wm.) Gaylord, 2d, June 1, 1710, who d. July 26, 1770, a. 80; he d. Dec. 28, 1762, a. 82. *Children*—Ann, b. March 17, 1710–11; d. Sept. 14, 1725; Nathaniel, b. July 14, 1713; d. Jan. 29, 1728–9; Daniel, b. June 13, 1715; d. May 6, 1734; Eliakim,[12] b. Dec. 4, 1707; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 25, 1717; d. April 12, 1737, a. 20.

Josiah,[11] m. Naomi Burnham, May 7, 1713. *Children*—James, b. May 24, 1714; d. June 22, 1714: Naomi, b. Nov. 3, 1715; Sarah, b. Dec. 11, 1717; Josiah, jr.,[13] b. March 7, 1719–20; Nehemiah,[13½] b. June 15, 1722; Elijah, b. Sept. 12, 1725; Giles, b. Dec. 19, 1728; d. Feb. 12, 1736.

Eliakim[12] (son of Nathaniel 2d), m. Elizabeth Hayden, who d. Sept. 3, 1776, a. 65; he d. Nov. 10, 1796. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1744; m. Ephraim Booth; 13 children: Nathaniel, b. Sept. 13, 1746; d. Sept. 16, 1749, a. 3 years: Eliakim,[14] b. June 23, 1749; Nathaniel,[15] b. April 15, 1751; Eleazer,[16] b. May 14, 1753; Anne, b. July 27, 1756; d. Feb. 20, 1758: Ithamar, b. April 9, 1758; m. Lydia Pettibone of Suffield, Dec. 4, 1800; she d. Oct. 10, 1821, a. 63; had a son, Eliakim, b. Feb. 4, 1802.

Josiah, Jr.,[13] m. Sarah Barnard, Feb. 14, 1744. *Children*—Hezekiah, b. Nov. 15, 1745; Josiah, b. March 6, 1748; d. Aug. 15, 1750: Sarah, b. Aug. 15, 1751; Josiah and Thomas, twins, b. May 18, 1756.

Nehemiah,[13½] m. Lucy Loomis, "a very pious woman," Nov. 10, 1748, who d. Sept. 2, 1800, a. 74; he d. 1801, a. 80; they lived in Torringford, Ct.; he was a farmer. *Children*—Joseph;[17] Nehemiah;[18] Naomi, m. Asahel Kellogg; had three children: Lucy, m. Zachariah Mather.

Eliakim,[14] m. Anna Dana of Ashford, Nov. 5, 1788. *Children*—Anna, b. March 22, 1790; William, b. Nov. 21, 1791; Fasma, b. Oct. 18, 1793; Eliakim, b. Oct. 31, 1796; d. in infancy: Mary Dana, b. March 26, 1798; Lucinda, b. Oct. 25, 1800.

Nathaniel,[15] m. 1, Persis Stebbins, Oct. 18, 1781; who d. Feb. 20, 1804, a. 44; m. 2, Octavia (dau. of Rev. Joshua) Belden of Wethersfield, Feb. 3, 1808. *Children*—Laura, b. Dec. 22, 1788; Nathaniel, b. Aug. 8, 1791; Flavel S., b. Aug. 22, 1795; Sophia, b. May 12, 1800.

Eleazer,[16] (s. of Eliakim), m. Sylvia Clark; he d. Sept. 17, 1817, a. 64. *Children*—Betsy, b. Oct. 1, 1781; m. Luke Fish: Flavia, b. Sept. 19, 1773; m. Samuel Hale: Eleazer, b. Oct. 11, 1785; m. Hannah Haskell, Feb. 25, 1819: Sylvia, b. Sept. 8, 1787; m. Seth Dexter: Huldah (twin of Sylvia), b. Sept. 8, 1787; m. Cephas Blodget: Harriet, b. Dec. 15, 1790; m. Oristus Rising: Hezekiah, b. March 18, 1793.

Joseph,[17] m. Ruth Bissell. *Children*—Ruth, m. Jesse St. John of Kent; had five children: Elijah.[19]

Nehemiah,[18] m. Esther Stephens (b. 1754) in 1779; lived in Torringford, Ct. *Children*—Sally, never married; was thrown from a sleigh and killed,

Dec. 23, 1821: Nathaniel,[20] b. Oct. 18, 1783; Nancy, d. April 25, 1817; unmarried; Henry L.;[21] Erastus F.,[22] b. Oct. 21, 1795.

Elijah,[19] m. 1, Esther Loomis of W., who d. Feb. 12, 1812; m. 2, Betsy Comstock of Kent. *Children by 1st wife*—Fanny, b. Nov. 10, 1801; m. Roderic Bissell of Torringford; had six children: Esther W., b. Feb. 15, 1804; m. John H. North of South Cornwall; had four children: Giles L., b. Nov. 8, 1807; m. 1, Pamelia Preston of Harwinton, by whom he had two daus.; she d. May, 1846; he m. 2, Sarah Blake of Winchester, by whom he had a son and dau. *Children by 2d wife*—Ann, b. Sept. 6, 1814; m. Porter A. Gibbs of Harwinton; had two sons: Mary Louisa, b. July 14, 1816; d. in infancy, June 7, 1817.

Nathaniel,[20] m. Hepzibah Rockwell of Sharon, Ct.; lived many years at Winsted, Ct., and d. Feb., 1859, at the house of his son, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. *Children*—George R.; Maria, m. Rev. Samuel T. Seelye of Albany, N. Y.

Henry L.,[21] m. Maria Tousley of Manlius, N. Y.; resided many years in Cleveland, O., and d. March, 1853.

Erastus F.,[22] m. Lucetta Cleveland of Madison, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1823; resides at Cleveland, Ohio; merchant. *Children*—Sarah B., b., Dec. 1823; m. Dr. John S. Newberry, Oct., 1848: Henry C., b. Oct., 1826; m. Catherine Hilliard, June, 1856: Harriet R., b. Oct., 1829; m. Geo. C. Hammond, Nov., 1852; Charles D., b. Jan. 28, 1840.

William (s. of John[9] ?), m. Elizabeth Stoughton, Feb. 28, 1739. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Nov. 18, 1740; John, b. June 26, 1743; Jerusha, b. April 9, 1753.

Alexander (E. W.), m. Hepzibah Ladd (or Sadd?), Feb. 9, 1743; he d. Nov. 23, 1760, in 46th yr. *Children*—Alexander, jr., b. Nov. 18, 1752; also a John, who d. May 23, 1749, a. 1 yr. 11 mo.

Hezekiah, had Frederick, b. June 6, 1748.

John, m. Elizabeth Stoughton, March 5, 1751; had Abiel, b. April 30, 1753; Zemiah, b. March 31, 1761.

Abiel (E. W.), s. of John above. *Children* (*E. W. O. Rec.*)—Zeriah, b. March 5, 1775; John Lathrop, b. Aug. 28, 1776; Betty, b. March 23, 1778; Guy, b. Jan. 12, 1780; Horace, b. Aug. 15, 1781; Stoughton, b. Aug. 17, 1784; Ann, b. Feb. 17, 1786; Horatio, b. March 15, 1788; Harry, d. Oct. 17, 1790; Polly and Sophia, twins, b. July 22, 1793; Norman, b. May 2, 1796.

Charles (E. W.), d. March 9, 1799, a. 79 yrs. *Children* (*E. W. R.*)—Charles, jr., b. Dec. 12, 1779; Alexander, b. March 28, 1782; John, b. March 13, 1785.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—Joseph, m. Sarah Buckland, Oct. 21, 1714. Hezekiah, m. Sarah Filley, Dec. 29, 1825.

*Births.*—Ruth had Benoni (Benj. Denslow being the reputed father), b. Sept. 9, 1723. Elizabeth (dau. of John, jr.), b. Feb. 19, 1670. John, s. of

John, b. July 15, 1692. DAVID, s. of Daniel, b. Aug. 26, 1701. THOMAS, s. of Thos., b. Dec. 10, 1682.

*Deaths.*—JOHN, d. Nov. 24, 1740. JOSEPH, or JOSIAH, d. June 25, 1741. WILLIAM, d. Oct. 11, 1755. Wid. ELIZABETH, d. March 15, 1758. Lieut. NATHANIEL, d. April 26, 1720. JOHN, jr., d. June 25, 1722? Lieut. NATHANIEL, d. March 26, 1720, a. 64. HANNAH, wife of John, d. Feb. 23, 1761, in 76th yr. ELIZABETH, wife of Lieut. Matthew, d. July 26, 1762, a. 80. JOSEPH, d. March 22, 1777, a 86. ELEAZER, d. Sept. 17, 1817, a. 64. JOHN, d. June 22, 1826, a. 83. MARY, wife of John, d. April 1, 1821, a. 68.

GEORGE, JOHN, d. April 28, 1724.

GIBBARD, NATHANIEL, of Colchester, m. Mary Bissell, Feb. 28, 1720.

GIBBS (Gibbes), GILES,* supposed from Devonshire, England, where the name is common; was a freeman at Dorchester, 1633, and a grantee of lands the same year; selectman in 1634; came to Windsor early; was buried, May 21, 1641; directed in his will that his son should be placed apprentice to some godly man for five years; and to have the lot over the Great River, if he faithfully served out his time; to Samuel, Benjamin, and Sarah, he gave £20 each; to Jacob his house, home-lots, and all his lots west of the River, after decease of his mother; estates £76 18*s* 8*d*; his widow, Katherine was his executrix, and d. Oct. 24, 1660. *Children*—Gregory, b. at W., in 1649; Jacob,[1] Samuel,[2] Benjamin, Sarah.

JACOB,[1] m. Elizabeth Andros, Dec. 4, 1657. *Children*—Mary b. Aug. 21, 1659; Abigail, b. Jan. 7, 1661; Jacob, b. Dec. 1, 1664; d. in 1664: Jacob,[3] b. June 22, 1666; Sarah, b. Feb. 28, 1668; Elizabeth b. April 1, 1670; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 13, 167—.

SAMUEL,[2] m. Hepsibah Debble, April 15, 1664; who d. Feb. 22, 1697–8; his estate† £111 3*s* 9*d*. *Children*—Benjamin,[4] Hepsibah, b. Jan. 12, 1664; m. A. Dickinson, and d. before her father; Patience, b. Dec. 2, 1666; m. Samuel Denslow; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 30, 1668; m. —— Hayden; Joanna, b. March 26, 1671; m. Moses Loomis; ——— b. April 4, 1673; m. —— Huxley: Catherine, b. April 29, 1675; d. June 29, 1676: Samuel,[5] b. April 16, 1677; Jonathan, b. Feb. 16, 1679; Miriam, m. Josiah Bissell.

JACOB,[3] m. Elizabeth ——, who d. Jan. 13, 1689; he d. March 18, 1708–9.‡ *Children*—Abigail, b. Oct. 3, 1694; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1697; Jacob, b. July 30, 1700; Ebenezer, b. Nov. 8, 1703; Mary, b. April 26, 1706; Esther, b. July 9, 1709; John, b. March 18, 1711–12.

BENJAMIN,[4] m. Abigail Marshall, Sept. 16, 1708. *Children*—Benjamin, b.

* There were also at W. FRANCIS, and JOSEPH GIBBS, who were probably brothers of Giles. JOSEPH was one of a committee to the General Court in 1637.

† *Hinman*, says he d. in 1716, an aged man, and gives from probate records his estate and names of sons-in-law, as above.

‡ *Hinman* says he d. Feb. 16, 1711–12 — that his estate was £778 8*s* 10*d*; that his widow's name was Abigail, and also that he was the first of the name that d. in the colony; which latter is a mistake.

April 23, 1710; Zebulon, b. Aug. 10, 1711; Henry, b. Aug. 5, 1713; Abigail, b. March 16, 1714–15; Hannah, b. Nov. 2, 1716; William, b. June 10, 1718.

SAMUEL,[5] had Samuel,[6] b. Nov. 30, 1704; Giles,[7] b. Aug. 8, 1706; d. Oct. 28, 1708.

SAMUEL, Jr.,[6] had Samuel,[8] b. May 2, 1729; Mary, b. Aug. 17, 1735.

GILES,[8] had Giles, b. June 5, 1742; Abigail, b. May 25, 1744; Rachel, b. April 14, 1746; d. March 23, 1763: Seth, b. Feb. 4, 1748-9; Titus, b. Sept. 7, 1750; Sarah, b. March 20, 1753; Lery, b. July 20, 1756; Oliver, b. Aug. 3, 1758; Giles, b. May 25, 1760; Mary, b. July 13, 1762; Deborah, b. Jan. 30, 1765.

SAMUEL, had Josiah, b. March 11, 1754; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 5, 1756; Huldah, b. Sept. 5, 1757.

SAMUEL, m. Mary Winchell, March 4, 1702–3.

JACOB, had Abigail, b. Oct. 3, 1694–5.

*Deaths* (*E. W.*).—EBENEZER, d. Sept. 17, 1798, a. 40; his wife ELIZABETH, d. Oct. 20, 1813, a. 53. TEMPERANCE, wid. of James, d. July 1, 1791, in 64th year. ALFRED, b. April 12, 1782; d. Aug. 26, 1826, a. 44 years; his wid. SALLY, d. March 9, 1851. Their *Children*—WILLIAM H., d. March 5, 1825, a. 67; GEORGE, d. Sept. 1, 1810, a. 4 years 5 mo.; SALLY, d. July 23, 1814, a. 6 wks.; RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN (son of Stephen and Ruth), d. Jan. 27, 1774, in 4th year; LOISA (dau. of same), d. March 13, 1795, a. 5 wks.

GIFFIN (I.), Mr. NATHANIEL, drowned in Scantic River, Dec. 28, 1808, in 24th year. Mrs. KEZIAH, wife of John, d. Nov. 16, 1811, in 46 year.

## GILLET (GILLETTE),

NATHAN and JONATHAN, two brothers, came to Dorchester, Mass., with Mr. Warham in 1630, both of whom moved to W., with the first emigration.

NATHAN was admitted freeman in Dorchester in 1634, and came to W. in 1635; he moved to Simsbury, where his wife d. Feb. 21, 1670. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Oct. 6, 1639; Abia, b. Aug 22, 1641; Rebecca, b. June 14, 1646; d. July 13: Elias, bap. July 1, 1649; Sarah, bap. July 13, 1651; Benjamin, b. Aug. 29, 1653; Nathan, jr.,[1] b. Aug. 1655; Rebecca, b. Dec. 8, 1657.

NATHAN, jr.,[1] m. 1, Rebecca Owen, June 30, 1692; m. 2, Hannah Buckland, March 30, 1704. *Children by 1st wife*—Isaac,[2] b. Aug. 2, 1693; Dinah, b. Oct. 18, 1696. *Children by 2d wife*—Azanah, b. March 28, 1705; Ann, b. April 3, 1707; Zabed, b. April 6, 1710; Hannah, b. Aug. 11, 1712; Jorthmiel, b. Jan. 7, 1714–15; Gideon, b. Aug. 12, 1717.

ISAAC,[2] m. Elizabeth Griswold, Oct. 29, 1719. *Children*—Isaac, jr., b. May 16, 1720; m. Honora Stephens, Dec. 28, 1742: Zaccheus, b. Dec. 18, 1724; m. Ruth Phelps of Simsbury, Dec. 15, 1743: Jacob,[3] b. Jan. 27, 1726; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 2, 1728; Ava, b. Dec. 28, 1731; d. Dec. 28, 1736: Sgt. Ava, b. Dec. 10, 1739.

JACOB,[3] m. Lydia Phelps of Simsbury, Dec. 15, 1744. *Children*—Jacob,

b. Oct. 13, 1745; Abigail, b. March 25, 1746; Joab, b. Nov. 6, 1747; Lydia, b. Aug. 1, 1750; Jacob, b. Aug. 8, 1755; Jabez, b. Jan. 13, 1761.

JONATHAN, Sen., brother of Nathan, was early at Dorchester, and early removed to W., with *Children*—Cornelius,[1] Jonathan,[2] and Mary. *Children born at Windsor*—Anna, b. Dec. 29, 1639; Joseph, bap. July 25, 1641; Samuel, b. Jan. 22, 1642; John, b. Oct. 5, 1644; Abigail, bap. June 28, 1646: Jeremiah, b. Feb. 12, 1647; Josias, bap. July 14, 1650.

CORNELIUS,[1] settled on spot now occupied by the family of Oliver S. Gillet, dec.; m. Priscilla Kelsey; he d. June 26, 17—. *Children*—Priscilla, b. Jan., 1659; d. young: Priscilla, b. May, 1661; m. —— Grimes: Abigail, b. Sept. 20, 1663; m. 1, —— Loomis; m. 2, —— Birge; had Cornelius,[2] b. Dec. 15, 1665; bap. Jan. 28, 1665–6: Mary, b. Aug. 12, 1668; Hester, b. May 24, 1671; Sarah, b. Jan. 3, 1673; m. —— Webb: Joanna, b. April 22; bap. "ye 23d day," 1676; m. 1, —— Allyn; m. 2, —— Bancroft: Daniel,[3] b. July 1, 1679; bap. "ye 27th day."

CORNELIUS, Jr.,[2] m. 1, ———; m. 2, —— Rowel. *Children*—Cornelius, b. 1693; Daniel, b. March 11, 1695–6; Samuel, b. March 19, 1702–3; Thomas, b. Aug. 1, 1705; Elizabeth, b. May 31, 1707; Deborah, b. Feb. 28, 1708; Stephen, b. June 30, 1713; m. Ann Loomis, Sept. 21, 1738; had Stephen, b. Nov. 1, 1738.

DANIEL,[3] m. Mary Eno, Jan. 28, 1702–3; he d. Aug. 16, 1753, a. 75; she d. Dec. 17, 1773, a. 92. *Children*—Daniel,[4] b. Nov. 17, 1703; Mary, b. July 9, 1705; m. Anthony Hoskins: John, b. Sept. 11, 1707; Ann, b. March 12, 1710–11; m. Samuel Barber; Eunice, b. Feb. 21, 1716–17; m. Isaac Bull, the ancestor of Dr. Isaac Bull of Hartford; had 2 children: Hannah, b. Dec. 21, 1719; m. Thomas Moore: Margaret, b. Dec. 31, 1723; m. Timothy Phelps: Dorothy, b. May 15, 1726; m. Sam. Cook.

DANIEL,[4] m. Anna Filley, Jan. 6, 1726. *Children*—Anna, b. Dec. 13, 1726; Daniel, m. Ruth Loomis of Boston, Aug. 27, 1735; had dau. Ruth, b. Oct. 13, 1736; he d. April 25, 1743: Shubal, d. July 19, 1744.

JOHN,[5] m. Elizabeth Drake, Sept. 30, 1731; lived on the family homestead; he d. Dec. 25, 1800; she d. Jan. 5, 1802. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Sept. 26, 1732; m. 1, Eli Palmer; m. 2, —— Thrall; she d. Jan. 2, 1820, a. 88: Lucy, b. Nov. 23, 1735; m. Samuel Allyn: John[6] and Jabez,[7] twins, b. July 30, 1738; Ann, b. Aug. 16, 1740; m. Josiah Moore: Prudence, b. May 22, 1743; m. Watson Loomis; she d. July 27, 1830, a. 87; one child: a son, b. April 20, 1746; lived one hour: Daniel,[8] b. Nov. 22, 1748.

JOHN,[6] m. Abigail Catlin; he d. January 15, 1825, a. 87. *Children*—John; Benjamin, a. 87: Abigail, m. —— Stoughton.

JABEZ,[7] m. 1, Anna Loomis; m. 2, Lauranna Roberts; removed to Torringford; he d. April 29, 1818. *Children*—Anna, m. Oliver Phelps; had Phenia, unmarried: Paul, m. a Cook; Fanny, m. a Spencer; Harriet, m. a Colt; Oliver; Horace; Chloe, m. Anson Colt; had Nancy, m. Aralazaman Loomis; Anson, m. Mary Ann Barber; Chloe, m. Leverett Tuttle; Henry, m. Chloe Catlin; Charlotte, m. Burton Pond; Jabez, jr., b. 1818; d. an in-

fant: Roxanna, m. Hezekiah Durand; had Betsy; Julia; William, m. Luanna Barber: Esther, m. Uri Curtis; had Rufus, m. Ursula Fowler; Esther, m. Rial Burr; Harriett, m. Luther Birge; Gillet, m. Louisa Wetmore; Elizabeth, d. unmarried, July 31, 1833, a. 60: Amelia, m. Seth Treadway; had Clarissa, m. Darius Wilson; Marvin Sidney, m. Sarah; Aurelia; Charles; Horace,[9] b. Oct. 6, 1779, at Torringford, Ct.; John, m. Mary Woodward; John, m. Charlotte Smith; Rufus.

Daniel,[8] m. 1, Amy Palmer, Nov. 2, 1769; she d. Oct. 27, 1785; he m. 2, Alethina Gratia (sister of Rev. Henry and Rev. Wm.) Rowland, Feb. 15. 1789; he d. Aug. 13, 1837, a. 89; she d. Jan. 2, 1828, a. 72. *Children by 1st wife*—Amy, b. July 30, 1770; m. Christopher Wolcott, Sept. 25, 1766; she d. July 24, 1835: Jemima, b. Dec. 28, 1774; m. Job. Drake, Oct. 2, 1796: Deborah, b. Oct. 2, 1777; m. Alvy Rowland, June 1, 1803: Daniel,[10] b. Nov, 25, 1781. *Children by 2d wife*—Sarah Macauley, b. Oct. 22, 1793; became the 2d wife of Dea. Jasper Morgan, Sept. 12, 1832; had Sarah Gillett, b. July 3, 1833; Jasper, jr., b. May 9, 1836: Oliver Sherman,[11] b. May 15, 1796; William Rowland,[12] b. Jan. 18, 1801.

Horace,[9] m. Rachel Austin, June 9, 1801; he is still living in Torringford, Ct.: she d. Sept. 10, 1849, a. 68. *Children*—Electa Cornelia, b. May 21, 1803; d. June 16, 1810: Horace Cornelius,[13] b. Feb. 6, 1806; Caroline M., b. May 23, 1811; m. Chas. N. Henderson, July 29, 1839; he d. Jan. 4, 1859; she lives in Chicago, Ill.; had Mary Jane, b. May 3, 1840; Nelson Cornelius, b. May 15, 1842; Caroline, d. Oct. 4, 1842; Adelaide, b. June 24, 1843; d. Sept. 14, 1843; Charles Cornelius, b. April 3, 1845; Caroline Isadore, b. June 21, 1848; d. Jan. 21, 1849; Caroline, b. April 1, 1852; d. Sept. 13, 1852: Harriet Electa, b. June 15, 1815; d. June 26, 1823: Samuel Jabez, b. Aug. 3, 1817; lives at Torringford, Ct.

Daniel,[10] m. Edith (sister of Hon. Isaac) Bates of Northampton, Nov. 20, 1805; lived at South Hadley Canal, Mass; he d. Jan. 15, 1824, a. 42. *Children*—Catharine, b. Dec. 21, 1807; m. John T. Griswold, April 22, 1830; she d. Aug., 1832: Elizabeth, b. March 24, 1809; d. Nov. 23, 1815; m. Elias C. Butts of South Hadley: Mary Ann, b. June 23, 1811; Daniel Bates, b. Aug. 18, 1813; d. June 19, 1814: Edith, b. April, 1815; d. same month: Edward, b. Aug. 24, 1817; lives at Westfield: Daniel Bates, b. June 21, 1819; lives at Enfield.

Oliver Sherman,[11] m. 1, Fanny Pickett, Oct. 20, 1818; she d. July 18, 1829, a. 32; he m. 2, Sarah A. Belden, Nov. 11, 1832; he d. Sept. 14, 1841, a. 45. *Children by 1st wife*—Frances Bethiah, b. Aug. 9, 1819; m. W. A. Baker; she d. Sept. 9, 1850, a. 30: Caroline Elizabeth, b. Aug. 2, 1822; m. L. T. Frisbie, April 5, 1848: Mary Alethina, b. Oct. 30, 1825. *Children by 2d wife*—Cornelius, b. June 16, 1836; Sarah Belden, b. Jan. 26, 1839.

William Rowland,[12] m. Clemina Parsons, Oct. 19, 1825; he d. Sept. 10 1829, a. 28; she m. a Clark of East Hampton, Mass., where she d. *Children*—Rachel, Alethina, b. Aug. 30, 1827; Wm. Rowland, jr., b. Nov., 1829.

Horace Cornelius (M. D),[13] a physician at South Windsor, Ct.; m. Sarah

A. Watson, Oct. 1, 1834. *Children*—Cornelius, b. Sept. 25, 1835; d. infant: Ellen Caroline, b. June 23, 1841; Sarah Watson, b. May 6, 1844.

JONATHAN, Jr.[2] (son of Jonathan, sen., and brother of Cornelius, see p. 629), m. Mary Kelsey of Hartford, April 23, 1661; who d. April 18, 1676; he m. 2, Miriam Debble, Dec. 14, 1676; who d. undelivered in childbed, April 18, 1687. *Children by 1st wife*—Mary, b. April 5, 1665; Mary, b. Oct. 1, 1667; Jonathan, b. Feb. 18, 1670; d. Sept. 1, 1683: William, b. Dec. 4, 1673; Thomas,[1] b. May 31, 1678; d. June 11,——: Hannah, b. Sept. 18, 1682; Ebenezer, b. Oct 28, 1679; Samuel, b. Dec. 18, 1680.

THOMAS,[1] m. Martha Mills, Nov. 21, 1700; he m. 2, Hannah Clark, Feb. 26, 1704; who d. Feb. 20, 1708-9. *Children*—Abel,[2] b. Oct. 18, 1705; Joel,[3] b. May 1, 1707; Jonah, b. Oct. 18, 1708.

ABEL,[2] went from W. to Wintonbury, now Bloomfield, when a young man, with all his goods tied up in a pocket handkerchief; was a weaver and farmer, a man of remarkable industry and high character for morality and benevolence; m. Abigail Ensign, of West Hartford, Ct., 1730; d. Dec. 15, 1794. *Children*—Abigail, b. Nov. 28, 1731; Clotilda, b. Sept. 24, 1733; Hannah, b. Sept. 24, 1735; Jerusha, b. Sept. 30, 1737; Agnes, b. Nov. 1, 1739; Eunice, b. Nov. 6, 1741; Abel,[4] b. May 16, 1744; Lovie, b. June 1, 1746; Sarah, b. May 3, 1748; d. Dec. 25, 1757: Ashbel,[5] b. Dec. 26, 1754.

JOEL,[3] had Lucy, b. Feb. 18, 1739.

Dea. ABEL,[4] Jr., m. Jerusha Andrus, Jan. 7, 1768; lived in Wintonbury. *Children*—Abel, b. April 19, 1769; Jerusha, b. Aug. 15, 1773; Samuel, b. May 6, 1776: Sarah, b. Nov. 4, 1778; James, b. Jan. 28, 1781; Rebecca, b. Sept. 6, 1783; Asher, b. May 1, 1786; Chauncy, b, Nov. 8, 1788; Bethuel, b. April 16, 1791; Leonard, b. July 23, 1793; Abigail, b. Jan. 22, 1796; Justin Elmor, b. Jan. 7, 1798; Merilla, b. July 1, 1799; Zemira, b. Nov. 15, 1801.

ASHBEL,[5] farmer and preacher of the Baptist denomination; (see p. 376); residence, Wintonbury; m. Achsah Francis, of Wethersfield, Ct., June 19, 1792; he d. Oct. 21, 1814. *Children**—Ashbel, b. May 18, 1793; d. Sept. 30, 1813: Abigail, b. Aug. 14, 1796; m. Lott Thompson, of Granby, Ct.; went to Ohio; has seven children grown up: Sarah, b. Nov. 13, 1800; m. Carver Hotchkiss, of Windsor, N. Y.; now resides at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; has had 4 children, of whom 2 are living: Francis,[6] b. Dec. 14, 1807.

Hon. FRANCIS,[6] † m. Eliza Daggett Hooker of Farmington, Ct., Sept. 10,

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* Also had two daughters and one son, whose names have not been given.

† Hon. FRANCIS GILLETTE was born in that portion of the town of Windsor now included in Bloomfield, Dec. 14th, 1807. At the early age of six years, he lost his father, and his mother marrying again some two or three years later, a man who felt no sympathy or kindness for the fatherless boy, his childhood was a drear and chilling orphanage. Yet, though he could hardly be said to have a home, and was made to feel the bitterness of his loss full often, there were in him, even in childhood, the same elements of truthfulness, honor and fearlessness, which have

1834; resides at Hartford, Ct. *Children*—Ashbel Francis, b. May 17, 1836; Eliza Hooker, b. Dec. 7, 1838; Edw. Hooker, born Oct. 1, 1840; Robert Hooker, b. Aug. 1, 1842; Mary Hooker, b. June 24, 1845; d. Aug. 27, 1847: William Hooker, b. July 24, 1853.

JOSEPH (son. of Jonathan, sen., and brother to Cornelius[1] and Jonathan, jr.[2] see p. 629), settled in Simsbury; m. Elizabeth Hawkes, 1664. *Children*—Joseph,[1] b. Nov. 2, 1664; Elizabeth, b. June, 13, 1666; Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1667; Jonathan, b. Aug. 11, 1669; John,[2] b. June 10, 1671; Nathaniel, b. May 4, 1673, and 3 daus.

JOSEPH,[1] had Joseph, b. Feb. 16, 1692.

JOHN (son of Jonathan, sen., and brother to Cornelius,[1] Jonathan, jr.[2] and Joseph, sen. see p. 629) of Simsbury, m. Mary Barker, July 8, 1669. *Children*—Thomas, b. Jan. 7, 1671, bap. "ye 14th;" John, b. Aug. 6, 1673; d.

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marked his manhood. Even his harsh stepfather, whose hatred of him seemed almost insane in its malignity, acknowledged, that he had never known him to utter a falsehood, or use a profane word. Yet, notwithstanding this testimony, he lost no opportunities of endeavoring to prejudice his friends, and even the boy's own mother, against him. When a little more than fifteen years of age, young Gillette attended an academy at Ashfield, Mass., where his mother was then residing. Here, the latent love of learning in his heart first began to develop itself; he soon determined that he must have a collegiate education; and, with almost unexampled industry, fitted himself to enter Yale college, in one year. His step-father said little, while he was busily acquiring his preparatory education; but when the time had come for him to go to New Haven for examination, his wrath burst forth, and knowing the dutiful disposition of the son to his mother, he prevailed on her to interpose and prevent his going. But he had mistaken the force of will in that quiet boy. Suspecting the source of her objections, (which might have had more force, had he not possessed the means of acquiring an education, independent of her), the young student reasoned with her, and sought to obtain her approval. Finding, however, that she was too much under her husband's influence to be readily moved, and feeling that he *must* have an education, he at last said, "Well, mother, I must and will go to college, in spite of father or the devil." And he did go. In college, he was studious, emulative, yet social and popular with his fellow students. In the classics, in philosophical studies and Belles Lettres, he ranked high. The mathematics were not favorite studies, but he maintained a fair standing in them. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and chosen unanimously by his classmates Class valedictorian.

After his graduation, Mr. Gillette entered a law office, but his health having become impaired, and without applying for admission to the Bar, he relinquished his legal studies, and settled upon his patrimony, as a farmer. Upon taking the electoral oath in 1832, he was chosen to represent the town of Windsor in the General Assembly. Again, in 1838, he received the same appointment from the town of Bloomfield, which had, three years before, been incorporated by the legislature. In both cases he acquitted himself as a fearless and eloquent legislator. It was in 1838 that questions touching the subject of slavery were first pressed upon the attention of the legislature. Mr. G. did not hesitate to range himself on the side of freedom, and advocate the claims of justice and humanity. His speech on the proposition to erase the word "*white*" from the Constitution of the state made a deep impression upon the legislature. He now became thoroughly and prominently identified with the anti-slavery party, and in 1841, at the organization of the liberty party in Connecticut, was nominated for governor, a nomination often repeated, notwithstanding his earnest declinatures. In 1854, Mr. Gillette was elected to fill the long term in the U. S. senate, and it is doing no discredit to the many eminent men who have occupied a seat in the senate from our state, to say, that during his brief term of office, no Connecticut senator ever deported himself with more of dignity and propriety, none knew better when to speak and when to be silent, while by his votes, not less than in his speeches, he evinced that capacity for statesmanship, which caused his retirement

July 4, 1699; Thomas, b. July 18, 1676; Samuel, b. Feb. 16, 1677; Nathaniel, b . Oct. 3, 1680; Mercy, b. Jan. 31, 1682.*

JEREMIAH (son of Jonathan, sen., and brother to Cornelius[1] and Jonathan, jr.,[2] Joseph and John, see p. 629 ), m. Deborah Bartlett, Oct 15, 1685; d. March 1, 1692–3. *Children*—Deborah, b. Aug. 6, 1686; d. April 22, 1693: Abigail, b. Feb. 21, 1687; d. Feb. 16, 1689: Jeremiah, d. April 21, 1692.

JOSIAH (son of Jonathan, sen., and brother to Cornelius,[1] Jonathan, jr.,[2] Joseph, John and Jeremiah, see p. 629), of Simsbury, m. Joanna Tainter, June 30, 1776. *Children*—Josiah, b. Nov. 24, 1678; Joanna, b. Oct. 28, 1680; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 16, 1682; Jonathan, b. June 28, 1685; Mary, b. March 8, 1686–7; Dorothy, b. April 15, 1689; Samuel, b. Oct. 1, 1690; Joseph,[1] b. March 3, 1694–5; Mindwell, b. Feb. 4, 1696; Aaron, b. March 8, 1698–9; Noah, b. Dec. 5, 1701.

SAMUEL, Jr., had Hannah, b. Sept. 2, 1684.

JONATHAN, m. Mary Lewis, Dec. 17, 1731. *Children*—Mary, b. Sept. 30, 1732; Daniel, b. Sept. 22, 1733; Jonathan, b. Oct. 21, 1735; Rachel, b. March 9, 1737; Tryphena, b. Aug. 15, 1740; Simon, b. Oct. 16, 1743; Mary, b. Feb. 23, 1746; Stephen, b. July 4, 1748; Thomas, b. Jan. 17, 1751; Lucy, b. Jan. 17, 1753.

JONATHAN, 3d, had Amos, b. Oct. 15, 1743: Rhoda, b. Jan. 25, 1750.

JONATHAN, Jr., m. Abigail Hubbard, Dec. 11, 1740.

NOADIAH, m. Sarah Owen, Sept. 29, 1737. *Children*—Noadiah, b. Nov. 29, 1737; d. Dec. 13, 1737; Sarah, b. April 21, 1739; d. March 16, 1748.

BENJAMIN, m. Jane ——; who d. April 15, 1757. *Children*—Benjamin, b. March 28, 1751: Samuel (or Lemuel), b. Nov. 7, 1754.

ALMERIN, m. Eunice Griswold, 2d, of Lyme, Dec. 29, 1790. *Children*—Eunice, b. April 20, 1796; Cynthia, b. Nov. 15, 1798; Julia Ann, b. March 23, 1802; George Griswold, b. June 10, 1804.

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from the senate to be regarded as a serious loss, by the ablest statesman in it. But it is not alone as an anti-slavery writer and speaker that Mr. Gillette has acquired a reputation. He early identified himself with the cause of temperance, and no man in Connecticut has been more active, consistent and earnest in its advocacy. Some of his most eloquent addresses, and most powerful written appeals, have been directed against the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The earnest temperance men of the state, however they might differ from him on the subject of slavery, yet ever welcomed him as a true yoke-fellow in the cause of temperance. Nor has he been less active in the promotion of education. From 1838 to 1842 he most heartily sympathized with, and aided Hon. Henry Barnard in his zealous labors for educational reform; and during the years of gloom that succeeded, his faith never faltered, nor were his efforts wanting, to do all that a private gentleman might do, to hasten a better time for the improvement of education in the state. In 1849, at the organization of the Normal School, he was named one of its trustees, and soon after chosen chairman of the Board, an office which he has ever since filled to great acceptance. In 1857 he was chosen Acting Visitor of the Board of Visitors of schools in Hartford, and regarding any service in the cause of education as honorable, he accepted the appointment, and has filled it with rare fidelity and ability. Mr. Gillette removed to Hartford in 1852, and in connection with John Hooker, Esq., his brother-in-law, purchased the Nook farm estate, in the management of which, in literary pursuits, in lecturing, and in the performance of his public duties, he finds ample employment, and a happy life.

* *Old. Ch. Rec.* has it Mary, b. Oct. 30, 1682, at Hartford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSEPH, b. Nov. 20, 1664. JONATHAN, had Jonathan, b. July 26, 1708. JONATHAN, m. Ruth Searl of Northampton, Nov. 18, 1727 (17 ?). JONATHAN B., m. Hannah Foster, July 1, 1835. Capt. AMOS (of Wintonbury), m. Mrs. Minerva Brown, April 29, 1824. JONATHAN, d. Sept. 5, 1708. JONATHAN (s. of Joseph), d. June 3, 1686. HANNAH, (dau. of Joseph) d. Aug. 11, 1683. JONATHAN, d. Feb. 27, 1697–8. DAVID (s. of Jonathan), d. Aug. 14, 1711. CORNELIUS, d. Sept. 5, 1746. Wid. MARY, d. Jan. 5, 1685. Mr. NATHAN, d. Jan. 30, 1757. Wid. MARY, d. Dec. 6, 1773. Wid. ELIZABETH, d. Jan. 5, 1802. DANIEL, d. Aug. 13, 1837.

GILMAN (E. W. O.), NANCY (dau. of Benjamin and Zeruiah), d. Oct. 5, 1793, in 7th year.

GLAZER, ELIPHALET, had Martha, b. June 26, 1792; Betsy b. June 18, 1794.

GLEASON, ISAAC, had Isaac, b. Sept. 14, 1747.

GOODALE, TITUS (E. W.), had Titus, b. July 30, 1777. EBENEZER, d. Sept. 8, 1794, in 64th year; his wid. Phebe, d. Feb. 7, 1808, a. 73. Capt. WALTER, d. July 20, 1820, a. 54; his wife Sabra, d. Nov. 17, 1834, a. 71. RALPH F., d. April 29, 1834, a. 32. WALTER, d. Oct. 7, 1835, a. 41. FRANK W. (s. of W. A. and E. A ), d. Sept. 8, 1854, a. 3 years, 6 mos.

GOODELL, JESSE, m. Marah Wolcott, April 22, 1764.

GOODMAN, RICHARD of Hartford, m. Mary Terry, Dec. 8, 1659

GOODRICH, STEPHEN, m. Rachel Gillet, Jan. 3, 1754; had Jacob. b. Feb. 5, 1755. ELIJAH, m. Margery Gillet, Aug. 20, 1752. *Children*—Solomon, b. Oct. 11, 1761; Margery, b. July 24, 1763; Daniel, b. Aug. 8, 1765; Uriah, b. Aug. 24, 1767; Justus, b. June 16, 1769.

GOODWIN, DANIEL, had Dolly, b. July 30, 1742.

GORWIN (or Gorin), HENRY, had William, b. Oct. 13, 1679. The W. Records also record the marriage of William *Goring* to Sarah Buell, "both of Hartford," Sept. 11, 1700.

GOZZARD, NICHOLAS, d. 1693; left wid. Elizabeth and *Children*—Matthew, a. 16; Elizabeth, a. 4; John, a. 11; estate £83.

GRAHAM, SARAH, wife of Joseph, d. Oct. 20, 1722. JONATHAN B , m. Jerusha M. Loomis, Aug. 19, 1735. LUKE, m. Harriet Crosby, May 20, 1841.

GRAYHAMS, JOHN (of Hartford), had Marah, b. Nov. 15, 1720. JOSEPH of W., m. Sarah Warner of Southfield, May 21, 1719.

GRANGER (Suffield name), GEORGE, had Lydia, d Feb. 15, 1706–7.

(*Sc.*)—SARAH, wife of Horace, d. Sept. 19, 1854, a. 57. MABEL, d. Sept. 13, 1851, a. 1 yr. 4 dys. CARLOS H., d. June 16, 1852, a. 5 mo. 17 dys. (both these children of Francis H. and Elizabeth M.).

GRANT, MATTHEW, was one of the original company who came in the Mary and John, to Dorchester, in 1630; was a freeman there in 1631; removed to Windsor, among the very earliest;* was second *town clerk* there, also the first and for many years the principal *surveyor;* was a prominent man in the church; evidently was just and exceedingly conscientious in all his public and private transactions and duties; as recorder, he often added *notes*, explanatory or in correction, to the records, which have considerable value to the investigator of the present day; he was the compiler of the *Old Church Record*, so often quoted in this work, which in the absence of some of the earliest records of the town of W. (1635–50) assumes a value which can scarcely be over estimated; in short, he was a pious, hardworking, conscientious Christian man, and a *model town clerk;* his first wife's name is unknown; he m. 2, Susannah Rockwell in W., May 29, 1645; "Matthew Grant, Recorder," d. Dec. 16, 1681, having resided for 4 years preceding with his son John; she d. Nov. 1665–6. *Children by 1st wife*—Josiah;[1] Samuel,[2] b. in Dorchester, Nov. 12, 1631; Tahan,[3] b. in Dorchester, Feb. 3, 1633; John,[4] b. in Windsor, April 30, 1642. *Child by 2d wife*—Priscilla, m. Michael Humphrey, Oct., 1847.

JOSIAH,[1] had Josiah,[4½]b. Nov. 24, 1678.

SAMUEL[2] (E. W.), settled on the little eminence in rear of the E. W. Theol. Institute, which Matthew, the father, speaks of in 1675–6, in the *Old. Ch. Rec.*, as being the only place in the meadow which was *not* covered with water in the great flood of 1638–9 (see p. 46); m. Mary Porter, May 27, 1658. *Children*—Samuel, jr.,[5] b. April 20, 1659; John,[6] b. April 24, 1664; Matthew,[7] b. Sept. 22, 1666; Josiah,[8] b. March 19, 1668; Nathaniel,[9] b. April 14, 1672; Mary b. Jan. 23, 1675; Sarah, b. Jan. 19, 1678; Abigail, m. Dr. S. Mather, April, 1704.

TAHAN,[3] was a blacksmith; m. Hannah Palmer, Jan. 22, 1662; he d. May, 1693. *Children*—Matthew, b. Jan. 4, 1663; Tahan, b. Sept. 27, 1665; Hannah, b. June 8, 1668; m. Henry Chapman, 1692: Thomas,[10] b. Feb. 20, 1670; Joseph,[11] b. May 14, 1673; Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1675; m. Jonathan Ellsworth, Oct., 1603: Mary, b. Oct. 23, 1678; —— b. Nov. 11, 1680; d. Nov. 14, 1680.

JOHN,[4] m. Mary Hull, Aug. 2, 1666. *Children*—John, jr., b. Oct. 20, 1670; Mary, b. April 26, 1675; Elizabeth, b. July 10, 1677; Abigail, b. Jan. 27, 1679; bap. in Hartford, by Rev. Mr. Foster, July 17, 168–.

JOSIAH.[4½] *Children*—Josiah, b. Jan. 22, 1710; Sarah, b. March 11, 1711; Mary, b. July 20, 1713; John, b. May 17, 1715; Increase, b. Feb. 13, 1716–17;

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* In *State Archives*, in vol. of MSS., relating to Private Controversies, p. 138, in a matter concerning lands in dispute between Joseph Loomis, Jr., and Senr., April 21, 1675, Matthew Grant testifies:

"And if any question my uprightness and legal acting about our town affairs, that I have been employed in a measuring of land, and getting out of lots to men which has been done by me *from our first beginning here, come next Sept. is 40 yeare.* I never got out land to any man, until I knew he had a grant to it from the townsmen, and town's approbation or about recording after the Book was turned to me, which is near 23 years since. I can say with a cleare conscience, I have been careful to do nothing upon one man's desire," &c.

Elijah, b. June 22, 1719; d. Aug. 13, 1724: Huldah, b. May 25, 1721; Ebenezer, b. March 2, 1723; Jerusha, b. Jan. 1, 1725.

Samuel, Jr.[5] (E. W.), m. Hannah* Filley, Dec. 6, 1683; she d. April 18, 1686; m. 2, Grace Minor, April 11, 1688; he d. May 8, 1701; Mrs. Grace Grant, d. April 16, 1753, in 84th yr. *Children by 1st wife*—Sarah,* b. Sept. 2, 1684. *Children by 2d wife*—Hannah, b. March 28, 1689; m. John Gaylord, April, 1712: Samuel, b. Sept. 19, 1691; Noah, b. Dec. 16, 1692; Abigail, b. Dec. 15, 1695; Ephraim, b. Aug. 24, 1698; Grace, b. Aug. 17, 1701; David,[12] b. Dec. 10, 1703; Ebenezer,[13] b. Oct., 1706.

John,[6] m. Elizabeth Skinner, June 5, 1690; he d. July, 1695; had John, jr., b. March 3, 1690.

Matthew,[7] m. Hannah Chapman, Oct., 1690. *Children*—Matthew, b. Oct. 22, 1691; d. April 19, 1710: Daniel,[14] b. Feb. 2, 1692–3; Hannah, b. March 5, 1694–5; William,[15] b. Jan. 23, 1700; d. May, 1701: Mary, b. April 17, 1702; Rachel, b. April 17, 1704; William, b. June 7, 1706; Sarah, b. July 17, 1710.

Josiah,[8] was at E. W. in 1693; went to Stonington, 1695 or 6, where he m. Rebecca (dau. of Ephraim and Hannah Avery) Minor, July 8, 1696, who d. Jan. 15, 1746–7, a. 75; he d. March 28, 1732.† *Children*—Josiah, John, Oliver, Noah, Minor.

Nathaniel,[9] m. Bathia Warner, May 16, 1689. *Children*—Bathia, b. Jan. 17, 1700; Ruth, b. Feb. 19, 1702; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 18, 1705; Benjamin,[16] b. July 8, 1708; Esther, b. Oct. 31, 1710; Jonathan,[17] b. Aug. 18, 1713; d. Sept. 10, 1713.

Thomas,[10] m. Sarah Pinney, Feb. 13, 1695–6. *Children*—Elena, b. Oct. 2, 1696; Sarah, b. Jan. 8, 1699; Mary, b. May 16, 1702; Jehiel, b. June 28, 1705; Thomas, jr., b. Oct. 5, 1710.

Sgt. Joseph,[11] m. Mary Warren, May 1, 1701; Mrs. Mary Grant, d. Jan. 12, 1718–19. *Children*—Tahan, b. Feb. 25, 1702–3; Joseph, b. June 29, 1706; d. Dec. 24, 1716: Mary, b. Sept. 6, 1710; Hannah, b. Oct. 1, 1716.

David,[12] m. Elizabeth Chapman, Dec. 21, 1727. *Children*—Elijah, b. May 8, 1729; d. Aug. 14, 1749; David, b. June 8, 1734; drowned June 15, 1748, in Wintonbury mill pond; Ashbel,[18] Aug. 20, 1737.

Capt. Ebenezer[13] (E. W.), m. Anne Ellsworth, Nov. 10, 1737, who d. Feb. 1, 1790 in 69th year. *Children*—Anne, b. Nov. 18, 1739; d. Oct. 21, 1747; Eunice, b. Oct. 21, 1741; d. Oct. 28, 1747: Ebenezer, b. April 24, 1744; d. Dec. 4, 1747; Rebekah, b. Sept. 10, 17—; Roswell,‡ b. March 3, 1745–6; Anne, b. May 6, 1748; Eunice, March 27, 1752; d. Feb. 3, 1754.

Daniel,[14] m. Sarah Burt, of Springfield, Nov. 18, 1717. *Children*—Daniel, b. Jan. 26, 1728–9.

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* Both mother and daughter's name is *Anna* in *Old Ch. Rec.*

† This family furnished from notes of J. H. Trumbull, Esq., of Hartford. Josiah and his wife were admitted to the Stonington church, 1699.

‡ The father of Maj. F. W. Grant of E. W. Hill.

WILLIAM.[15] *Children*—Bathsheba, b. Oct. 26, 1728; Matthew, b. Feb. 8, 1730; Zeriah, b. Nov. 13, 1731; Sarah, b. June 8, 1735; Tryphena, b. Jan. 16, 1737.

BENJAMIN,[16] m. Ann Hunt of Enfield, Feb. 10, 1737; had Benjamin, b. Dec. 9, 1737.

JONATHAN,[17] m. Mary Ladd of Tolland, July 9, 1741. *Children*—Mary, b. June 23, 1742; Susannah, b. Sept. 5, 1744; Phebe, b. March 15, 1747; Rhoda, b. April 12, 1749; Katurah, b. Jan. 2, 1752; Prudence, b. Sept. 15, 1754; Grace, b. Sept. 27, 1756; Rachel, b. June 20, 1762.

ASHBEL,[18] d. June 6, 1774; had Elizabeth, b. Oct. 14, 1767; d. May 10, 1772: David, b. July 6, 1770.

AZARIAH (E. W.), m. Abigail, Beaman, July 6, 1749; had Samuel, b. March 6, 1752; Jerusha, b. June 5, 1758; d. June 6, a. 7: Abigail, b. Aug. 10, 1759; Lucy, b. April, 22 1761; Eunice, b. July 18, 1779.

MATTHEW (E. W., perhaps Matthew[7]), m. Hannah ——, who d. Dec. 28, 1752, in 82d year. *Children*—Lusina, d. Oct. 14, 1762, in 7th year; Elijah, d. Oct. 16, 1762, in 3d year; Daniel, d. Feb. 9, 1740, a. 47; Matthew, d. Feb. 9, 1735, in 68th year.

A SETH moved from W. to Hartford; no issue.

MISCELLANEOUS

*Marriages.*—JOSIAH, m. Sarah Cook, Aug. 4, 1714. JOSIAH, m. Sarah Cook, March 30, 1710. THOMAS, Jr., m. Elizabeth Rockwell, July 9, 1722 SAMUEL, m. [Thankful?] Bartlett, Jan. 1, 1718. JOHN, m. Mary Chapman, Nov. 11, 1714. MATT., m. Abigail Birge, Feb. 2, 1749. GRACE, m. Asahel Green, Oct. 1, 1778. ABIEL, m. Elizabeth Loomis, May 26, 1754. ASAHEL, m. Elizabeth Chapman, March 29, 1764. MARY, m. A. Allyn, Sept., '90; d. Aug., 1703. MARY, m. J. Crow, Nov., '86. MARY, m. J. Enno, April, 1703. MARY, m. J. Skinner, March, 1694. ELIZABETH, m. J. Wills, May, 1697. WYLLYS, m. Emily Belcher, July 6, 1820; d. Oct. 6, 1855, a. 62 (*Wp. N.*). WARREN (*E. W.*), m. Jane Ann Easton, Nov. 22, 1825, who was b. Aug. 28, 1804, and d. April 19, 1837. SAMUEL, m. Elizabeth Webster, Feb. 1, 1821. HARVEY, m. Sarah Ellsworth Osborn, Jan. 22, 1829.

*Births.*—JOHN, of John, b. Aug. 6, 1673. JOHN had Elizabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1717; John, b. Jan. 1, 1720; Mary, b. Sept. 20, 1728; Matthew, b. June 27, 1723; Edward Chapman, b. Jan. 13, 1725; who d. Oct. 30, 1811, a. 85; his wife was Hannah Foster, m. April 4, 1754; their son DYER d. Aug. 4, 1784, in 15th year; their dau. ANNA d. July 1, 1775, in 18th year. THOMAS, had Elizabeth, b. June 8, 1724; Samuel, b. June 30, 1726. ABIEL (s. of Abiel), b. May 26, 1762; d. May 28, 1762. JUSTUS (s. of Matt.), b. Aug. 17, 1751, who d. Oct. 10, 1826, a. 76; his wife, Anna, d. April 29, 1821, a. 62 (*E. W. O.*). ELIZABETH (dau. of John), b. March 7, 1730. ELIZABETH (dau. of Thomas), b. Nov. 15, 1730. WILLIAM (of Thomas), b. April 24, 1727.

*Deaths.*—JOHN, July 22, 1684. JOHN, of Peter, Sept. 29, 1687. JOHN, of

John, May 17, 1686. Wm., of Matt., May 26, 1701. Samuel, jr., May 8, 1712. Mary, wife of J. G., d. Jan. 2, 1718–19, a. about 37. Sarah, wife of Josiah, d. July 30, 1713. Elizabeth, of Thomas, jr., d. Jan. 7, 1725. Matt., d. Feb. 9, 1734. Lieut. Math., d. Dec. 28, 1762. Anne, wife of Capt. Ebenezer, d. March 20, 1783, in 70th yr.

(*E. W.*)—John, d. Jan. 16, 1771, a. 79 yrs. 10 mo. 9 dys. John, d. Dec. 12, 1803, a. 80. Mary, wife of John, d. Oct. 12, 1762, in 60th yr. Isaac, b. Oct. 20, 1734; d. Sept. 29, 1816; his wife Hannah, d. Sept. 4, 1837, a. 89. William, d. Sept. 18, 1804, in 77th year. Elizabeth, wid. of Capt. Thomas, d. Nov. 8, 1781, a. 86. Capt. Thomas, d. Oct. 18, 1769, a. 77 yrs. 6 dys. Mary Jane, wife of Lyman, d. Dec. 20, 1830, a. 22 yrs. Daniel, d. June 27, 1839, a. 39. Elmira (dau. of Marvin and Abigail), d. Sept. 22, 1834, a. 15 mo. David, d. Oct. 5, 1833, a. 76; his wife Mary, d. Nov. 30, 1830, a. 67. Abiel, d. May 28, 1762, a. 33 yrs. 1 mo. 5 dys.; his wife Elizabeth, d. July 15, 1759, a. 27. Elliot, d. June 7, 1846, a. 84; his wife Chloe, d. Feb. 19, 1823, a. 43; their dau. Eliza, b. Aug. 11, 1808; d. July 10, 1831. Pitkin (dau. of Aaron and Lucy), d. Dec. 4, 1788, in 3d year. Tryphena (dau. of Rockwell and Mabel), d. Jan. 10, 1764, a. 2 yrs. 4 mos. Russell G., d. March 8, 1844, a. 89; his wife, Rebecca, d. Sept. 27, 1851, a. 77. Elijah, d. June 29, 1800, in 23d year. Oliver, d. Oct. 17, 1806, a. 47; his wife, Mary, d. Nov. 19, 1807, a. 44. Levi and Ann, had Frances, d. Oct. 10, 1822, a. 16 mos.; Frances, d. June 9, 1825, a. 14 mos. Charles, d. Nov. 27, 1816, a. 36; his children by his wife Anna—Lucy, d. March 29, 1817, a. 6 mos.; George, d. June 10, 1790, a. 6 mos. Gideon, m. 1, Mehitable ——, who d. Feb. 20, 1776; he m. 2, Ruth, who d. Oct. 28, 1819, a. 90; he d. April 13, 1821, a. 94. Oliver, b. Nov. 18, 1761; d. April 7, 1826, a. 64; his wife Roxy, d. July 31, 1831, a. 64; their son Noah, d. Dec. 3, 1823, a. 24.

(*Wp. N.*)—Randolph and Nancy had Wesley, d. Sept. 21, 1840; Angeline, d. Sept. 28, 1853, a. 10 years, 14 days. Horace, d. March 15, 1857, a. 44. Gustavus, d. March 11, 1841, a. 82; his wife Phebe, d. Nov. 6, 1856, a. 81. J. Haskell (s. of Frank and Electa), d. Oct. 1, 1847, a. 3 yrs. 3 mos. Elisha, d. July 20, 1818, a. 27. Gideon, jr., d. Sept. 15, 1824, a, 71. Elizabeth, d. Dec. 22, 1845, a. 86. Gideon and Mabel had Eunice, d. May 6, 1798, a. 17; Samuel, d. Dec. 3, 1783, a. 3 mos. William's wife, Eliza, d. Feb. 9, 1850, a. 43; their son, Cornelius, d. Sept. 25, 1853, a. 12.

(*Institute Burial Ground, E. W.*)—Children of Frederick W. and A. E., viz: Fred. W., jr., b. Aug. 30, 1843; d. June 13, 1857: Lucy E., b. Aug. 29, 1850; d. Sept. 24, 1851: Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1848; d. Sept. 21, 1849.

GRAY, John, of Windsor, moved to Litchfield in 1777 (*Hinman*).

GREGORY, E. at Windsor in 1641 (*Hinman*).

GREEN, Barzilla (E. W.), m. Eunice Bissell, Nov. 30, 1850; who died Feb. 12, 1795; a. 71 years: he d. Oct. 23, 1795; a. 70 years; had Joel b. Oct. 3, 1761; Asahel b. June 19, 1763.

Asahel, son of Barzilla, m. Grace Grant, Oct. 1, 1778; who d. Feb. 9, 1849,

a. 92; he d. Sept. 1, 1838; a. 85. *Children*—Martin, b. Nov. 21, 1780; Roxy, b. July 21, 1782; d. Oct 21, 1802; a. 20; Thankful, b. June 15, 1784; d. Feb. 17, 1820; a. 35: Asahel, b. April 18, 1786; Dashe, b. Feb 9, 1788; Eli, b. May 9, 1789; Reuben, ———, d. Feb. 15, 1792; a. 6 days.

JABISH, "of West Windsor," m. Mary McCarty, of Canterbury, Nov. 1, 1797. *Children*—Olive, b. May 5, 1799; d. Oct. 16, 1801: Daniel, b. Dec. 22, 1802; Olive, b. April 19, 1805.

MARTIN (s. of Asahel), of W. Windsor, m. Irene Munsell. *Children*—Roxanna, m. Wm. Hunt; Nancy, m. 1, Elijah Rockwell; m. 2, Nathaniel Newell: Maria Therese, m. Jason Taintor: Martin, d. a. about 11; Joel B., m. 1, Mary Hovey; m. 2, Nancy Crosby; is a builder in Hartford, Ct.: Julia, m. Fitch Stoughton; a dau., d. young; Martin, the father, d. many years ago; his wid. resides in the old homestead of her father.

ROSWELL, had Mason, b. March 30, 1787; Roswell, b. Nov. 26, 1794; Huldah, b. May 23, 1792; Jabish, b. March 20, 1794.

WILLIAM, had Elizabeth, b. Sept. 14, 1835; d. Jan. 21, 1839 (*Wp. N.*): Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1837; William Wolcott, b. Sept. 29, 1839; Augusta Melina, b. Aug. 1, 1843.

SARAH, wife of Jabez, d. July 3, 1797, in 64th year. LYDIA (dau. of above), d. June 8, 1797, in 81st year.

GRIDLEY, THOMAS, at Windsor in 1639, in which year he was fined, and ordered to be whipped by the court, for "strong suspicions of drunkenness," for refusing to watch, and for striking one of Mr. Stiles's servant men; in 1648, was one of the surveyors of highways.

GRIFFIN, JOHN (of Simsbury), with Simon Wolcott, was ordered in 1673 to command the train band; was a first settler, and the first manufacturer of tar in the colony (see *Phelps' Hist. of Simsbury*); he m. Anna Bancroft, May 13, 1647. *Children*—Hannah, b. July 4, 1649; Mary, b. March 1, 1651; Sarah, b. Dec. 25, 1654; John, b. Oct. 20, 1656; Thomas, b. Oct. 3, 1658; Abigail, b. Nov. 12, 1660; Mindwell, b. Feb. 11, 1662; Ruth, b. Jan. 21, 1665; Ephraim, b. March 1, 1668–9; Nathaniel, b. May 31, 1673.

ALFRED, m. Fanny Clark, Nov. 27, 1823.

## GRISWOLD.*

EDWARD and MATTHEW (the latter of whom was the ancestor of the two Governors Griswold), were brothers; they resided in Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, where another brother, THOMAS, also lived.† They came to America in 1639, in a vessel sent out by Mr. William Whiting, and in com-

* Collected and compiled by HENRY BRIGHT, Esq., of Northampton, Mass. *Arms* of the Griswolds (or Griswolde, as anciently spelt): *Arg.*, a fesse, *gu.*, betw. two greyhounds, current, *sa.*, which corresponds with a drawing, recently in possession of a family in Simsbury, that descended to them from their ancestors. *Seat* of Griswolde, Malvern Hall, Co. Warwick, England.

† Miss Caulkins has found among papers in the clerk's office at New London, the following affidavit of George, son of Edward Griswold, the Pilgrim, which satisfactorily proves the relationship and residence of the brothers.

"George Griswold, aged about 67 years, testifies as followeth: That in his youthful years, he

pany with the Rev. Ephraim Huit, and several other members of his congregation, who settled at Windsor.*

EDWARD, born in England in 1607; married while young, Margaret ——; after his arrival in America he settled in a part of Windsor called Poquonnoc; he afterwards became one of the first settlers at Killingworth, Ct., where he appears to have been a man of much enterprise and influence; in March, 1663, he was appointed "one of a committee to lay out the undivided lands in Massaco (Simsbury) to such inhabitants of Windsor as desire or need them;" in Killingworth he was a commissioner and a large landholder; his first wife Margaret, d. in Killingworth, Aug. 23, 1670;† he then m. wid. Sarah (of James) Bemis of New London. *Children*—Edward Griswold, d. about 1690; Francis,[1] b. in England; George,[2] b. in England; John, b. in England: d. 1642; Sarah, b. in England; m. 1, Samuel (son of William) Phelps, Nov. 10, 1650; m. 2, Nathaniel (son of Humphrey) Pinney, July 21, 1670: Ann, b. in America; bap. June 19, 1642: Mary, b. Oct. 5; bap. 13, 1644; m. Timothy (of Wm.) Phelps, March 19, 1661: Deborah, b. and bap. June 28, 1646; m. Samuel (of Wm.) Buel, in 1662; went to Killingworth: Joseph,[3] b. and bap. March 2, 1647; Samuel, b. and bap. Nov. 18, 1649; d. July 6, 1672: John,[4] b. and bap. Aug. 15, 1652.

FRANCIS,[1] settled first at Poquonnoc, Windsor, where he was in 1649; afterwards went to Saybrook, and thence about 1659–60, with the earliest settlers to Norwich; is represented as one of the most active and enterprising of the first settlers, and his descendants have been respectable; he d. at Norwich, Ct., Oct., 1671; his wife's name unknown. *Children*—Sarah, b. March 28, 1653; m. Robert Chapman of Saybrook, 1670; d. April 7, 1692, having had nine children: Joseph, b. June 4, 1655; "d. the last of July, 1655:" Mary, b. Aug. 26, 1656; m. 1, Jonathan Tracy, July 11, 1672; m. 2, Eleazer Jewett, Sept. 3, 1717; d. Sept. 18, 1723: Hannah, b. Dec. 11, 1650; m. Wm. Clark of Saybrook, March 7, 1677–8: Deborah, b. May, 1661; m. Jonathan Crane, Dec. 19, 1678: Lydia, b. June, 1663; d. 1664: Samuel,[5] b. Sept. 16, 1665: Margaret, b. Oct., 1668; m. Thos. Buckingham, Dec. 16, 1691; had a son Thomas, b. Jan. 24, 1693–4: Lydia, b. Oct., 1671.

GEORGE, [2] m. Mary Holcomb, Oct. 3; she d. April 4, 1708; he settled in Poquonnoc, Windsor; was a considerable land owner, part of which he bought

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lived with his father, in England, in a town called Keillinsworth, in Warwickshire; he did several times since hear his father Edward Griswold say that the house they then lived in, and lands belonging thereto, was his brother Matthew Griswold's, and have lately seen and read a letter under the hand of Thomas Griswold of Keillinsworth, above described, to his brother Matthew Griswold aforesaid, wherein the said Thomas Griswold intimated that he did then live in the above said house belonging to his said brother Matthew Griswold aforesaid.

May 9, 1700, George Griswold appeared before me in Hartford, and made oath to the above testimony. Signed, JOSEPH CURTISS, Assist."

* From an affidavit of George Griswold (a. about 77), dated May 15, 1684, contained in State Archives. Private controversies, vol. 2, p. 203.

† In the burying ground at Clinton, Ct., there is a granite slab, 7 inches by 2½ feet high, with the initials, *M. G.*, 1670, which was probably at the grave of Edward Griswold's 1st wife, Margaret, as there was also a monument to Dea. John G., who d. Aug. 3, 1777, a. about 70, and another to Samuel G., d. Oct. 16, 1732, a. about 58.

from the Indians; and was a man of high respectability; d. Sept. 3, 1704. *Children*—Daniel,[6] b. Oct. 1, 1656; Thomas,[7] b. Sept. 29, 1658; Edward,[8] b. May 19, 1660; Mary, b. Sept. 28, 1663; George, b. Dec. 3, 1665: (there was a George Griswold, d. Sept. 3, 1704:) John,[9] b. Sept. 17, 1668; Benjamin,[10] b. Aug. 16, 1671; Deborah, b. May 20, 1674; m. Thomas Moore of W., Dec. 12, 1695; Abigail, b. Oct. 31, 1676; d. May 7, 1682; Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1681; d. June 1, 1682.

Joseph,[3] m. Mary Gaylord, July 14, 1670; lived in W.; he d. Nov. 14, 1716. *Children*—Mary, b. March 16, 1670–1; m. Joseph Gilbert, May 17, 1692; she must have d. soon as he m. again in 1695. *Children*—Joseph,[11] b. Jan. 24, 1677; Francis,[12] b. July 11, 1683; Matthew,[13] b. Feb. 25, 1686; Abigail, b. Aug. 11, 1689; and probably others.

John,[4] m. 1, Mary ——, who d, Oct. 27, 1679; m. 2, Bathsheba ——, who d. March 19, 1736; he went from W. to Killingworth, probably with his father, and d. there, Aug. 7, 1717; he appears to have been a man of property, intelligence and influence; was deacon in the church, &c.; this inventory was presented, Oct. 7, 1717, and he gave his lands to his sons, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, and Walter. *Children by 1st wife*—Mary, b. Feb. 1, 1673; Margaret, b. Dec. 10, 1675; Hannah, b. Oct. 25, 1677; John, b. Sept. 22, 1679; d. Dec. 27, 1679. *Children by 2d wife*—Dorothy, b. May 4, 1681; Bathsheba, b. Dec. 5, 1682; m. Daniel Clark, Dec. 1, 1708: Samuel,[14] b. April 4, 1685; Lucy, b. July 4, 1686; Martha, b. June 1, 1689; d. March 17, 1690: Joseph,[15] Benjamin,[16] twins, b. Sept. 26, 1690; Dorothy, b. Sept. 23, 1692; Martha, b. June 16, 1694; Daniel,[17] b. Oct. 25, 1696; Walter,[18] b. March 7, 1700.

Samuel,[5] m. 1, Susannah Huntington, Dec. 10, 1685; m. 2, Hannah ——; he d. at Norwich, Ct., Dec. 2, 1740; his 1st wife d. March 6, 1727; 2d, Feb. 25, 1752. *Children*—Francis,[19] b. Sept. 9, 1691; Samuel,[20] b. Feb. 8, 1693; Lydia, b. May 28, 1696; Hannah, b. April 30, 1699; Sarah, b. Jan. 19, 1700–1; John,[21] b. Dec. 16; Joseph,[22] b. Oct., 1706; Daniel, b. April 25, 1709; d. Dec. 22, 1724.

Daniel,[6] m. Mindwell (dau. of Nathaniel) Bissell, Feb. 3, 1680; who d. Dec. 31, 1728. *Children*—Daniel,[23] Nathaniel,[24] twins, b. Feb. 14, 1684; Peletiah, b. Sept. 13, 1689; Mary, b. 1692; Edward,[25] b. March 8, 1695–6; Deborah, b. Nov. 7, 1698; David,[26] b. Aug. 6, 1701.

Thomas,[7] m. Hester Drake (dau. of Job and Mary Wolcot) Drake, and grand-dau. of Hon. Henry Wolcot of Windsor, Aug. 11, 1681; she d. Feb. 19, 1691–2. *Children*—Thomas,[27] b. Dec. 10, 1682; Samuel,[28] b. Aug. 7, 1685; Hezekiah, b. 1688; Hester, b. Jan., 1690; m. Daniel Gunn of Westfield, Oct. 15, 1712.

Edward,[8] m. Abigail Williams, Nov. 3, 1681; he d. in Westfield, May 31, 1688; she d. Sept. 16, 1690. *Children*—Edward, b. Dec. 6, 1682; Abigail, b. 1685.

Sgt. John,[9] m. Abigail (dau. of Nathaniel) Gaylord, Nov. 22, 1705; he d.

June 13, 1738, in 70th yr. *Children*—Abigail, b. Feb. 1, 1706; Rachel, b. Feb. 28, 1709–10; John, b. June 16, 1712; Hezekiah,[29] b. Sept. 6, 1715; Isaac,[30] b. Sept. 24, 1718; male infant, b. "middle of" April, 1721; lived four days: Abigail, b. May 21, 1727; probably others.

Benjamin,[10] m. Elizabeth Cook. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Feb. 5, 1695; m. Isaac Gillet, 1711: Deborah, b. Jan. 16, 1697; d. Jan. 26, 1697–8: Hannah, b. March 16, 1698–9; Benjamin,[31] b. April 14, 1701; Zeriah, b. Dec. 26, 1703; Zaccheus,[32] b. Dec. 10, 1705; Ann, b. May 28, 1708; m. Dorethius Humphrey, May 23, 1734: Azubah, b. Aug. 2, 1710; Esther, b. April 4, 1712; Moses,[33] b. July 10, 1714.

Joseph,[11] m. Deborah ——. *Children*—Joseph, b. May 31, 1700; Shubal,[34] b. May 2, 1701; Josiah (or Jonah), b. April 12, 1704; Roger, b. Jan. 30, 1707–8 (or 1705?); George,[35] b. Feb. 26, 1709–10; Abel, b. Feb., 1713–14; Deborah, b. March 10, 1715–16; Lois, b. Aug. 29, 1721; Deborah, b. Jan. 26, 1723; Joseph, b. Jan. 6, 1724–5.

Francis,[12] m. Abigail Colton of Springfield, Mass., Dec. 7, 1703. *Children*—Abigail, b. Dec. 23, 1704; Mary, b. July 23, 1707; m. Zaccheus Griswold, Nov. 15, 1728: Margaret, b. Oct 20, 1710; Keziah, b. Sept. 1, and d. Dec. 1, 1714; Ann, b. July 29, 1716; Francis,[36] b. Nov. 8, 1719.

Matthew,[13] m. Mary Phelps, June 6, 1709. *Children*—Mary, b. May 11, 1710; Jerusha, b. April 19, 1714; Lucy, b. June 10, 1716; Esq. Matthew, b. Jan. 27, 1717–18; d. Jan. 19, 1776: Capt. Noah, b. Sept. 11, 1722–3; Lydia, b. Sept. 18, 1725.

Samuel,[14] m. Sarah ——; he d. in Hartford, Dec. 29, 1736; she d. May 9, 1735. *Children*—Mary, b. June 28, 1718; Samuel, b. July 27, 1720; d. Oct. 29, 1732: Sarah, b. April 8, 1725; probably others.

Joseph,[15] m. Temperance Lay, Dec. 29, 1714; he d. April 18, 1771; she d. Sept. 18, 1773. *Children*—John, b. Oct. 12, 1715; Joseph,[37] b. Oct 22, 1716; Nathan,[38] b. April 28, 1719; Giles,[39] b. June 3, 1723; John,[40] Daniel,[41] Jedidiah.[42]

Benjamin,[16] m. Abigail Norton, June 17, 1718. *Children*—John,[43] b. March 12, 1719; Lucy, b. March 23, 1721; Abigail, b. Sept. 13, 1726; Benjamin, b. April 27, 1728; Amaziah, b. Sept. 7, 1731.

Daniel,[17] m. Jerusha Stevens, March 9, 1721. *Children*—Daniel B.,[44] b. 1722; Bathsheba, b. Oct. 23, 1737: Samuel, d. April 17, 1745.

Walter,[18] m. Sarah Wight, Oct. 24, 1723, and moved to Saybrook, Ct. *Children*—Hannah, b. July 31, 1724; Martha, b. May 28, 1726; Walter Price, b. May, 24, 1729; Sarah, b. Sept. 20, 1731.

Francis,[19] m. 1, Elizabeth Loomis, Nov. 30, 1714, who d. April 13, 1718; m. 2, Abigail Bingham, Dec. 13, 1721, who d. Feb. 18, 1754; m. 3, Mrs. Patience Starr, Dec. 23, 1755, who d. April 19, 1761; he d. April 10, 1760. *Children*—Francis, b. Jan. 31, 1722–3; d. Nov. 25, 1736: Mary, b. March 2, 1724–5; Daniel, b. Nov. 21, 1726; Abigail, b. April 18, 1729; Abel,[45] b.

March 12, 1731; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 21, 1732–3; Isaac,[46] b. April 3, 1735; Adonijah, b. June 6, 1739.

Samuel,[20] m. Elizabeth Abell, b. April 2, 1719. *Children*—Samuel, b. April 21, 1721; d. June, 1726: Elisha,[47] b. May 6, 1722; Ebenezer,[48] b. July 29, 1725; Samuel,[49] b. April 7, 1728; Simon,[50] b. Aug. 14, 1731; Elizabeth,* b. May 19, 1734.

John,[21] m. Susannah ——; he d. April 19, 1730; had John,[51] b. Nov. 22, 1730.

Deacon Joseph,[22] m. Sarah Durkee, Feb. 6, 1728; she d. Oct. 11, 1744; he d. in "his 90th year, venerable for age and piety." *Children*—Joseph,[52] b. Nov. 4, 1728; Susannah, b. Jan. 25, 1729–30; m. Benj. Edgerton of Norwich, Oct. 31, 1754; had six children: Andrew, b. Nov. 7, 1731; John, b. Nov. 6, 1733; Sarah, b. Nov. 13, 1735; m. Elihu Hyde, March 26, 1766: Hannah, b. Feb. 6, 1737–8; m. Asa Edgerton of Norwich, May 16, 1758; she d. Jan. 8, 1766; had five children: Oliver, b. Feb. 18, 1739–40; Jeremiah, b. Sept. 10, 1742; Benjamin, b. Oct. 6, 1744.

Daniel,[23] m. Sarah White, Sept. 6, 1716; he removed to Bolton, where she d., Feb. 1, 1738, a. 43; he m. again. *Children*—Sarah, b. Oct. 14, 1717; m. James Olcott of Bolton: Anne, b. March 20, 1718–19; m. Benj. Smith: Bathsheba, b. Dec. 2, 1720; m. Jabez Dart of Bolton; d. Feb. 1, 1746: Mindwell, b. Feb. 12, 1722; Daniel, b. May 26, 1723;† Hannah, b. Feb. 8, 1725–6; probably d. Nov. 4, 1757: White, b. Oct. 22, 1727; m. Elizabeth Cheeney, 1751; probably removed to Harwinton, Ct.: George, b. Jan. 1, 1730 (in Bolton); m. 1, 1759, Sarah Jones; m. 2, Susannah Cone; he d. in B., April 26, 1813: Seth, b. April 27, 1732; m. 1751, Susannah Shurtleff: Adan, b. June 12, 1736; lived 10 hours: Reuben, b. Jan. 16, 1738.

Ens. Nathaniel,[24] m. Ruth Gaylord, 1731; lived in Poquonnoc, W.; he d. Sept. 16, 1753, a. 69 years. *Children*—Ruth, b. Aug. 3, 1722; Naomi, b. April 5, 1735; Azubia, b. July 14, 1736; Nathaniel, b. July 27, 1742.

Edward,[25] m. Abigail Gaylord, June 23, 1728. *Children*—Edward,[53] b. July 13, 1729; Abigail, b. May 5, 1732; Keziah, b. July 5, 1737.

David,[26] m. Huldah Brown, 1731. *Children*—David, b. May 25, 1733; d. March 6, 1736: Ezekiel, b. Feb. 21, 1736–7; Huldah, b. April 23, 1739; Sybil, b. April 17, 1742; Deborah, b. March 15, 1745; David,[54] b. Feb. 15, 1748; Asinah, b. Sept. 6, 1750.

Capt. Thomas,[27] m. Abigail Sackett of Westfield, Sept. 5, 1725; he d. March 7, 1753. *Children*—Thomas, b. Jan. 5, 1728; m. Rhoda Tudor; had no

* Either this one or Elizabeth, dau. of Francis (19), m. Alpheus Abell, March 11, 1753, and had six children.

† This Daniel m. 1, Elizabeth Baldwin of Coventry, in 1744; m. 2, 1771, Mrs. Judith Shaylor of Bolton; where he d. July 27, 1803; he or his father lived in Hatfield in 1755. (Communicated by A. S. Kellogg of Vernon, Ct., who is engaged in collecting the genealogy of the White family.)

children; d. Oct. 27, 1805, a. 76; she d. Oct. 1, 1832, a. 98; Phineas,[55] b. Nov. 15, 1725.

Esq. SAMUEL,[28] m. 1, Deborah (dau. of Benajah) Holcomb of Windsor, March 5, 1713; she d. Dec. 22, 1715; he m. 2, Elizabeth (dau. of Lieut. Nathaniel and Abigail) Gaylord of W., 1707; she d. Jan. 4, 1764, a. 72, and was buried in Simsbury, Ct., where her monument now stands; he d. May 16, 1777, a. 92. His death was caused by a fall; he was dragging in a *back log* for the fire, by an axe, which was struck into one end of it; the axe suddenly came out, and he fell backward, the shock causing his death. In person, he was but little above a middle height; eyes, hair, and general complexion light; he was an enterprising and influential man; frequently moderator of town meetings, assessor, or committee man; was representative in 1732; accumulated a large estate. His residence was on a farm of nearly 500 acres, beautifully situated in the bend of the Farmington River, in Simsbury, where it breaks through the Talcott mountains. His dwelling was on a lovely swell of ground, commanding a romantic view of valley and mountain scenery, and of the river for a considerable distance above and below where it plunges into the wild gorge of the mountains, and rushes on the plains of the Connecticut River. These beauties have since been much marred by the erection of the manufacturing village of Tariffville. His estate was divided between his two youngest children; two-thirds to Elisha, and one-third to Deborah. *Children by 1st wife*—Susannah, b. Jan. 15, 1714; d. inf.: Samuel,[56] b. Dec. 12, 1715. *Children by 2d wife*—Elizabeth, b. Aug. 31, 1718; m. Haynes (2d son of Timothy) Woodbridge of Simsbury, Dec. 29, 1742; had six children: Esther, b. Sept. 15, 1720; d. Aug. 24, 1739: Lydia, b. Dec. 17, 1722; m. Dr. Phelps, who d., leaving her with one son; m. 2, Dr. Hezekiah Chaffee, and had three daus. and two sons; she d. Oct. 1, 1801, a. 79: Deborah, b. July 24, 1727; m. John Robinson, who was 20 years her junior, expended most of her property, and finally left her, whereupon she obtained a divorce; had no children; she d. June 14, 1809, a. 82: Elisha,[57] b. Oct. 25, 1731.

HEZEKIAH,[29] m. Sarah Barnard, Dec, 14, 1738. *Children*—Sarah, b. June 5, 1740; d. July 14, 1740: Hezekiah, b. Feb. 28, 1741-2; Mary, b. June 29, 1744; Frederick, b. June 6, 1748; d. April 1, 1751.

ISAAC,[30] m. Mindwell Phelps, May 19, 1748; he d. Oct. 17, 1755. *Children*—Isaac,[58] b. Aug. 8, 1749; Abiel,[59] b. June 14, 1755; Prudence, b. Nov. 26, 1751; d. Nov. 27, 1752.

Capt. BENJAMIN,[31] m. Esther Gaylord, July 6, 1726; who d. Sept. 3, 1774; a. 70.* *Children*—Rev. Benjamin, b. Dec. 15, 1727; was liberally educated,

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* The sermon preached at his funeral from the text, Job, xiv, 12, was printed, and from it we make the following extracts:

Capt. Benjamin Griswold was born in Windsor, of an ancient and honorable family, April 14, 1701. July 22, 1726, he married Esther Gaylord of Windsor, with whom he lived in great peace and unity until his death, which was July 26, 1772, in the 72d year of his age, and 46th of his

grad. at Y. C.; was a minister of the gospel; d. Sept. 1, 1751; a.24: Hepzibah, b. May 31,1730; m. Phineas (son of Thomas) Griswold; m. 2,——Perkins: had by 1st husband 2 sons, and 2 sons by 2d husband: Silvanus,[60] b. 1733.

Zaccheus,[32] m. Mary (dau. of Francis) Griswold, Nov. 15, 1828; had Zaccheus, b. Nov. 15, 1730.

Moses,[33] m. 1, ——; m. 2, Mary (dau. of Capt. Cyprian and Mary Spencer) Nicholas of Hartford. *Children*—Moses; Mary, b. 1742; m. Augustine Drake of Windsor; he d. May 6, 1777; she d. Jan. 22, 1816, a. 73: Lucy, b. 1753; m. Joseph Alvord of Windsor, 1772; who d. Nov. 1, 1826, a. 79; she d. April 10, 1835, a. 82.

Shubal,[34] m. Phebe Cornish, Nov. 3, 1723; d. March 6, 1732–3; had Shubal, b. Dec 18, 1724.

George,[35] m. Zeruiah (dau. of J.) Griswold, March 6, 1734–5; he d. Feb. 1, 1749–50; she d. 1748, a. 48. *Children*—Zeruiah, b. Dec. 22, 1735; George, jr.,[61] b. Sept. 28, 1837; Joab,[62] b. Sept. 11, 1740.

Francis,[36] m. Jerusha Griswold; he d. Nov. 9, 1796, a. 78. *Children*—Francis, b. April 23, 1740–1; Aaron, b. Oct. 23, 1743; Jerusha, b. Dec. 6, 1747.

Joseph,[37] m. 1, Rebecca Ruty, who d. May 31, 1747; he m. 2, Sarah Hurd, Sept. 22, 1748; his estate was settled 1774. *Children by 1st wife*—Gulden, b. July 24, 1742; d. Dec. 31, 1742: Joseph, b. Dec. 29, 1743; Samuel, b. July 6, 1745. *Children by 2d wife*—Elnathan, b. Jan. 24, 1749; Rebecca, b. Nov. 14, 1753: Daniel, b. July 18, 1755; Gulden, b. Feb. 3, 1757; Lydia, b. March 20, 1759; Guilbord, b. June 6, 1761; Lydia, b. Dec. 6, 1763; Elisha, b. Oct. 1, 1765; Stephen and Asahel, twins, b. June 24, 1768; Ellen, b. Feb. 25, 1771.

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married life. He was a man for whom nature had done great things; he had a very considerable depth of thought, a regular mind, and steady judgment, and a mind well poised; not at all apt to be governed by fancy, or the inferior faculties of his soul, but seemed to choose that his reason and the superior faculties of his mind should bear rule. By great industry, prudence and frugality, he had attained a very ample fortune.

He had a good understanding of the more important doctrines of the gospel; he very much delighted in reading; and in his youth he read a great many excellent books. He was considerably acquainted with history, especially church history, that of the reformation from popery in particular.

He loved orthodox, sound and rational preaching, was a true son of the glorious Calvin, as to the fundamentals of our holy religion. He was averse to all misguided zeal and wild sallies of enthusiasm, and loved a regular, sound, manly and constant religion. He lived a regular rural life, was just and upright in his dealings with his fellow men. He lived in good harmony and agreement with his wife. They were a remarkable instance for the good agreement and understanding that ever existed between them *without* any, or with very few exceptions. He professedly looked for an investiture with eternal life and glory, through the free mercy and grace of God in Christ Jesus, his Lord; and very often did he in his last sickness, when I was present, in most solemn and affecting manner, recommend his soul to God, through the glorious Mediator, Jesus Christ. He was a pattern of patience and resignation through his whole sickness, so long as he enjoyed his reason entire.

NATHAN,[38] m. Sarah Hull, May 2, 1745. *Children*—Temperance, b. Dec. 14, 1748; George, b. Nov. 5, 1752; Nathan, b. Sept. 27, 1756; Joel, b. May 21, 1759; Sarah, b. April 10, 1760; d. Oct. 5, 1763: Jared, b. Aug. 11, 1764; d. Oct. 30, 1784; Sarah, b. Feb. 20, 1766; d. Oct. 26, 1784: Martin, b. Feb. 14, 1770; d. Oct. 4, 1795.

GILES,[39] m. Mary Chatfield, Nov. 17, 1746. *Children*—Mary, b. April 18, 1747; Giles, b. Oct. 28, 1748; Mercy, b. Oct. 19, 1751; Lucy, b. Oct. 15, 1753; Jesse, b. Aug. 28, 1756; d. Sept. 21, 1777: Ezanus, b. May 10, 1759; Abner, b. March 31, 1762; Drusilla, b. Jan. 21, 1764; d. in March: Drusilla, b. May 21, 1766; David, b. Nov. 20, 1768; Charity, b. Feb. 12, 1774.

JOHN,[40] m. Mary ——. *Children*—John, b. Aug. 4, 1749; Mary, b. Aug. 4, 1752; Jerusha, b. Jan. 25, 1755; Grace, b. Nov. 25, 1756; John, b. July 10, 1758; m. Hannah ——; had one dau., Hannah, b. Dec. 21, 1789.

DANIEL,[41] m. Lydia Hull, April 26, 1751. *Children*—Daniel, Josiah, Sybel, Sarah, Grace; Samuel, d. a minor.

JEDEDIAH,[42] m. Patience ——. *Children*—Patience, b. Jan. 21, 1759; Submit, b. May 9, 1761; Jedidiah, b. May 20, 1763; Edmund, b. Feb. 9, 1766.

JOHN,[43] m. Elizabeth ——; he d. Aug. 3, 1777. *Children*—Darius, b. Aug. 1, 1744; d. 1748: Noah, b. Aug. 10, 1746; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 29, 1749; Darius, b. Feb. 4, 1751; d. 1753.

DANIEL B.,[44] m. Mary Bushel, Oct. 22, 1750. *Children*—Jerusha, b. Aug. 20, 1750; Mary, b. March 25, 1752; Daniel, b. Jan. 17, 1756; Edward, b. Feb. 11, 1758; probably moved to Cayuga, N. Y.: Beulah, b. Oct. 20, 1760; Francis, b. Aug. 11, 1762; John, b. June 7, 1764; Ann, b. April 12, 1766; Sarah, b. Nov. 5, 1768; Aaron, b. Nov. 1, 1770; Simeon, b. Oct. 13, 1771; William, b. March 14, 1776.

ABEL,[45] m. Ruth Avery of New London, Dec. 4, 1757; who d. Feb. 1, 1772. *Children*—Lucy, b. Sept. 16, 1758; d. Aug. 24, 1759: Daniel, b. Oct. 26, 1760; d. Jan. 14, 1782: Abel, b. Sept. 26, 1762; Lucy, b. Feb. 26, 1765; Ruth, b. May 6, 1767; d. July 5, 1770: Lydia, b. Oct. 22, 1768; Francis, b. Sept. 20, 1771; d. Jan. 9, 1773.

ISAAC,[46] m. Abigail Latham, July 1, 1760. *Children*—Abigail, b. Nov. 1, 1761; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 5, 1764; Patience, b. Oct. 28, 1765; d. Feb. 22, 1776: Molly, b. April 11, 1768; Lucretia, b. Sept. 21, 1772; Sarah, b. May 11, 1776; Isaac, b. Sept. 26, 1779; Patience, b. Nov. 9, 1781.

ELISHA,[47] m. 1, Susannah Merrill, Nov. 8, 1748; she d. April 26, 1769; he m. 2, Lydia Burchard, Dec. 13, 1772. *Children by 1st wife*—David, b. Sept. 2, 1749; Mehitable, b. June 14, 1751; Jonathan, b. Dec 30, 1753; Sybel, b. April 24, 1757; Abiah, b. Oct. 23, 1758; Betty, b. Aug, 20, 1765. *Child by 2d wife*—Susannah, b. Nov. 7, 1773.

EBENEZER,[48] m. Hannah Merrill, Nov. 7, 1748. *Children*—Ebenezer, b. July 16, 1749; Eunice, b. April 20, 1752; Hannah, b. Aug. 23, 1754; m. Jesse Fenne, Sept. 30, 1773: Rhodilla, b. Oct. 31, 1756; Samuel, b. March

29, 1759; Ruth, b. July 16, 1761; Jedidah, b. March 11, 1764; Joshua, b. April 19, 1766; Alvin, b. Oct. 24, 1768; Rufus, b. March 8, 1773.

Samuel,[49] m. Mary Abell, Feb. 15, 1759. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, 1759; Samuel, b. Aug 5, 1761; Elijah, b. Sept. 5, 1763; Anna, b. April 13, 1766; Tryphena, b. May 4, 1768; Mary, b. Aug. 20, 1770; John, b. Feb. 10, 1773; Caleb, b. July 2, 1775; James, b. April 14, 1778.

Simon,[50] m. Priscilla Morgan, March 9, 1756. *Children*—Alice, b. Dec. 3, 1756; Lydia, b. Oct. 23, 1758; Andrew, b. May 10, 1761; Azul, b. May 21, 1763; Amavera, b. Jan. 24, 1765; Wyllys, b. Sept. 7, 1766.

John,[51] m. Ruth Hewil, Nov. 23, 1756. *Children*—Ruth, b. Sept. 3, 1757; Sarah, b. March 18, 1759.

Joseph,[52] m. Lydia Humphrey, July 10, 1750. *Children*—Esther, b. Sept. 14, 1750; Lieut. Andrew, b. Oct. 13, 1753; a brave and spirited soldier; was at Bunker Hill and several other severe engagements, until discharged at the battle of Germantown, where he received a ball in his knee; he d. in 1827, a. 74: Ebenezer, b. April 7, 1755; Peter, b. Feb. 8, 1757; Eda, b. July 2, 1759.

Edward,[53] m. Abigail Phelps of Simsbury, April 3, 1755. *Children*—Solomon, went to Ohio and became wealthy; Edward, b. 1759; m. Elizabeth ——; d. Aug. 4, 1818; she d. Oct. 15, 1832, a. 71: Simon, b. July 27, 1765; m. Lucretia Warner, March 18, 1790; he d. Sept. 25, 1843; had 1 child, Elizabeth, who m. a Converse, and d. without issue: Ursula, m. Rev. Samuel Stebbins of Simsbury; Charlotte, m. George Phelps, and moved to Ohio, where she d. leaving 5 children, who were sent back to Simsbury; he fell from a horse and broke his neck.

David,[54] m. Lois Higlee, July 16, 1772. *Children*—David, b. March 22, 1773; Lois, b. May 4, 1775; Ira, b. May 31, 1777; Olive, b. Jan. 3, 1778; Huldah, b. Jan. 8, 1782; Pliny, b. Dec. 27, 1785; Chauncey, b. Feb. 11, 1797.

Phineas,[55] m. Hepzibah (dau. of Benj. and Esther Gaylord) Griswold. *Children*—Phineas,[63] b. Aug. 13, 1750; Oliver, b. Dec. 9, 1754; d. in inf.

Samuel,[56] m. ——; it is said his wife left home, and went to Canada; he afterwards settled at Preston, Nova Scotia, leaving his children with their grandfather, Esq. Samuel. *Children*—Jeremiah, m. Phebe Case, and settled in Canton: Delight, b. June 10, 1751; m. Elisha Case of Canton, Ct.; who d. Sept. 16, 1839; she d. April 28, 1842. (See *Goodwin's Geneal. Notes, p.* 281.)

Elisha,[57] m. Eunice Viets, Nov. 11, 1761; she was dau. of John and Lois (Phelps) Viets, and granddau. of Dr. John and Catharine (Myers) Viets, and was b. Nov. 24, 1742; he was confirmed in the Episcopal church, 1764; d. March 13, 1803, a. 71 yrs. and 5 mos.; she d. Aug. 20, 1823, in Lanesboro', Mass., a. 81; he was a man of remarkable good sense, and of domestic, home-abiding habits. *Children*—Elisha,[64] b. Dec. 26, 1762; Alexander Viets,[65] b. April 22, 1766; Ezra,[66] b. Dec. 6, 1767; Roger,[67] b. Feb. 22, 1772; Deborah, b. Aug. 27, 1776; m. Bethuel Baker, of Lanesboro, Mass., on July

12, 1811; d. Sept. 13, 1850, a. 74, leaving no issue: Eunice, b. Feb. 9, 1770; m. 1, Oliver Holcomb, by whom she had 2 children; she m. 2, ——: Samuel,[68] b. Jan. 1, 1780; Sylvia Arabella, b. Nov. 17, 1781; m. Rev. Jasper Davis Jones, Feb. 2, 1802; and d. Jan. 27, 1858, at residence of her dau., Mrs. Orville Griffin, in Granby, Ct., a. 77; had 8 children.

Isaac,[58] m. Christina ——; he d. Sept. 21, 1839, in 91st year; she d. Dec. 6, 1831, a. 77, from a fall. *Children*—Clarissa, b. April 3, 1775; Narcissa, b. Oct. 20, 1777; Isaac, b. Oct. 27, 1779; Selma, b. Jan. 2, 1782; Christina, b. May 23, 1784; m. R. Niles: Cyrus, b. Feb. 15, 1786; Mindwell, b. March 1, 1788; Emillie, b. April 28, 1790; d. Dec. 8, 1827; Fredus, b. Feb. 14, 1792; d. Nov. 15, 1813, at French Mills; he was sergt. in 25th Reg't, U. S. A.: Jared, d. March 7, 1798.

Abiel,[59] m. 1, Huldah (dau. of Capt. Abraham) Pinney of Simsbury, Oct. 25, 1775; m. 2, Chloe Moore, Oct. 14, 1779; m. 3, Dridania Easton of Granby, June 19, 1799; she d. April 20, 1801, a. 46; he d. Dec. 26. 1813, a 58. *Children*—Abiel Buckland, b. Oct. 27, 1778; m. Mary (dau. of Isaac) Pinney, Sept. 8, 1800; he d. March 13, 1821, a. 42; she d. April 20, 1801, in 46th year: Seneca (probably their son), d. Feb. 11, 1810, a 9 years, 7 months: Ida, b. Dec., 1781; Huldah, b. Sept. 15, 1783; d. Sept. 16, 1811: Origen, b. Oct. 31, 1785; Abraham, b. Nov. 28, 1788; Seneca, b. 1795; d. Nov. 17, 1798, a. 3: Marcus.

Capt. Silvanus,[60] m. 1, Mary Collins of Wallingford, April 1, 1762; she d. May 26, 1772; he m. 2, wid. Hannah Webb, who d. June 12, 1800, in 59th year; he m. 3, wid. Starr of Middletown; he d. July 6, 1811, a. 78; he was one of the wealthiest men in Hartford County, and an influential citizen. *Children by 1st wife*—Sylvester Collins, b. 1762; Esther, b. Dec. 22, 1763; Benjamin, b. Feb. 19, 1765; m. Sally ——, who d. July, 1816; he d. May 25, 1823: Harvey, b. May 20, 1766; d. Dec. 25, 1812, a. 48; was buried in Poquonnoc burying ground; the following lines are on his gravestone:

> "Those tedious days and nights of grief,
> Those hours of woe, have found relief."

Gaylord, b. Dec., 1767: Susannah, b. June 20, 1769; m. —— Fox: Sylvanus, d. June 1, 1772, an inf.: William, b. June 3, 1779; m. 1, Anna ——, who d. Feb. 7, 1813, a. 36; m. 2, —— Case; he d. May 10, 1830, a. 55: Hannah, b. July 14, 1780; m. —— Pomroy; lived in Simsbury: Erastus N., b. Jan. 3, 1783; d. April 29, 1821 (*Poq. N.*).

George Jr.,[61] m. 1, Mary Hayden, Aug. 16, 1759; she d. Sept. 11, 1788, a. 48; he m. 2, Asuba ——. *Children*—Abel, b. May 16, 1760; m. 1, Chloe Moore; who d. April 21, 1798; m. 2, Diadema Cafton of Granby, June 19, 1799; had 9 children by 1st, and 3 by 2d wife: George, b. June 8, 1762; Mary, b. July 29, 1764; Avery, b. May 22, 1767; Levi, b. April 26, 1769; Lydia, b. July 5, 1772; Zeruiah, b. July 1, 1774; Asuba, b. Sept. 22, 1778.

Joab,[62] m. Elizabeth Collins of Hartford, Oct. 6, 1763-4. *Children*—Joab, b. Aug. 23, 1764; m. Anne ——: Trueman, b. Feb. 5, 1767; d. May 2, 1771.

PHINEAS,[63] m. Vashti Bates, who after his death, m. Gordon Wadsworth of Hartford, Ct. *Children*—Hepzibah, m. Daniel Holcomb; Esther; Phineas, m. Maria Latimer; Oliver, m. Grace Latham; Vashti, m. Abel Adams; Julia, m. Lemuel Cicero Holcomb.

ELISHA,[64] m. Rispha Mitchelson, May 14, 1787; was in the Revolutionary war, under Gen. Heath. *Children*—Deborah, b. Jan. 30, 1788; d. 1827, unmarried: Lydia, b. May 26, 1790; m. —— Phillips, 1812, in N. J.; no children: Lester, b. 1793, went to New Jersey; m. —— Elkins of Williamsport, Pa.; had one dau. who m. and has children.

(Rev. Bishop) ALEXANDER VIETS,[65] m. 1, Elizabeth Mitchelson; m. 2, wid. Amelia Smith; he was confirmed at age of 20 by Bishop Seabury; ordained deacon in the Episcopal church at Stratford, Ct., 1795; began to officiate in Litchfield county, Ct., supplying three parishes, Litchfield, Plymouth and Hamilton; in 1804 he became pastor at Bristol, R. I.; was consecrated bishop of all New England (except Connecticut), May 29, 1811, in Trinity Church, N. Y.; d. suddenly in the study of his assistant and successor, Bishop Eastman, at Boston, Mass., on Feb. 15, 1843, in 77th year of his age. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Sept. 10, 1786; m. Augustus Collins, Dec. 29, 1811; Viets, b. June 29, 1788; d. May 2, 1812: Eunice, b. 1791; d. April 4, 1811: Harriet, b. Oct. 25, 1793; d. March 24, 1805: Susan Maria, b. 1796; m. Geo. F. Usher; d. July 29, 1825: Julia, b. 1798; d. April 16, 1826: Sylvia, b. June, 1800; m. John DeWolf; d. April, 1834: (Rev.) George, b. July, 1802, Ct.; d. Sept., 1829; buried at Washington, D. C.: Anne DeWolf, b. Oct. 2, 1804; m. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. (now of New York), May 6, 1832: Alexander Howard, b. April 6, 1807; d. Oct., 1839: Henry Augustus, b. July 5, 1811; lives in Louisville, Ky.; twice married: Harriet, b. 1816; m. a Morton; lives at Louisville, Ky.: George, b. April 29, 1830; d. 1842: Mary Williams, b. Feb. 1, 1833, at Salem; m. J. D. Hayward; d. 1857.

EZRA,[66] m. Ruth (dau. of Lemuel) Roberts, Nov. 8, 1786; he d. Oct. 2, 1822; she d. May 31, 1747; they left Tariffville (then called Griswold's Mills), Ct., for Ohio, in Sept., 1803; arrived at Worthington, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1803; this was then an unbroken wilderness, on which they were the first white family that settled.* *Children*—Ruth, b. Aug. 23, 1790; m. Feb. 22,

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*Mr. Griswold was a plain looking, well built man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in hight, always spare in flesh, rather thin face, but generally healthy and very athletic. In his youth, he seldom met with a man who could excel him in those manly exercises, which were then the universal sport of the young.

He was a devoted adherent of the Prot. Episcopal Church, and although he had never received a liberal education, but was, with the aid of his excellent mother, mainly self-taught, he was, on two occasions, engaged in religious controversy, in defence of the doctrines of that church, as having the sanction of Christ and his Apostles. He sometimes indulged himself in the composition of poetry, of different familiar styles, confining himself mostly to objects of satire. He was admirably qualified for public employment, but was of a retiring, domestic nature, and was never called to any higher office than that of justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for many years, and enjoyed the universal respect of all who knew him best.

1807, to Noah Andrews: d. Oct. 28, 1856: Ezra,[69] b. May 25, 1792; George, b. April 17, d. 22d, 1794; George Harlow,[70] b. May 21, 1795; Melissa, b. May 18, 1798; m. Sept. 11, 1817, to Caleb Howard; d. June 3, 1836. *Child* stillborn, March 15, 1800: Edwin Jarvis, b. July 15, 1801; Emily, b. Jan. 28, 1803; Hiram Roberts, b. May 15, 1805; d. Nov. 10, 1805. *Child* stillborn, July 21, 1807; Sylvia, b. Aug. 6, 1808; m. March 30, 1823, Delos Warren; d. May 23, 1825: Harriet, b. Nov. 15, 1810; m. Feb. 7, 1833, to Rev. Erastus Burr.

Roger,[67] m. 1, Salome Case; m. 2, wid. Eunice Wight, of Coventry Ct., in 1823; lived in Simsbury, on the mountain, south of Tariffville. *Children by 1st wife*—Zoroaster; Miranda, m. a Wheaton of Great Barrington, Mass.; Amanda, m. Joel Eno, and went to Ohio; John, m. Amoret Pinney, went to Ohio; Linus; Delia, m. Philo (son of Erastus) Pinney. *By 2d wife*—Inf. d.; Miranda m. Henry Willy, Hartford.

Rev. Samuel,[68] grad. at Y. C.; was ordained deacon, presbyter in the Epis. Church; m. 1, Thetis (dau. of Peter and Damaris) Gilchrist; he m. 2, Maria (dau. of Samuel and Mary) Riley of Great Barrington, Mass.; was set-. ted at Volney, N. Y.; has not preached for many years. *Children by 1st wife*—Elsie Sophia, George Gilchrist, Lucy Maria, Samuel. *By 2d wife*—Mary, Jane, Anne.

Ezra,[69] m. April 4, 1814, to Phileta Cook. *Children*—Samuel Alexander,[71] b. Feb. 18, 1815; Frederica Elvira, b. Feb. 6, 1817; d. Oct. 14, 1823: Victor Moreau,[72] b. April 14, 1819; Edwin Jarvis, b. Oct. 22, 1821; d. May 30, 1824; Leonora Fredonia, b. Nov. 20, 1823; d. Sept. 11, 1826: Guovion Goldsen, b. Nov. 3, 1826; Manfred Marsden,[73] b. March 16, 1829; Vivien Viets, b. Aug. 19, 1831; Casmer Clayton, b. Sept. 29, 1834; Laura Phileta (adopted), b. April 17, 1827; m. Lester Augustus Roberts,

George Harlow,[70] m. Mila Thompson, May 21, 1820. *Children*—Emily, b. May 20, 1821; m. March 16, 1840, to B. F. Johnson; d. Jan. 16, 1848: Caroline, b. Dec. 22, 1822; m. Feb. 8, 1844, to Cicero Comstock: Harriet, b. May 7, 1825; m. Feb. 20, 1856, to William Lawrence: Martha, b. Dec. 9, 1828; m. Jan. 19, 1855, to James Wilber Comstock: Worthington, b. Feb. 19, 1831; d. Aug. 5, 1833: Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1833; m. June 12, 1855, to Henry W. Comstock; Leonora, b. Feb. 1, 1837; m. May 21, 1857, to John Malcolm Gilbert: Worthington Franklin, b. Feb. 14, 1842.

Samuel Alexander,[71] m. Jan. 28, 1839, to Ethaline Kelly. *Children*—Antonia Violetta, b. Aug. 31, 1840; Phileta Melissa, b. July 15, 1843; Ada Delphine; b. Oct. 17, 1845; Howard Wallace, b. Aug. 5, 1847; Samuel Viets, b. Feb. 16, 1849; James, b. July 8, 1856.

Victor Moreau, [72] m. Caroline Mills McElwaine, Sept. 17, 1840. *Children*—Ezra Purdy, b. April 25, 1842; Matilda O'Harra McElvaine, b. July 12, 1844; d. Sept. 16, 1845: Eli Dresbach, b. July 1, 1848; Rose and Blanch, twins, b. Nov. 23, 1851; George McElvaine, b. Dec. 2. 1853; None, b. March 22, 1856.

MANFRED MARSDEN,[73] m. Mahalie Anne Howlett, Nov. 15, 1853. *Children*—Ione, b. Sept. 19, 1854; Mary, b. June 18, 1856.

GROVER, EDMOND, had Elijah, b. Dec. 18, 1753; d. Jan. 1, 1763; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 5, 1757; Daniel, b. Sept. 3, 1755; Daniel Thomas, b. Sept. 3, 1761.

HOSEA, d. Sept. 23, 1762.

EDMOND, d. Jan. 2, 1763.

GUNN, THOMAS, early at Dorchester, removed to W. early; had Elizabeth, b. Oct. 14, 1640; Deborah, b. Feb. 27, 1641; Mehitable, b. July 28, 1644; John, b. July 8, 1647.

DANIEL of Westfield, m. Esther Griswold, of W, Oct. 15, 1712.

HADLOCK, JOHN, had Benjamin, b. March 20, 1743.

HAKES, JOHN, early at W.; had John, bap. Aug. 13, 1643; Nathaniel, bap. Feb. 16, 1644; Elizabeth, bap. Jan. 10, 1646; Ann, bap. Oct. 1, 1648; Isaac, b. Aug. 11, 1650; "was drowned in the Great River, June 22, 1659, by voluntarily going in to swim, and on the day following was found (by an Indian) driven far down, and was brought and buried" (*Windsor Rec.*): Mary, b. May 23, 1652; Joanna, b. Feb. 8, 1653; Eleazur, b. Dec. 20, 1655; Sarah, b. Aug. 12, 1659; Gershom, b. April 12, 1659.

HALL, TIMOTHY, on W. land record, 1664.

*Deaths* (*E. W.*) (*W. N.*).—RUSSELL (s. of Andrew and Keziah), d. May 30, 1844, a. 28. ANDREW, d. Jan. 21, 1856; his wife SALLY, d. March 31, 1812, a. 33. HENRIETTA (wife of Herman), d. Nov. 28, 1820, a. 25; her son JOSHUA C., d. March 8, 1853, a. 12; her son GEORGE F., d. Sept. 18, 1850, a. 6½ yrs. SAMUEL, d. Nov. 27, 1844, a. 78; his wife HANNAH, d. Feb. 4, 1824, a. 57.

HALSEY, PHILIP (s. of Zebulon and Sarah Sayre of Southampton, L. I.), b. 1760; was a tanner and shoemaker; was in the Revolutionary army, where he heard the Declaration of Independence announced, and was a member of the last company who evacuated New York city in the memorable retreat of the Am. army; was afterwards discharged at White Plains; returned home; but hearing that a company of British dragoons were in the vicinity of his father's house, he, with some comrades, struck across the island to Oyster Pond Pt., and took a boat across the Sound in the night, entered the Conn. River, and found his way to W., where he m. Esther (dau. of Elisha) Moore of W.; he died in W., 1846. *Children*—Henry, b. July 8, 1784, in W.; was m. 1, June, 1809, to Abigail (2d dau. of Col. Job) Allyn of W.; m. 2, Mrs. Laura (dau. of Dr. Christopher Wolcott, and wid. of Capt. Ellsworth) Mather of W., in Nov., 1816; m. 3, July 12, 1832, to Eunice (2d dau. of Daniel) Talcott of W., whom he survives; has now living, by his 1st wife, Henry Allyn; by his 2d wife, Mary Richards and Charlotte Livinia.

FRED P., m. Julia R. Osborn, Nov. 25, 1840. FREDERICK (s. of James R.), d. Nov. 17, 1841.

HANNUM (Hammond), WILLIAM, was among the early settlers at Dorchester, removed to W., and from there to Northampton (See *History of Dorchester*, p. 56.). *Children*—Abigail, b. Nov. 22, 1640; Joanna, b. July 24, 1642; Elizabeth, b. April 24, 1645; Mary, b. April 5, 1650.

HARPER, Dea. JAMES (Scotch), lived in Ireland district, E. W.; m. Sarah Burroughs, Nov. 20, 1752; he d. March 19, in 86th yr.; she d. March 30, 1806, in 75th yr. *Children*—Sarah, b. Oct. 20, 1753; James, b. May 21, 1756; Ann, b. March 22, 1758; Ruth, b. Sept. 1, 1759; Jennette, b. Feb. 20, 1762; Hannah, b. Feb. 15, 1765.

MIRIAM (dau. of Joseph, "now residing in W."), b. June 25, 1724.

JOSEPH, had Joseph, b. Jan. 14, 1726; Catharine, b. Aug. 28, 1729.

*Deaths* (*E. W., I.*).—JOSEPH, d. March 30, 1791, in 92d yr. JOSEPH, d. 1782, in 56th yr. DAVID (s. of Joseph and Mabel), d. 1781, a. 14 mo. JAMES, d. April 14, 1846, a. 68. His wife, ANNA, d. July 22, 1830, a. 53.

HART, THOMAS, d. Sept. 2, 1688.

ELISHA, d. Aug. 15, 1683; owned land in Westfield, north of the river there.

HASKELL (Hascall), JABEZ, of Windsor, Ct., formerly of Rochester, Mass., m. Elizabeth Bissell, of Windsor, Nov. 19, 1769; he d. Sept. 4, 1816, a. 70: she d. July 8, 1833, a. 85. *Children*—Elizabeth Newberry, b. Aug. 6, 1771; m. Martin Pinney of Vt.; d. Dec. 11, 1847: Roxa, b. March 8, 1773; m. Martin Moses; d. Nov. 17, 1851: Lucinda, b. Feb. 11, 1775; m. Harper Partridge; d. Dec. 7, 1830: Wealthy, b. Dec. 13, 1776; m. Levi Hayden, of Windsor: Eli Bissell,[1] b. Oct. 17, 1778; Herlehigh,[2] b. Oct. 30, 1780; d. July 7, 1858: Harris,[3] b. Sept. 8, 1782; d. April 29, 1849: Jabez, b. Dec. 13, 1784; d. June 12, 1785: Sidney, b. June 13, 1786; d. Nov. 21, 1834: Carmaralzaman, b. Sept. 12, 1790; d. Aug. 12, 1815.

ELI B.,[1] m. 1, Sophia Bissell, both of E. W.; he m. 2, Susan Bissell, of E. W., 1819. *Children by 1st wife*—Frederick, b. Dec. 4, 1810; lives in Michigan city; m. Caroline Aldridge, 1854: Edward,[4] b. May 8, 1813; Ralzaman,[5] b. May 8, 1815. *Children by 2d wife*—Henry Tudor, b. Oct. 29, 1820; Sophia Bissell, b. April 4, 1823; m. William C. Brown; d. May, 1855.

HERLEHIGH,[2] m. Arethusa Haskell, Nov. 19, 1823. *Children*—Jabez, b. Dec. 28, 1824; d. July 20, 1825: Jabez, b. June 4, 1827; d. Jan. 19, 1849: Martha Elizabeth, b. March 7, 1830; d. March 8, 1850: George Sidney, b. June 24, 1834; d. Aug. 1, 1838.

HARRIS,[3] of W., m. Frances Wolcott of E. W., Nov. 27, 1821. *Children*—Jane Elizabeth, b. March 3, 1823; d. July 24, 1825: Thomas Robbins, b. Feb. 11, 1827; Elizabeth Bissell, b. Feb. 15, 1831.

EDWARD,[4] of Toledo, O., m. Charlotte Williams. *Children*—George W., b. March 24, 1844; Frederick, b. June 8, 1846; Emma, b. Dec. 10, 1848; Jessie, b. about 1852.

RALSAMAN,[5] of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; m. Annette C. Ray, of New Haven. *Children*—Mary, Charlotte, Frederick, b. Jan. 11, 1854.

HATCH, Ichabod, E. W., m. Hannah Munsell, Dec. 4, 1777.

HAWKES, John, was at Windsor, 1640.

HAWLEY, Matthew, d. Feb. 16, 1695-6.

HAWKINS (Howkins), Anthony, m. 1, Isabel Brown, July 16, 1656; it is probable he m. a second wife, as at his death his widow, as named by *Hinman*, was Ann ——; he moved to Farmington, where he d. 1673. *Children b. at Windsor (Old Ch. Rec.)*—Mary, b. July 16, 1644; Ruth, b, Oct. 24, 1649; John, b. Feb. 18, 1651. *Children b. after his removal to F.**—Sarah, a. 16; Elizabeth, a. 14, and Hannah, a. 12, in 1673, at time of their father's death.

HAYDEN,†




William, came to Dorchester, Mass., with first settlers, 1630; made freeman, 1634; served under Capt. Mason in the famous Pequot fight in 1637; he received land in the first distribution made in Hartford, 1639, and sold the same with dwelling house thereon, Feb. 9, 1642–3, at about which time he bought lands in Windsor, "towards Pine Meadow," and built upon it; the site of this house is now occupied by the residence of the late Ezra Hayden, Esq., on the east side of the highway, at the junction of the two roads southeast of Hayden Station; on that part of his farm lying west of the rail road station, he had a stone quarry, which was worked as early as 1654, and then called his "lot where his stone pit is;" we may infer from this fact, that he was by trade a stone cutter, but we have only this isolated item for evidence of it, and by occupation he appears to have been principally a farmer; we have a deed of land purchased by him in 1663, at which time he was still a resident of Windsor; the next year he was living in Fairfield, where he took up land with the first settlers; he removed with the first settlers to Homonosset (Killingworth) in 1665; he represented this last named town as deputy in the general court, 1667, and, with two others, petitioned the court that year for permission to organize a church there; in 1669, he deeded all his lands in Windsor, and buildings thereon, to his son Daniel, who probably had not left the old homestead; his wife d. 1655, and he m. in Fairfield, wid. Wilcoxson; he d. at Killingworth, Sept. 27, 1669. *Children*—Daniel,[1] b. Sept. 2, 1640; Nathaniel,[2] b. Feb. 2, 1642; Mary, b. June 6, 1648; m. Judah Everts of Guilford.

Daniel,[1] m. Hannah Wilcoxson (both of Windsor), March 17, 1664; she d. April 19, 1722; he d. March 22, 1712–13. *Children*—Daniel,[3] b. Oct. 5, 1666: Hannah, b. Nov. 9, 1668; m. Wm. Phelps, Jan. 4, 1693: Nathaniel, b. March 28, 1671; d. in infancy: William, b. April 27, 1673; d. June 11,

* See *Hinman*, p. 219.

† Compiled by Mr. Jabez H. Hayden, of Windsor Locks, Ct.

1675: William,[4] b. Jan. 1, 1675-6; Samuel,[5] b. Feb. 28, 1677-8; Ebenezer,[6] b. Dec. 14, 1681; Mary, b. Sept. 28, 1686; d. Oct. 31, 1708.

NATHANIEL,[2] m. Sarah Parmelee (both of Killingworth), Jan. 17, 1667-8; she d. May 19, 1717; Experience, b. May 15, 1669; m. Thos. Williams of K., Sept. 24, 1698: Hannah, b. Feb. 9, 1680-1; m. Jas. Kelsey, March 22, 1709: Concurrence, m. Stephen Kelsey, 1707.

DANIEL,[3] m. Elizabeth Gibbs (both of Windsor); she d. Oct. 15, 1740, a. 72; he d. Dec. 22, 1759. *Children*—Daniel,[7] b. Aug. 27, 1703; Isaac,[8] b. July 3, 1706-7.

WILLIAM,[4] m. Miriam Gibbs (both of Windsor), Jan. 21, 1702-3; he d. July 3, 1713. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. April 2, 1706; d. Jan. 9, 1706-7: Miriam, b. Jan. 27, 1707-8; m. Job Rockwell, East Windsor, Jan. 3, 1735, Mary, b. May 11, 1710; m. —— Thrall of Windsor; Elizabeth, b. April 24, 1712; m. Eliakim Gaylord of Windsor.

SAMUEL,[5] m. Anna Holcomb (both of Windsor), Jan. 24, 1703-4; she d. June 13, 1756, a. 81; he d. Oct. 12, 1742. *Children*—Anna, b. May 2, 1706; m. Abraham Adams of Suffield: Samuel,[9] b. Oct. 7, 1707; Nathaniel,[10] b. June 18, 1709; Joseph,[11] b. Nov. 17, 1711; William,[12] b. March 13, 1713-14; Sarah, b. Sept. 17, 1716; m. —— Lyman of Goshen.

EBENEZER,[6] m. Mindwell Griswold (both of Windsor), Jan. 12, 1708-9. *Children*—Ebenezer,[13] b. Dec. 9, 1709; Mindwell, b. April 4, 1713; m. —— Dewey of Westfield, Mass.: David,[14] b. Jan. 21, 1715-16.

DANIEL,[7] m. Esther Moore (both of Windsor), Dec. 31, 1735; she d. Nov. 2, 1747, a. 38; he d. about 1790. *Children*—Esther, b. Nov. 28, 1736; m. E. F. Bissell, Windsor: Elizabeth, b. Jan. 6, 1738; d. Sept. 2, 1772: Jerusha, b. Nov. 23, 1739; m. Roger Enos, of Colchester: Daniel, b. Nov. 10; d. in inf.: Daniel,[15] b. Nov. 10, 1742; Thomas,[16] b. Jan. 14, 1745; Sybil, b. Dec. 28, 1746.

ISAAC,[8] m. 1, Hannah Stiles (both of W.), Nov. 19, 1736, who d. Aug. 27, 1750; m. 2, Eunice Drake of W., Jan. 25, 1753, who d. Nov. 17, 1804, a. 92; he d. Sept. 20, 1777. *Children*—Hannah, b. Aug. 30, 1637; m. —— Phelps of Granville, Mass.: Lucy, b. March 5, 1739; d. March 10, 1748: Isaac,[17] b. Nov. 26, 1741; Ezra, b. Dec. 20, 1742; d. Jan. 23, 1742-3: Anna, b. March 25, 1744; m. —— Dibble of Torringford: Miriam, b. Nov. 6, 1746; d. March 21, 1834: Mabel, b. Nov. 6, 1746; d. July 25, 1750: Isaac, b. March 12, 1748; d. 1828: Eunice, b. Nov. 17, 1754; m. Alpheus Munsell of Windsor, 1783: Lucy, b. Dec. 30, 1755; m. Giles Ellsworth of Windsor, 1784: Ezra,[18] b. Feb. 27, 1758.

SAMUEL,[9] of W., m. Abigail Hall of Somers, Nov. 7, 1737. *Children*—Samuel, b. Oct. 27, 1738; d. Dec. 14, 1743: Augustine,[19] b. Aug. 24, 1740; Moses,[20] b. Sept. 23, 1742; Abigail, b. Dec. 21, 1745; m. —— Wetmore of Torringford: Samuel,[21] Jan. 27, 1748; Aaron, b. May 4, 1750; Luke, b. Jan. 7, 1752; d. March 22, 1756: Seth, b. April 2, 1756.

NATHANIEL,[10] m. Marvin Gaylord (both of W.), April, 1837; she d. April

7, 1803, a. 87; he d. Nov. 14, 1803. *Children*—Anna, b. June 6, 1737; m. Joel Palmer of Windsor: Nathaniel,[22] b. Dec. 14, 1738; Hezekiah, b. April 24, 1741; d. 1776: Levi,[23] b. May 28, 1747; Naomi, b. Oct. 22, 1752; d. April 14, 1753; Martin, b. Oct. 30, 1754; d. May 3, 1759.

Joseph[11] of Harwinton, m. Esther M. ——; she d. April 5, 1805, a. 95; he d. Feb. 26, 1781–2. *Children*—Esther, b. April 27, 1741; Joseph,[24] b. Dec. 7, 1742; Sarah, b. Nov. 21, 1743; Samuel,[25] b. Jan. 5, 1746; Benajah, b. Feb. 16, d. Sept. 15, 1776.

William[12] of Harwinton, m. Mary ——; she d. Oct. 21, 1785, a. 77; he d. Dec. 25, 1790. *Children*—Abigail; Mary, b. 1745; m. Joseph Hayden of Harwinton, Nov. 14, 1760: William, b. Jan., 1747; d. Oct. 22, 1776.

Ebenezer,[13] m. 1, Mary Trumble (both of W.), June 16, 1837; she d. Nov. 20, 1750, a. 34; he m. 2, Dorothy Loomis of W., July 16, 1752; he d. 1790. *Children*—Ebenezer, b. May 11, 1738; d. May 6, 1746: Mary, b. Nov. 5, 1739; Mindwell, b. June 18, 1741–2; Mindwell, b. Dec. 17, 1743; Ebenezer, b. Aug. 28, 1747; d. 1753: John,[26] b. Nov. 4, 1750; Eli, b. Jan. 29, 1752–3; d. Sept. 2, 1753: Oliver,[27] b. Jan. 29, 1752–3; Dorothy, b. 1755; m. Thomas Parsons of Windsor; Ebenezer,[28] b. Jan., 1858; Mindwell, b. Jan., 1758; m. Joseph Hunt.

David,[14] m. Dorothy Allen (both of W.), Jan. 19, 1737–8. *Children*—David,[29] b. Oct. 8, 1738; Elijah,[30] b. July 4, 1741; Dorothy, b. March 10, 1748; Lucy, b. Nov. 14, 1749; Allen,[31] b. April 9, 1753; d. March 19, 1837: Mindwell; Jerusha; Eleanor; Polly.

Daniel,[15] m. Tirzah Loomis (both of W.), 1767; she d. 1840, a. 95; he d. 1815. *Children*—Sarah, b. Jan. 22, 1769; m. Charles Rockwell, East Windsor: Nathaniel Loomis,[32] b. Oct. 27, 1770; d. July 6, 1834: Daniel,[33] b. July 10, 1773; d. Aug. 5, 1838: William, b. Feb. 15, 1775; d. Sept. 15, 1776: Elizabeth, b. Aug. 24, 1778; d. Dec. 28, 1836.

Thomas,[16] m. Abigail Parsons (both of W.); she d. Dec. 14, 1814: he d. Nov. 28, 1817. *Children*—Horace, b. Feb. 28, 1768; d. 1769: Horace,[34] b. Oct. 13, 1769; Chauncey,[35] b. Oct. 18, 1771; Chester, b. Nov. 18, 1774; d. 1777: Chester, b. Nov. 14, 1777; Esther, b. Jan. 25, 1780; d. 1825: Abigail, b. Nov. 11, 1782; d. 1782: Lucretia, b. Feb. 5, 1783; d. 1856: Anson, b. Oct. 13, 1785; d. 1786: Abigail, b. March 5, 1789; m. Augustin Drake of Windsor: Anson,[36] b. Dec. 4, 1790.

Isaac,[17] m. Lucy Phelps (both of W.), Oct., 1773; she d. about 1828; he d. Jan. 23, 1741–2. *Children*—Mary, b. Nov. 5, 1774; m. William Brown of Goshen: Hannah, b. Oct. 19, 1776; d. 1777: Hannah, b. Dec. 10, 1778; m. Hezekiah Hayden, 1802: Alla, b. March 5, 1781: Lucy, b. April 1, 1784; m. Horace Filley of Windsor: Isaac,[37] b. April 13, 1787; Julia, b. Aug. 3, 1789; d. 1814.

Ezra,[18] of W., m. Olive Wetmore of Torringford, July 13, 1786; she d. Nov., 1848, a. 81; he d. July 3, 1819. *Children*—Melinda, b. July 25, 1787; m. Levi Joy, Amherst, Mass.: Amanda, b. May 10, 1792; m. Elijah Mills of

Bloomfield : Altumia, b. April 7, 1794 ; m. Norman Griswold of Otsego county, N. Y.

Augustin,[19] of Torringford, d. 1823. *Children*—Augustin,[38] b. Sept. 14, 1770 ; Samuel,[39] b. Feb. 18, 1772 ; Luke,[40] b. Aug. 30, 1773 ; Nathaniel,[41] b. March 30, 1775 ; Cynthia, b. July 31, 1776 ; m. Theophilus Humphrey of Canton ; Jerusha, b. April 21, 1778 ; Seth,[42] b. Jan. 19, 1780 ; Hezekiah, b. Oct. 12, 1781 ; Levi, b. April 1, 1783 ; Aurelia, b. 1784 ; m. Thaddeus Squires of Granville, Mass ; Cicero,[43] b. Nov. 23, 1787 ; Tirzah, b. April, 19, 1789 ; m. Seth Barber of Canton ; Nancy, b. 1790 ; m. Solomon Mead, Tioga Co., N. Y.; Betty, b. 1792.

Moses,[20] of Conway, Mass., had Moses, who d. about 1830.

Samuel,[21] of Winsted, m. 1, Rebecca Smith ; m. 2, Sally Mallory ; d. 1838. *Children*—Samuel, b. Oct., 1774 ; d. Sept. 1797 : Polly, b. Dec., 1776 ; d. 1830 : Seth,[44] b. June 8, 1781 ; Moses,[45] b. Oct. 30, 1783 ; Abigail, b. March 27, 1788 ; d. May, 1805 : Laura, b. Oct. 4, 1791 ; Anna, b. Nov. 2, 1795 ; Sally, b. June, 1803 ; m. —— Smith of Winsted.

Nathaniel,[22] m. 1, Anna Filer (both of W.), Sept. 29, 1763 ; who d. Jan., 1777, a. 34 : m. 2, Rhoda Lyman of Torringford, 1778 ; d. April 19, 1834 ; he d. May 17, 1795. *Children*—Nancy, b. Nov., 1779 ; m. Jerijah Barber of Windsor : Nathan Lyman,[46] b. Nov., 1781 ; Naomi, b. Nov. 27, 1783 ; m. William Allen of Windsor ; Pliny, b. March 24, 1786.

Levi,[23] m. Margaret Story (both of W.), 1772 ; who d. May 10, 1812, a. 62 ; he d. Aug. 21, 1821. *Children*—Levi,[47] b. July 31, 1773 ; Ellen, b. Sept. 6, 1775 ; d. Feb. 2,1780 : Hezekiah,[48] b. June 6, 1777 ; Story,[49] b. July 27, 1780 ; Martin,[50] b. May 20, 1782 ; Clara, b. Aug. 6, 1784 ; m. E. Owen of western N. Y., 1826 : Anson,[51] b. April 11, 1786 ; William, b. Feb. 14, 1788 ; d. April 17, 1790 : Ellen, b. June 24, 1790 ; m. Giles Ellsworth of Windsor : William,[52] b. May 14, 1792 ; d. Jan. 27, 1837 : Albert,[53] b. April 7, 1794.

Joseph,[24] m. Mary Hayden (both of Harwinton), Nov. 14, 1766 ; who d. March 13, 1813, a. 68 ; he d. May 4, 1807. *Children*—Anson,[54] b. Feb. 13, 1774 ; Benajah,[55] b. Sept. 3, 1776 ; d. Sept. 27, 1852 : William,[56] b. Feb. 16, 1780 ; d. March 11, 1711 : Sarah, b. May 24, 1782 ; d. Aug. 27, 1829 : Sabra, b. June 30, 1784 ; d. Dec. 29, 1826 : Adna, b. April 25, 1787 ; d. Nov. 7, 1811.

Samuel[25] of Harwinton, m. 1, Lois Phelps of Simsbury ; he m. 2, Lois Griswold of Harwinton, about 1788 ; he d. 1828. *Children*—Samuel, m. ——; Elisha ; Lois ; Canfield,[57] b. 1793 ; Julia.

John[26] of Windsor, m. Anna Trumble of East Windsor, Nov. 15, 1792 ; who d. April 24, 1848, a. 94. *Children*—Anna, b. Nov., 1772 ; m. Israel Osborn of East Windsor : Mary, b. Oct. 12, 1774 ; m. Hezekiah Wells of East Windsor : Ursula, b. May 20, 1776 ; d. Sept. 4, 1777 : Ursula, b. Oct. 15, 1778 ; m. Joel Wells of East Windsor : John,[58] b. Oct. 30, 1780 ; Joseph Trumble, b. Aug. 19, 1782 ; d. April 17, 1783 : Livia, b. March 28, 1784 ; d. 1858 : Somantha, b. Nov. 29, 1788 ; Aurelia, b. Aug. 8, 1790 ; Orpha, b. July

23, 1794; m. Jonathan Russell, Genesee County, N. Y.: Joseph Trumble,[59] b. March 12, 1796; d. Nov. 27, 1831.

Oliver,[27] m. wid. Keziah Bissell (both of W.), 1791. *Child*—Keziah, b. 1792; m. Henry Osborn of Windsor.

Ebenezer[28] of Windsor, m. Roxa Prior of East Windsor, about 1782. *Children*—Roxa, b. about 1783; d. 1825: Norman,[60] b. 1785; d. 1820: Betsy, b. 1787; Elvira, b. 1789; m. —— Hall of Wallingford: Loomis, b. 1791; Arabella, b. 1793; Emily, b. 1795; Sidney, b. 1797; Maria, b. 1799; m. Stewart McCarty, New Jersey.

David[29] of Harwinton, m. Jemima Ellsworth of Windsor. *Children*—David,[61] Jerusha, Newell, Peletiah,[62] b. Jan. 10, 1767; Lyman, Abijah, Oliver,[63] Olive.

Elijah[30] of Harwinton. *Children*—Ursula, m. Jas. Marsh of Litchfield; Chandler,[64] b. 1770; Ammon;[65] Elijah;[66] Noah; Sarah, m. Lemuel Brigham, Mich.

Allen,[31] m. widow Annis Peck (both of Harwinton), April 9, 1778; she d. a. 68, March 26, 1825; he d. March 10, 1837. *Children*—Clara, b. Jan. 1, 1779; Polly, b. Nov. 8, 1780; Allen Willard,[67] b. Jan. 26, 1783; Zora Austin,[68] b. April 9, 1785; d. April 18, 1842: Harvey,[69] b. Oct. 16, 1787; Olive, b. Feb. 26, 1790; Allen, jr.,[70] b. Aug. 14, 1792; Annis, b. Sept. 12, 1794.

Nathaniel Loomis[32] of East Windsor, m. Mary Cook of Hartford; he d. July 6, 1834. *Children*—William,[71] b. Jan. 15, 1794; Harris, b. Jan. 22, 1796; d. May 4, 1816: Henrietta, b. Dec. 13, 1797; m. —— Wovahouse: Mary, b. Dec. 24, 1799; m. Stone: Daniel, b. Aug. 30, 1801; d. Aug. 28, 1828: Henry L.,[72] b. July 19, 1803; d. April 21, 1838: John, b. Jan. 21, 1807.

Daniel[33] of East Windsor, m. Triphena Loomis of Windsor. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Sept., 1810; m. R. Andruss of Hartford: Edward, b. July 1813; m. Huldah Williams of E. Hartford, about 1839: Mary Ann, b. 1816; d. 1818: Julius Daniel, b. June 21, 1820; Mary Ann, b. Aug. 13, 1823.

Horace,[34] m. Maria Antoinette Robinson (both of Baltimore, Md.), Feb. 23, 1805; he d. 1844. *Children*—Eliza Lucretia, b. Dec. 14, 1807; m. A. C. Gibbs of Baltim.: Handel Mozart, b. 1809; Edwin Parsons,[73] b. Aug. 7, 1811; William Robinson, b. April 18, 1814.

Chauncy[35] of Randolph, Vt.; m. Anna Dibble of Torringford, Ct., Feb. 28, 1795; she d. 1822, a. 52; he d. 1858; had Richard Anson,[74] March 13, 1798.

Anson B.,[36] m. Laura Wilson (both of Windsor); she d. 1821; had Sarah S., b. 1815; m. Fowler of Windsor.

Isaac,[37] m. Susan Filly (both of W.). *Children*—Susan Ann, b. 1811; m. Jas. H. Wells of Windsor Locks: Juliette; Isaac Lathrop.

Augustin[38] of Chatham, N. Y.; m. Asenath Hammon of Suffield, Ct.

*Children*—Augusta, b. Feb. 14, 1800; m. Owen Terry of Franklinville, N. Y.: Augustus, b. May 28, 1803; m. Mary Jewell (both of Franklinville, N. Y.), May 28, 1839: Wadsworth, b. May 4, 1809; m. Lucretia Taylor (both of Franklinville, N. Y.), June, 1839; have one son.

SAMUEL[39] m. Dorcas Young (both of Windham, Penn.), March, 1810. *Children*—Samuel Filor, b. April, 1811; Cynthia, b. April, 1813; m. Dort. Hinkly, 1833: Clark, b. Feb., 1815; Frances, b. Sept., 1817; m. Augustus Baker, 1836: Samuel Filor, b. Aug., 1820; d. July, 1825: Mary, b. Oct., 1823; Emily, b. Aug., 1826; Ellen, b. Jan., 1829; Joseph, b. Sept., 1833; Cicero, b. July 4, 1839.

LUKE[40] of Barkhamstead; m. Ruth Humphrey of Canton. *Children*—Ruth, b. 1805; d. 1806: Minerva, b. Jan. 13, 1808; m. Jared Thompson of Milwaukie, Wis.: Marietta, b. Nov. 26, 1800; m. Samuel Mead, 1830: Julius, b. Aug. 25, 1811; Sidney,[75] b. March 1, 1813; Julia, b. Feb. 1, 1815; Luke, b. Dec. 10, 1818; Martha, b. Sept. 25, 1820; Cicero, b. Aug. 7, 1823; Catharine, b. March 21, 1826; Sarah, b. Jan. 20, 1829; Franklin, b. Dec. 29, 1833.

NATHANIEL[41] of Hartford, m. Sally Ransom of Barkhamstead. *Children*—Ransom, b. about 1800; m. a Mattock (both of Hartland); had 5 children, previous to 1840: Betsey; Nathaniel; Sarah; Austin, b. 1810; lived in Illinois; had one child previous to 1840: Altumnia, b. 1815; Emily; Addison, b. 1818.

SETH[42] of Western New York; m. Sylvia ——, of Albany. *Children*—Louisa, b. 1813; m. —— Taylor of Milwaukie, Wis.: Cornelia, b. 1818; 4 sons; names not known.

CICERO[43] of Torringford; m. Sophia Squires, of Granville, Mass. *Children*—Tullius Cicero, b. Aug. 20, 1811; Sophia, b. Sept. 29, 1814; Amelia, b. Oct. 21, 1816; Henry, b. March 5, 1818; Helen, b. Oct., 1821; d. July 4, 1822: Augusta, b. July, 1823; Harriet, b. Aug., 1828; m. D. Wainwright, Iowa: Caroline, b. Nov., 1831.

SETH,[44] m. Harriet Soper (both of Winsted). *Children*—Samuel,[76] b. May 4, 1805; Seth, b. Feb. 1, 1807; d. April 2, 1827: Lucian,[77] b. Oct. 3, 1808; Collin, b. Jan. 15, 1811, of Winsted; m. 1, R. Griffin; m. 2, T. Hitchcock: Corintha, b. July 28, 1814; Huldah and Henry, twins, b. Feb. 28, 1817; William, b. Sept. 29, 1821; Laura, b. May 30, 1826.

MOSES,[45] m. Sally Jenkins (both of Winsted); he d. Aug., 1829. *Children*—J. Carleton, b. Aug. 13, 1806; of Sandisfield, Mass.; m. a Phillips; had 3 children previous to 1840; Julia, b. Oct. 25, 1807; Addison, b. Jan. 1, 1809; Lucia, b. Feb. 16, 1810; Jane, b. April 21, 1811; Helen, b. Aug. 5, 1812; Edwin, b. May 7, 1814; Livinia, b. July 15, 1815; Samuel Sheridan, b. Nov. 9, 1822.

NATHANIEL L.,[46] m. Lucretia Griswold (both of Windsor), d. Nov. 27, 1808; she d. Sept. 19, 1831. *Children*—Edward Griswold,[78] b. July 5, 1811; Nath-

aniel Lyman,[79] b. May 15, 1813; George Phelps, [80] b. Nov. 11, 1815; Uriah Pliny, b. May 9, 1818; Samuel Barber,[81] b. Feb. 15, 1821.

Levi,[47] m. Wealthy Haskell (both of Windsor), Oct. 30, 1800; he d. Jan. 30, 1839. *Children*—Lucinda Haskell, b. Sept. 26, 1801; Mary Ann, b. Oct. 5, 1803; Nathaniel,[82] b. Nov. 28, 1805; Oliver,[83] b. Dec. 3, 1807; Elizabeth Bissell, b. Feb. 10, 1810; d. Oct. 21, 1834: Jabez Haskell,[84] b. Dec. 20, 1811; Samuel Strong,[85] b. Oct. 13, 1813; H. Sidney, b. Jan. 29, 1816; m. Abby Loomis of W., Aug. 9, 1849: Augustus Henry,[86] b. Nov. 16, 1817: Sarah Nichols, b. Oct. 2, 1819; m. J. N. Power, N. Y., Aug., 1847: Levi Gaylord,[87] b. Sept. 22, 1821.

Hezekiah,[48] m. Hannah Hayden (both of W.), Oct. 1802; removed to Otsego County, N. Y.; she d. 1823, a. 45; he d. 1823. *Children*—Fanny, b. Jan. 25, 1803; m. —— Hall, of Western N. Y.: Henry, b. 1805; d. 1815; Hezekiah, b. June 5, 1806; d. 1829: Albert,[88] b. March 24, 1807; d. June 24, 1849: Juliette, b. April 10, 1809; d. 1813: Isaac,[89] b. April 17, 1811; Levi, b Dec. 27, 1813, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; m. Margaret Sargent of Boston, June 25, 1846: Julia, b. Aug. 28, 1815; m. Edward Marshall of Windsor: Henry Alanson,[90] March 29, 1817; William, b. March 25, 1819, of Jackson, Mich.; m. and had a dau., b. about 1858: Samuel, b. Nov. 14, 1820; d. about 1844: Strong, b. Oct. 4, 1822; d. in infancy.

Strong,[49] m. Lovisa Loomis (both of W.), May 16, 1805; removed to Bennington, Wyoming County, N. Y. *Children*—Mary, b. June 20, 1806; m. Ira Earle, May 17, 1824: Abigail, b. April 23, 1809; m. P. Durkee, Sept. 1, 1835: Louvia, b. Aug. 3, 1812; m. H. W. Congar, March 3, 1831: Chauncy Loomis,[91] b. July 4, 1814; infant, b. April 29, 1816; d. May 1; 1816: Rachel, b. May 4, 1818; d. Sept. 10, 1837: Clarissa, b. May 19, 1821; m. J. H. Barber of Windsor, Ct.

Martin,[50] m. Amelia Griswold (both of W.), March 4, 1811; removed to Otsego County, N. Y.; thence to Milwaukee, Wis.; he d. Nov. 24, 1847. *Children*—Margaret S., b. Feb. 29, 1812; m. Aaron B. Gales, July 28, 1835: Elizabeth, b. March 31, 1814; Henry Anson,[92] b. March 7, 1816; Mortimer M.,[93] b. Jan. 14, 1818; Aurelia, b. May 26, 1819; d. June 2, 1819: Edward G., b. Aug. 12, 1820; d. June 24, 1822: Edward G., b. Dec. 24, 1822; Aurelia A., b. June 30, 1825; m. M. Keenan, June 28, 1848: Albert G., b. Aug. 11, 1829; Ellen Adelia, b. April 13, 1831; d. Oct. 20, 1847: Frances Jeanette, b. Aug. 9, 1836.

Anson,[51] m. Mary Lloyd (both of Hartford), 1816; removed thence to N. Y., and then to Cleveland, Ohio. *Children*—Jane, b. March 13, 1817; Mary, b. Sept. 24, 1818; Caroline, b. March 5, 1821; Roselle, b. Oct. 1, 1822; Anne, b. Dec. 13, 1824; Margaret, b. May 17, 1827; Sarah, b. Nov. 7, 1829; Thomas Lloyd, b. Jan. 19, 1835.

William,[52] m. Harriet Thomas (both of Alexander, Genesee County, N. Y.). *Children*—Ellen, b. May 31, 1823; Henry, b. Oct. 24, 1824; d. 1847: Mary, b. Sept. 29, 1826; d. May 28, 1833: Margaret, b. Nov. 30, 1828; d.

May 2, 1830: William, b. Oct. 11, 1831; d. 1850: Sarah, b. March 1, 1833; Mary Jane, b. June 23, 1836; d. June 30, 1837.

ALBERT,[53] m. Dorcas A. Baker (both of Bennington, Wyoming County, N. Y.), Jan. 2, 1826; removed to St. Charles, Illinois; she d. Aug. 24, 1844, a. 38 yrs., 58 days.

ANSON[54] of Harwinton. *Children*—Elvia Evelina, b. 1805; Benjamin Ames, Joseph Searle, Addison, Anson, Adna, and three others.

BENAJAH[55] of Harwinton. *Children*—Viets Griswold, Adna, b. June 14, 1812; d. Oct. 4, 1812: Curran Tallerand Rittenhouse, b. Aug. 13, 1813; d. Dec. 26, 1830: Jane Eveline, b. Jan. 4, 1817; d. Jan. 25, 1834.

WILLIAM[56] of Harwinton. *Children*— ——, d. in infancy; Harriet, b. May, 1810.

CANFIELD[57] of Harwinton; m. Candice Westlin, of Windsor, 1814; removed to Litchfield. *Children*—Samuel, b. 1815; Emily, b. 1817; George, b. 1819; William, b. 1821; Flora Ann, b. 1823; Edward, b. 1826; Sylvester, b. 1828; Lois, b. 1830; Mary, b. 1834; Julia, b. 1836.

JOHN,[58] m widow Mary Palmer (both of W.), Nov. 28, 1831; had Sarah, b. Feb. 19, 1833; d. April, 1841.

JOSEPH T.[59] of Windsor, m. Mary Hawks of East Windsor, Nov. 20, 1820; she d. about 1850; he d. Nov. 27, 1831. *Children*—Anne, b. Sept. 5, 1822; m. Jabez S. Allen, East Windsor: Charles Trumble, b. April 4, 1825.

NORMAN[60] of New Haven. *Children*—Charles, Charles, —— daughter.

DAVID,[61] had Lyman; d. in Allegany Co., N. Y.

PELETIAH[62] of Pompey, N. Y.; m. widow Hepzibah Case, Montgomery Co., Feb. 8, 1796. *Children*—Almira, b. May 2, 1801; m. Erastus Colton, 1824: Lucy, b. Oct. 20, 1802; m. Jas. H. Childs, Oct. 15, 1829: David E.,[94] b. Dec. 20, 1808.

OLIVER[63] of Onondago Co., N. Y.; had Henry H.

CHANDLER[64] of Harwinton; m. Cleopatra Phelps, 1795. *Children*—Chandler, b. Aug. 2, 1796; Laura, b. May 1, 1798; Aurelia, b. June 11, 1805; George, b. June 9, 1810.

AMMON[65] of Ohio; had Julius, a daughter, Cornelius.

ELIJAH[66] of Michigan; had George and 6 other sons.

ALLEN WILLARD,[67] m. Abigail Castle (both of Pompey, N. Y.), April 17, 1805. *Children*—Rowana, b. July 4, 1807; Samuel P.,[95] b. July 29, 1809; Seymour,[96] b. April 25, 1812; Willard,[97] b. Dec. 1, 1813; Chas. Jenkins,[98] b. March 9, 1816; Carmi, b. Feb. 28, 1818; Angeline Welthy, b. Nov. 26, 1819; m. 1842: James Edwin, b. Feb. 4, 1822; Louiza Abigail, b. Jan. 19, 1825; Mary Ann, b. Dec. 22, 1826; Sely, b. Oct. 25, 1830.

ZORA AUSTIN,[68] m. Cynthia Wilcox (both of Pompey, N. Y.), 1806. *Children*—Eliza, b. Feb. 28, 1808; m. Hiram Glass: Delia, b. March 1, 1810; m. Ralph D. Marvin, Dec. 9, 1835: Julia, b. May 24, 1812; m. Ira McGonegal, Sept. 14, 1827: Fanny, b. Dec. 4, 1814; m. Guy Nearing, Jan. 29, 1832: Horace, b. May 8, 1817; m. Catharine Van Woert, both of Pompey, N. Y.,

Dec. 19, 1838: Hiram,[99] b. June 13, 1819; Zora, b. March 21, 1822; m. Mary Lambertson, Dec. 19, 1844: Sephrona C., b. June 5, 1826.

Harvey,[69] m. 1, Clarissa Smith (both of Pompey, N. Y.), May 8, 1808; m. 2, Mary Porter of Mendon, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1816. *Children*—Polly W., b. Oct. 7, 1809; Alfred, b. Feb. 27, 1812, of Pompey, N. Y.; m. Adelia Briant, July 4, 1838; had Oscar: Clarissa A., b. Dec. 12, 1817; Charlotte A., b. Dec. 18, 1820; James H., b. June 6, 1822; Annis S., b. Nov. 26, 1824; Rowana H., b. Jan. 28, 1827; Catharine M., b. May 28, 1829; Emeline E., b. July 17, 1832.

Allen, Jr.,[70] m. Betsey Gilson (both of Pompey), Oct. 10, 1816. *Children*—Flora, b. July 11, 1817; Julia, b. March 24, 1819; Charles G.,[100] b. Oct. 29, 1820; Sarah, b. Dec. 30, 1823; Jane, b. Jan. 9, 1826; George, b. Dec. 26, 1827; Helen, b. Nov. 18, 1829; Merrit, b. July 24, 1832; Richard, b. April 1, 1834; Franklin, b. April 30, 1837.

William[71] of Hartford; m. 1, Martha Cullio of Norwich, 1815; she d. May 31, 1830, a 38; m. 2, Abby Denslow, of Lebanon, Jan. 19, 1831. *Children*—Harris,[101] b. May 5, 1816; Miriam, b. July 19, 1818; m. John Belcher, Nov. 2, 1838: Eveline, b. July 16, 1820; m. Wm. Hall, Sept. 27, 1840: William J., b. Sept. 27, 1822; George W., b. Aug. 29, 1824; Martha C., b. Dec. 22, 1826; d. Feb. 15, 1828: Sophia, b. Aug. 29, 1828; Cornelia, b. April 16, 1833; m. S. Tudor Bissell: Francis, b. Dec. 8, 1834; Daniel, b. July 20, 1836; Harriet, b. July 25, 1839.

Henry L.[72] of Hartford, m. Caroline Wilcox of Granville, Mass. *Children*—Mary Caroline, b. about 1833; Henry, b. about 1835.

Edwin P.[73] of Baltimore; m. Elizabeth House of Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1832. *Children*—Lewis Sydenham, b. Sept. 11, 1833; Chas. Leslie, b. July 1, 1835; Horace Edwin, b. Sept. 18, 1837; Handel Mozart, b. Feb. 9, 1839; d. 1840: Mary Victoria, b. Feb. 18, 1841.

Richard Anson,[74] m. Lois Blodgett (both of Randolph, Vt.), Aug. 19, 1821. *Children*—Chauncy Highland, b. June 13, 1823; d. July 13, 1856: Anna Louisa, b. Oct. 21, 1824; Handel Mozart, b. Oct. 18, 1827.

Sidney[75] of Barkhamstead; m. Florilla Miller of Torringford, 1836. *Children*—Julius, b. 1838; Algernon Sidney, d. 1843.

Samuel[76] of Bethany; m. Harriet Soper; had Harriet Laura.

Lucian[77] of Bethany; m. C. C. Smith; had Lucian.

Edward G.,[78] m. Louisa Denslow (both of Windsor), Nov., 1837; had Georgiana, b. Aug., 1838.

Nathaniel L.,[79] m. Mary Ann Ellsworth (both of Windsor), Oct., 1838 *Children*—Elizabeth Ellsworth, b. Oct. 11, 1839; Mary Griswold, b. June 19, 1848.

George P.,[80] m. Frances Loomis (both of W.). *Children*—James Loomis, b. March 3, 1843; Frances Loomis, b. Jan. 12, 1845; Kate G., b. Sept. 24, 1850.

Samuel B.,[81] m. Sarah Halsey (both of Windsor); had Lucretia, b. July 12, 1850.

NATHANIEL[82] of Charleston, S. C., m. Theodosia P. Walter of New Haven, July 6, 1837; she d. at New Haven, Aug. 19, 1838, a. 21; had William Walter, b. Aug. 7, 1838; d. Aug. 23, 1850.

OLIVER,[83] m. Jane Owen (both of East Granby), Nov. 30, 1837. *Children*—Sidney Hezekiah, b. Dec. 11, 1838; Theodosia, b. Sept. 16, 1840; d. Dec. 14, 1851: Owen, b. May 5, 1844; b. March 2, 1847: Catharine Jane, b. April 22, 1846; Abby, b. April 30, 1849; William Owen, b. Feb. 12, 1852.

JABEZ H.[84] of Windsor Locks, m. Sarah Maria Van Schaick, of Easton, Washington County, N. Y., July 23, 1844. *Children*—Antoinette Hathaway, b. Feb. 21, 1846; d. March 29, 1846: Nathaniel Warham, b. June 5, 1855; Julia Bush (adopted), Feb., 1854; b. in Chicopee, Mass., Sept. 28, 1848.

SAMUEL S.[85] of Windsor Locks, m. Lucretia L. Hinsdale of Hartford, Sept. 26, 1843. *Children*—Harris Haskell, b. Dec. 13, 1844; Charlotte Elizabeth, b. Jan. 2, 1847.

AUGUSTUS H.,[86] m. Charlotte E. Kinloch (both of Charleston, S. C.), June 21, 1846. *Children*—Elizabeth Haskell, b. Sept. 11, 1847; d. March 22, 1848: Emma Kinloch, b. April 2, 1849; Nina Augusta, b. Jan. 24, 1851.

LEVI G.,[87] m. Mary E. Belden (both of W.), Aug. 15, 1849. *Children*—Harriet Belden, b. June 28, 1850; Sarah Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, 1852; William Walter, b. April 24, 1853; Alice Theodora, b. June 7, 1858.

ALBERT[88] of Buffalo, m. Sevilla Brace of Black Rock, Aug. 31, 1831. *Children*—Frances Julia, b. Nov. 8, 1832; d. May 7, 1837; Sarah Elizabeth, b. April 6, 1834; m. Dr. Hawley of Buffalo: Brace, b. Aug. 10, 1836; James Talmage, b. Sept. 25, 1838; Mary Bates, b. Oct. 6, 1841; Julia Laura, b. Dec. 16, 1843; Albert Strong, b. Oct. 30, 1845; Sevilla Brace, b Feb. 15, 1848.

ISAAC S.,[89] m. Jane Reeny (both of Hartford), Jan. 1, 1835. *Children*—Eliza Jane, b. Nov. 1, 1835; Martha Frances, b. Nov. 28, 1837; Everitt Strong, b. Aug. 8, 1839; William Henry, b. July 19, 1841; Martha Frances, b. Aug. 29, 1844.

HENRY A.[90] of Jackson, Mich., m. Mary Elizabeth Aldrich of E. Bethany, Genesee Co., d. Aug. 16, 1843. *Children*—Julia Maria, b. June 4, 1844; Emily Marvin, b. Oct. 5, 1847; Mary Elizabeth, b. Aug. 1, 1849; Wm. Henry, b. May 10, 1852; d. Sept. 10, 1852; Lucy Chickering, b. Nov. 7, 1854; Kate, b. April 30, 1836; d. July 10, 1856; Henry, b. Jan. 26, 1858.

CHAUNCY L.,[91] m. Mary Chichester (both of Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y.), Sept. 12, 1844. *Children*—Strong Chichester, b. March 10, 1846; Edward C.; Chauncey Loomis; Ella L.

HENRY A.[92] of Milwaukie, Wis., m. Virginia J. Dodge, Oct. 14, 1848. *Children*—Virginia Josephine, b. Sept. 12, 1850; Henry Dodge, b. May 23, 1853.

MORTIMER M.[93] of Milwaukie, Wis.; m. Maria Langton, May 20, 1846. *Children*—Stella, Clement, Frances Jenette.

DAVID E.[94] of Pompey, N. Y.; m. Lucinda Cooley, Sept. 24, 1829.

*Children*—Hiram Collins, b. Dec. 11, 1831; Caroline Calista, b. Jan. 4, 1835; Hector Childs, b. April 20, 1841; Lucy Almira, b. Oct. 14, 1842.

Samuel P.[95] of Pompey, N. Y.; m. Sarah Conklin, Nov. 18, 1832. *Children*—Sabra Ann, b. Nov. 16, 1834; Ellen Sorone, b. June 18, 1838; Elizabeth May, b. Oct. 15, 1839; Elias Daniel, b. Aug. 17, 1844.

Seymour[96] of Pompey; m. Mary Ann Coburn of Cazenovia, March 2, 1837. *Children*—Loran C., Sarah Jane, b. Nov. 1, 1843.

Willard,[97] m. Almira Hanchet (both of Pompey, N. Y.), Sept. 21, 1836. *Children*—Wilson Herbert, b. Aug. 31, 1838; Caroline Isidra, b. Aug. 30, 1840; Oscar Eugene, b. Sept. 3, 1841.

Charles J.[98] of Rochester, N. Y., m. Esther Daniels of Fabius, Jan. 3, 1841. *Children*—Frances Josephine, b. April 9, 1842; Oscar Eugene, b. Nov. 10, 1843; d. Aug. 18; Omer Daniel, b. July 1, 1845.

Hiram[99] of Pompey, m. Mary E. Williams, Nov. 4, 1840; had Edward H., b. Aug. 1, 1842.

Charles G.[100] of Pompey, N. Y., m. Julia Warner, March 15, 1843; had Luther G., Jan., 1845.

Harris,[101] of Meriden, Ct., m. Elizabeth Conner of Hartford, Oct., 1837. *Children*—Catharine Louisa, b. May 1, 1839; William Conner, b. Aug. 26, 1841; d. Aug. 29, 1841: Junius, b. Jan. 10, 1845.

HAYES, George, m. 1, Sarah ———, who d. March 27, 1682–3; he m. 2, Abigail Debble, Aug. 29, 1683. *Children*—George, b. March 26, 1682–3; d. April 3, 1683: Abigail, b. Aug. 31, 1684: Daniel, b. April 26, 1686; Sarah, b. Jan. 22, 1687; Mary, b. Jan. 6, 1689; Joanna, b. Oct. 2, 1692; George, b. March 9, 1694–5; William, b. June 13, 1697.

Nicholas of W., m. in 1646 (according to *Hinman*); had Samuel, Jonathan, David, Daniel.

*Deaths* (*W. N.*)—Rhoda, dau. Russell and Rhoda, d. June 9, 1857, a. 20. Charles, s. of same, d. May 31, 1853, a. 17. Dexter, dau. of Julius and Elizabeth, b. Oct. 29, 1850, a. 5 mos. (*Sc.*). Lorenzo, d. June 10, 1831, a. 34.

HEATH, Stephen (E. W.), m. Mary Hayden, April 27, 1842. *Children*—Penelope, b. May 19, 1771; Jabez, b. May 9, 1773; Sarah, b. April 19, 1775; Stephen, b. Aug. 22, 1777; Rube, b. March 6, 1782; Nancy, b. May 19, 1784.

HENBURY, Arthur, on land record, W., 1669.

HENDERSON, Mr. Walter, m. Mary Lothrop, June 23, 1742; he d. Jan. 6, 1746, a. 39; he had William, b. Sept. 30, 1744; Mary, b. May 17, 1743.

HERNE, Matthew, d. Dec. 16, 1690.

HIGLEY, John, Esq., early at W., and moved to Simsbury, where he located at a spot northwest from Tariffville, since called Higley-town. He m. Hannah (dau. of John and Hannah) Drake, Nov. 9, 1671; was the first appointed justice of the peace, and soon after judge of the county court;

represented the town in general assembly for many sessions, after 1698, in which year he was also chosen captain. *Children**—John, b. Aug. 10, 1673; Jonathan, b. Feb. 16, bap. 20, 1675; Hannah, b. March 13, 1677, bap. the 17th day; Rebecca, b. Aug. 7, 1679; Brewster, b. 1681;† Nathaniel, b. Nov 12, 1699.‡

Isaac, m. Sarah Porter, Feb. 13, 1734-5; had Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1735.

Nathan, m. Anne Barret of Hartford, Sept. 13, 1766; had Horace, b. June 17, 1765.

Elijah, had Lavina, b. March 31, 1768; Elijah, b. July 7, 1770; Anna, b. Aug. 27, 1772.

Sarah, d. May 27, 1739. William (s. of Nathan and Hannah), d. July 1, 1821, a. 20.

HILL, William, early at Dorchester, where he had land granted Nov. 2, 1635; removed to W., probably not with the first company; possibly a brother of John, mentioned on page 59 of the *Hist. of Dorchester;* was appointed in 1639 to view arms and ammunition in the towns; deputy in '39-41 and 44; auditor of public accounts in '39; after which he was an assistant, and in 1659 was collector of customs at Fairfield.

Luke, m. Mary Hout, May 6, 1651. *Children*—Lydia, b. Feb. 18, 1651-2; Mary, b. Sept. 20, 1654; Tahan, b. Nov. 23, 1659; Luke, b. March 6, 1661; Abigail, b. April 16, 1664; Elizabeth, Oct. 8, 1666; John, b. Nov. 28, 1668.

Sgt. Eleazer, m. Elizabeth Gillet, July 8, 1731; he d. March 3, 1724-5. *Children*—Eleazer, b. May 15, 1732; Benjamin, b. July 17, 1735; Stephen, b. Oct. 2, 1737.

Wid. Sarah, d. Sept. 30, 1737.

John, m. Hannah Hallibutt, Dec. 20, 1744.

HILLS, John (probably John Hill above), had John, b. Feb. 29, 1747; Hannah, b. Jan. 20, 1749; John, b. Feb. 20, 1752.

Hezekiah, m. Esther Drake, April 10, 1823.

*Deaths* (*W.*).—Capt. Stephen, d. Jan. 21, 1823, a. 71; his wife Mabel, d. Dec. 27, 1821, a. 71.

(*E. W. O.*)—Anna (dau. of John and Anna), d. Jan. 28, 1751, a. 1 yr. 4 mo. Azubah (dau. of same), d. Aug. 27, 1759, a. 5 yrs. 9 mo.

HILLIER (Hillyer), John, m. —— he d. July 16, ——. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. Jan. 5, 1650; James, b. July 23, 1644; Sarah b. Aug. 25, 1652; Ann, b. May 8, 1677.

James, m. Mary, wid. of Ebenezer Dibble, June 28, 1677. *Children*—James, b. Jan. 28, 1678; Elizabeth, b. May 6, 1680; James, b. April 14, 1683.

John, had Elizabeth, b. Dec. 8, 1680; Ann, b. May, 8, 1687; d. July 17, 1687.

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* From Church Record.

† From *Abiel Brown's Gen. Sketches of Canton*, which see for interesting account of this ancient, wealthy and highly respectable family.

‡ Windsor Record.

HITCHCOCK, Dr. Caleb, (Wintonbury, now Bloomfield); had Elizabeth, b. May 28, 1764; Tamer, b. Nov. 11, 1765; Caleb, b. Sept. 6, 1767; Elenor, b. May 11, 1770; Charles, b. Aug. 14, 1771; Caleb, b. July 14, 1776; Abigail, b. March 25, 1783.

HODGE, John, m. Susannah (dau. of Henry) Denslow, Aug. 12, 1666. *Children**—Joseph, b. Dec. 14, 1672; Benjamin, b. June 17, 1674; John, b. July 26, 1694; Nathaniel, b. June 16, 1696; Asahel, b. Oct. 10, 1697; Susannah, b. May 30, 1699.

John, had Margaret, b. June 5, 1720; Sarah, b. Feb. 24, 1721–2; John, b. July 11, 1724; Asahel, b. at Springfield, Oct. 4, 1717; Thankful, b. July 28, 1726.

William, had John, b. at Killingworth, June 16, 1667; John, b. April 10, 1678.

Ashbel, m. Damaris Gilman of Hartford, Jan. 27, 1740.

HOLCOMB, ——, early at Dorchester, where he was made freeman in 1634; came to W. in 1635.

Thomas, m. ——; he d. Sept. 7, 1657; his wid. m. James Enno, 1658. *Children*—Abigail, bap. June (or Jan.), 6, 1638; Joshua,[1] bap. Sept. 27, 1640; Sarah, bap. Aug. 14, 1642; Benajah,[2] b. June 23, 1644; Deborah, b. Oct. 15, 1646; Nathaniel,[3] b. Nov. 4, 1648; Deborah, b. Feb. 15, 1650; Jonathan, b. March 23, 1652; d. Sept. 15, 1656.

Joshua,[1] † m. Ruth Sherwood, June 4, 1663. *Children*—Ruth, b. May 26, 1664; Thomas, b. March 30, 1666; Sarah, b. June 23, 1668.

Sgt. Benajah,[2] m. Sarah Enno, April 11, 1667, who d. April, 1732; he d. Jan. 25, 1736. *Children*—Benajah,[4] b. April 16, 1668; James, b. Oct. 13, 1671; d. Feb. 11, 1687; Sarah, b. Feb. 1, 1673; Ann, b. March 19, 1675; Abigail, b. May 12, 1681; Samuel,[5] b. Nov. 29, 1683; Benjamin, b. June 1, 1689; Deborah, b. Oct. 26, 1690; Joseph,[6] b. Nov. 7, 1686.

Nathaniel,[3] m. Mary Bliss of Springfield, Feb., 1670; lived in Simsbury; which town he represented at general court in 1703–4–5–6, 1720 and 1722; he was a farmer; had Nathaniel,[7] b. Jan. 11, 1673; Mary, b. May 17, 1675.

Benajah, Jr.,[4] m. Martha Winchell of Suffield, May 17, 1705; who d. Sept. 8, 1722; he d. Oct. 30, 1716. *Children*—Martha, b. Sept. 10, 1706; Parnel, b. July 8, 1708; Benajah, b. July 10, 1710.

Corporal Samuel,[5] m. Martha Phelps, Oct. 13, 1709. *Children*—Martha, b. Aug. 6, 1710; Samuel, b. Feb. 16, 1712; Deborah, b. July 20, 1716; Sarah, b. Dec. 24, 1717; Rebecca, b. Aug., 1719; Sophia, b. Jan. 16, 1720; Samuel, b. Jan. 2, 1720 (–1 ?); Martha, b. Nov. 8, 1722.

Joseph,[6] m. Mary Winchell, Nov. 11, 1714. *Children*—Joseph, b. Aug. 5,

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* *Hinman* says this John had John, Thomas, Mary, Joseph, Benjamin and William.

† *Hinman* says he d. in 1690, at Simsbury, and left the following children: Ruth, a. 26; Thomas, a. 24; Sarah, a 22; Elizabeth, a. 20; Joshua, a. 18; Deborah, a. 16; Mary, a, 14; Mindwell, a 12; Hannah, a. 10; Moses, a. 4.

1715; Mary, b. Feb. 2, 1717; Elizabeth, b. May 9, 1722; David, b. Jan. 7, 1723-4; d. April 21, 1724; Martin,[8] b. Nov. 21, 1725.

NATHANIEL, Jr.,[7] m. a Buckley, from Wethersfield, Ct.; lived in Simsbury (that part now Granby), which he represented at gen. ct. in 1748-9-50-1-2 and '53. *Children*—David,[9] Peter, Judah.

MARTIN,[8] had Martin, b. May 27, 1753; Christiana, b. Feb. 17, 1755; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1757; Joseph, b. Jan. 20, 1759; Mary, b. April 12, 1761; Medusa, b. Feb. 17, 1763; Roderic, b. Oct. 21, 1764.

DAVID,[9] m. Mehitable Buttolph of Granby; was a farmer and innkeeper; lived where the Episcopal church now stands, in Granby; had David, Eli, Ezra,[10] Ezekiel, Simeon.

EZRA,[10] m. Phebe Gillet; lived in the north part of Granby, d. in 1811. *Children*—Ezra, Enos, Levi, Alvin,[11] Jesse, Asa, Silas.

ALVIN,[11] m. Mary Mather (a descendant of Richard, of Lyme, Ct.), 1792; he d. in 1858. *Children*—Vincent,[12] b. Feb. 5, 1795; Horace, Alvin, Wm. M.; Julia M., m. John Watrous, of Broome Co., N. Y.

VINCENT,[12] (M. D.), m. Susanna Mills, of Canton, Feb., 1820; lives at West Granville, Mass. *Children*—Hubert V. C. (M. D.), lives at Branford, Ct.; Clifford C. (M. D.), lives at Lee, Mass., and 2 daus.

MATTHEW, m. Lois Drake, Jan. 20, 1729. *Children*—Matthew, b. May 30, 1730; Elijah, b. March 5, 1731-2; Eli, b. Aug. 30, 1734; Lois, b. Oct. 25, 1736; Lydia, b. Feb. 21, 1744-5; Clymena, b. April 13, 1747; John, b. Oct. 5, 1749; Luther, b. Aug. 12, 1752.

ELIJAH (s. of Matthew, above), m. Sarah Ennis, of Hartford, Nov. 28, 1753; d. Feb. 4, 1761. *Children*—Elijah; Sarah Cade, b. May 16, 1762; Elijah, b. June 29, 1764; Eli, b. Aug. 29, 1766; Lois, b. Sept. 4, 1768; Olive, b. Dec. 16, 1770; Zuriah, b. Aug. 13, 1773; Justus, d. March 27, 1773.

SAMUEL, had Deborah, b. April 2, 1741; Benajah, b. July 28, 1743; Samuel, b. Aug. 22, 1746.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Births*—GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. Aug. 13, 1776.

*Marriages*—SAMUEL, m. Julia Griffin, Nov. 3, 1825. HIRAM, m. Maria Latham, March 27, 1827. ELIHU, m. Miriam Phelps, March 22, 1832. MARCUS, m. Maria Barnes, March 18, 1849. DAVID L., m. Catherine M. Lacey, Dec. 31, 1849.

*Deaths*—PHEBE, wife of Samuel, d. Aug. 20, 1750. SAMUEL, (s. of Samuel), d. Oct. 3, 1751. BENAJAH, d. Nov. 1, 1751.

(*Poq. N.*) MARTIN, d. Nov. 19, 1833; a. 48. His wife HANNAH, d. March 22, 1839, a. 50. Their dau., Elizabeth, d. April 10, 1835, a. 6. ANNA J. dau. of Benoni and Ann, d. Aug. 27, 1845, a. 17. JOHN B., d. Oct. 20, 1845, a. 23. His dau. (by wife Catherine) CATHERINE, d. Feb. 28, 1845, a 2. WM. L. (s. of Wm. and Julia, d. Jan. 1, 1831, a. 3. ELIZABETH, d. Sept. 17, 1826, a. 70. MIRIAM, wife of Elihu, d. Oct. 6, 1852, a. 39. CORINTHIA A., dau. of Dryden and Rosanna, d. Sept. 29, 1845, a. 23.

HOLMAN, Samuel, m. Catherine Roberts of Hartford, Jan. 14, 1715–16; he d. Aug. 13, 1722; she d. May 27, 1739. *Children*—Abigail, b. Dec. 1, 1716; Samuel, b. Jan. 10, 1721; Ebenezer, b. April 23, 1727.

Ebenezer (E. W.), m. 1, Ruth Loomis, Nov. 1, 1763; who d. June 17, 1770; m. 2, Rachel Wright, May 1, 1771. *Children*—Rachel, b. Feb. 6, 1772; Ruth, b. Dec. 25, 1773; Samuel, b. Aug. 29, 1776; Ebenezer, b. Dec. 8, 1778; d. March 27, 1780: John, b. July 20, 1783.

HOOKER, Nathaniel, had James, b. Aug. 15, 1742.

Capt. James, m. 1, Hannah (dau. of Alexander) Allin, Jan. 6, 1763; who d. April 19, 1765, a. 22; m. 2, Dolly Goodwin, April 30, 1777; who d. Feb. 9, 1784; m. 3, Mary Chaffee, Nov. 7, 1784; he d.* Dec. 10, 1805. *Children*—Alexander Allin, b. Nov. 30, 1763; d. March 20, 1781; Hannah, b. Sept. 4, 1785; Dolly Goodwin, b. July 30, 1787; Alexander Allin, b. Oct. 30, 1789; James, b. July 12, 1792; Horace, b. July 5, 1794; Mary Chaffee, b. March 31, 1796; Eliza, b. Feb. 10, 1798; Henry Thomas, b. July 13, 1803.

HOPEWELL, Thomas, d. Aug. 17, 1683 (*Hinman* puts him in his Conn. Settlers under date of 1671); he had Sarah, b. July 31, 1658.

HOSFORD (Horsford), William, was at Dorchester in 1630; on town records in 1633; freeman in '34; came to W. early; his wife d. Aug. 26, 1641.

John, m. Phillury Thrall, Nov. 5, 1657; he d. 1683; was a man of considerable wealth, as he left his son William £225; John £121; Timothy £121; Hester, Mary and Sarah £100 each; Samuel and Nath'l £114 each; Obadiah £122, and his wid. £85 of personal estate for life; he d. May, 1698. *Children*—William, b. Oct. 25, 1658; John, b. Oct. 16, 1660; Timothy,[1] b. Oct. 20, 1662; Hester, b. May 27, 1664; Sarah, b. Sept. 27, 1666; Samuel,[2] b. June 2, 1669; Nathaniel,[3] b. Aug. 19, 1671; Mary (or Marcy), b. April 12, 1674; John, b. Sept. 20, 167–; m. Deborah Brown, April 9, 1696, and is probably the same John who d. Nov. 8, 1698; Obadiah,[4] b. Sept. 28, 1677.

Timothy,[1] m. 1, Hannah Palmer, Dec. 5, 1689, who d. Jan. 8, 1701–2; m. 2, Abigail Buckland, Jan. 24, 1706. *Children*—Hannah, b. Oct. 12, 1690; Mary, b. Feb. 15, 1690–1; Timothy, b. Feb. 5, 1692–3; d. Sept. 15, 1701: John, b. June 16, 1699; d. July 18, 1701: Abigail, b. Feb. 28, 1707–8; Timothy, b. Sept. 3, 1709.

* "Died at Windsor, on the 10th inst., after a short and painful illness, James Hooker, Esq., in the 64th year of his age. He was a man whom nature had endowed with brilliant talents. He was easy and sociable in his manners; polite without affectation; the friend and benefactor of the poor, and ready at all times to plead the cause of the oppressed, and to redress the wrongs of the widow and fatherless. Noble and generous in his disposition, he disdained whatever favored of contracted parsimony. He was a firm and liberal supporter of religious institutions, and of whatever was conducive of public utility. To these he devoted much of his time without pecuniary reward, and cheerfully aided them by liberal donations. In his family he was an affectionate husband, and a kind and tender parent; and in all his professions a sincere friend. In his death the public are deprived of a great benefactor, the rich and poor mourn, but to his afflicted widow and eight children the loss is irreparable."—*Conn Courant, Dec.* 18, 1805.

SAMUEL,[2] m. 1, Mary Palmer, April 4, 1690, who d. May 9, 1715; he m. 2, Elizabeth Brown of Colchester, April 17, 1717. *Children*—William, b. June 24, 1692; d. April 13, 1715: Benjamin, b. Jan. 1, 1700–1;* Martha, b. Sept. 6, 1708; Samuel, b. Jan. 11, 1717–18; Jesse, b. May 24, 1719; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 8, 1721.

NATHANIEL,[3] m. Mary Phelps, April 19, 1700; Sarah, b. April 3, 1701; d. Dec. 18, 1705; Ann, b. Aug. 3, 1702; d. Oct. 28, 1702: John, b. Oct. 3, 1703; Sarah, b. July 11, 1706; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 31, 1708; Mary, b. Aug. 8, 1710; William, b. March 26, 1715; Isaac, b. Feb. 4, 1717.

OBADIAH,[4] m. Mindwell Phelps, May 4, 1705; had Ann, b. Feb. 23, 1705; Jesse, m. Elizabeth Alford, Oct. 11, 1747.

JESSE, had Jesse, b. Feb. 20, 1747.

*Deaths.*—MARTHA, of Samuel, d. Dec. 6, 1707.

HOSKINS. The *Hist. of Dorchester* says that "JOHN came to Dorchester in 1630, and was made freeman in 1631; he appears to have been past the middle age of life on his arrival, and was denominated *Goodman;* he removed to Windsor; as he is called John Hoskins, Senior, it is presumed he had a son John; he was a committee man to the general court, in 1637; he d. 1648.

ANTHONY (probably son of John, sen.), m. Mary ——; he d. in 1706–7; a farmer; he lived with his son John at time of his decease, to whom he gave £20; gave land at Simsbury to Robert, and land at Greenfield to Anthony; his estate was £984. *Children*—Isabel, b. May 16, 1657; John,[1] b. Oct. 14, 1659; Robert,[2] b. June 6, 1662; Anthony,[3] b. March 19, 1663-4; Grace, b. July 26, 1666; m. —— Eggleston: Rebecca, b. Dec. 3, 1668; d. Oct. 1673: Jane, b. April 30, 1671; m. —— Alford; Thomas,[4] b. March 14, 1772; Joseph, b. Feb. 28, 1674.

JOHN,[1] m. Deborah Denslow, Jan. 27, 1677; had Deborah, b. June 9, 1679; Elizabeth.

ROBERT,[2] m Mary Gillet, Oct. 27, 1686; went to Simsbury; had Robert, b. Nov. 7, 1686; d. July 20, 1687: Hannah, b. Feb. 13, 1726.

THOMAS,[3] † m. Elizabeth Mills, Feb. 23, 1698–9; had Thomas, b. July 1, 1703.

ANTHONY, Jr.,[4] had Anthony, b. Sept. 1, 1687; d. Oct. 6, 1687: Noah, b. August 29, 1688; Hannah, b. Jan. 19, 1690; Mabel, b. May 11, 1692; Anthony,[5] b. Jan. 19, 1692; Zebulon,[6] b. May 6, 1696; Anne, b. Aug. 1, 1699; Constant, b. Jan. 1, 1703–4; Alexander,[7] b. March 3, 1705; Sarah, b. Dec. 10, 1707; Jane, b. Feb. 18, 1708; Joseph[8] and Benjamin, b. 4th and 5th of May, 1710.

ANTHONY, Jr.,[5] m. Mary Gillet, Dec. 23, 1725. *Children*—Noah, b. Dec. 9, 1726; Asa, b. May 4, 1728; Anthony, b. April 12, 1731.

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* A Benjamin of W., after 1717, settled at Litchfield.

† This may be the same THOMAS, who lost a son Thomas, who d. Aug. 2, 1713, and m. 2, Eleanor Warner of Suffield, June 28, 1719, who d. March 17, 1722–3; and THOMAS, b. Sept. 3, 1719; was perhaps their son. THOMAS (probably), m. 3, Lydia Loomis, Dec. 17, 1729, and had Daniel, b. Oct. 27, 1731; Lydia, b. Dec. 8, 1734; Elizabeth, b. July 7, 1736. THOMAS (probably the father), d. Aug. 1, 1737,

ZEBULON,[6] m. Lois Moore of Simsbury, Aug. 1, 1727, who d. Oct. 31, 1754, a. 50. *Children*—Zebulon,[9] b. March 5, 1727–8; Elijah, b. July 22, 1830; Lois, b. May 22, 1732; Abel,[10] b. June 28, 1734.

ALEXANDER,[7] had Mindwell, b. Dec. 29, 1732; Eunice, b. Sept. 14, 1734; Jemima, b. April 1, 1736; d. Feb. 9, 1757, in 21st yr.: Mabel, b. Dec. 5, 1737; Alexander, b. Aug. 25, 1739; Mindwell, b. Jan. 1, 1742; Timothy, b. Dec. 21, 1744; Eunice, b. Jan. 14, 1746; Hannah, b. Feb. 7, 1748.

JOSEPH,[8] m. Mary Loomis, Jan. 10, 1734–5; had Mary, b. Dec. 9, 1734.

ZEBULON,[9] had Zebulon, b. Oct. 17, 1758; Alfred, b. Nov. 2, 1761.

ABEL,[10] m. Elizabeth Egleston, March 22, 1759. *Children*—Asa, b. May 16, 1760; Pure, b. Dec. 4, 1761; Nathan, b. March 13, 1764; Abel, b. Jan. 12, 1766; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1768; Anna, b. April 9, 1770; Abiah, b. Sept. 21, 1772; d. June 30, 1775; Henry, b. March 13, 1775.

JOHN,* had Susannah, b. Aug. 22, 1682; John, b. June 13, 1688; Thomas, b. May 21, 1693; John, b. Dec. 5, 1701; Caleb, b. Jan. 1, 1703–4; Mary b. April 12, 1707.

JOHN, m. wid. Elizabeth Filley, May 27, 1708; who d. May 9, 1719.

JOHN (s. of Thomas), had Abigail, b. May 23, 1710; Thankful, b. May 25, 1711; Margaret, b. May 10, 1712.

JOHN, Jr., had John, b. Oct. 22, 1713.

JOHN, 3d, had Ann, b. Dec. 8, 1743; Naime, b. July 22, 1745; George, b.

JOHN, m. Thankfull Evins, June 15, 1735. *Children*—John, b. March 18, 1735–6; Thomas, b. Sept. 8, 1737; Chloe, b. March 5, 1739.
Feb. 9, 1758.

JOHN (perhaps the above), had John, b. May 5, 1740; David, b. May 24, 1741; Simeon, b. Jan. 1, 1742.

JOHN, had David, b. June 22, 1747; Eli, b. Nov. 24, 1750; Daniel, b. Sept. 6, 1744; Mary, b. Jan. 31, 1746; Ezekiel, b. Jan. 3, 1748; Catharine, b. Sept. 16, 1750; Benjamin, b. Dec. 7, 1752; Benjamin, b. Dec. 25, 1753; Jerusha, b. Dec. 4, 1755.

DANIEL, had Mary, b. July 2, 1770.

THOMAS, m. Margaret Filley, April 15, 1760; had Elijah, b. July 20, 1760; Jonah, b. Sept. 23, 1761: Margaret, b. Dec. 28, 1762; Moses, b. Sept. 28, 1764.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages*—JOHN, m. Catherine Veits of Simsbury, Aug. 17, 1737. JOHN, 3d, m. Jerusha Gillett, June 10, 1755. ELI, m. Martha Clark, Aug. 13, 1772; had Eli, b. Jan. 25, 1773. HORACE B., m. Fidelia H. Holcomb, Dec. 13, 1841. CALVIN W., m. Mary A. Davy, Sept. 5, 1847. HENRY H., m. Fidelia Skinner, Sept. 28, 1834. ERASTUS of Bennington, N. Y., m. Louise Allyn, Sept. 10, 1835.

*Deaths.*—MARY (dau. of John, sen.), d. Nov. 19, 1727. JOHN, sen., d. Feb. 21, 1733. CALEB, d. March 10, 1758.

*We freely confess ourselves unable, without further information than we now possess, to arrange these *Johns* and their families. We therefore present them as we find them on record.

HOSMER, Joseph (S. W.), m. three wives. *By 1st wife*, he had Prosper, who d. inf.; Prosper, who m. Hannah Johnson; Sally, who m. Sam. Bancroft; Jerusha. *By 2d wife*—Robert, who d. 1813, a. 27. *By 3d wife*—Betsy, who m. Nathaniel Wales; Thaddeus, m. Julia Ann Fitch, who d. 1818, a. 26, leaving three children: Horace; George, b. 1797, d. 1809; Miriam, m. Harvey Grant. Joseph's wife, Jerusha, d. Sept. 3, 1784, in 32d year; his next wife, Betty, d. Feb. 10, 1786, in 24th year.

Horace (s. of above), m. a Grant. *Children*—Elizabeth, m. Rev. Moses Palmer; d. 1841, a. 21: Georgs, m. Harriet Parker; Martha Newberry, m. William Lord; Arthur, m. Charlotte Elmer; Edward, m. Elizabeth Hine; James, Charles.

Betty, wife of John, d. Feb. 10, 1786, in 24th year (*E. W. O.*).

HOWARD (originally Hayward, Howart), Robert,* a miller; juror in 1643 and '49; on land record in 1646; m. Lydia ——; he d. Aug. 23, 1684. *Children*—Sarah, b. Jan. 1, 1644; Taphath,† b. Jan. 1, 1646; Rebecca, b. Aug. 17, 1648; Hester, b. June 8, 1651; d. Dec. 5, 1657: Lydia, b. June 13, 1655; Ephraim, b. Jan 11, 1656; m. Abigail Nuberry, Jan. 8, 1684; d. (so says *Hinman*) in 1690; had a son Azer, a. 4, and a dau., a. 2.

Robert, son of Ephraim (according to *W. Rec.*), d. Nov. 9, 1685.

Thomas, had Eleazer, d. Oct. 28, 1775; Reuben, b. Sept. 8, 1767; Thomas, b. May 24, 1770; Eleazer, b. Aug. 5, 1772.

Nathaniel, m. Ann Watson, of E. W., April 26, 1776; she d. July 15, 1787. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. April 26, 1777; John, b. May 29, 1779; d. March 25, 1819: William, b. July 6, 1781; Anne, b. June 4, 1785; George, b. Jan. 23, 1787.

Nathaniel, m. Nancy Vibbert of Hartford, Nov. 30, 1800. *Children*—Ann Watson, b. Dec. 7, 1801; Mary, b. Oct. 14, 1805; Nathaniel, b. Aug. 7, 1807; d. at St. Lucia, Feb. 16, 1809.

William, m. Lucy Ellsworth, April 8, 1805; had William, b. April 4, 1808; Nathaniel, b. July 6, 1813; Lucy Ann, b. Oct. 12, 1815; d. Nov. 4, 1816.

William E., m. 1, Lucy ——; —— d. March 28, 1828; m. 2, Abigail E. Allyn, May 17, 1831; who d. Sept. 10, 1845, a. 58. *Children*—Lucy Ann, b. Jan. 10, 1831; Abigail, b. April 10, 1835; d. April 28, 1840: Elizabeth, b. March 1, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George, m. Sarah Trumbull, May 28, 1810, who d. at Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1839. Jedia, b. March 11, 1811. Mary Ann, b. Nov. 5, 1814. Sarah Harper, b. May 30, 1819. George, b. Nov. 15, 1819; d. March 20, 1819? Nathaniel, d. June 3, 1819. Mrs. Ann, d. July 14, 1833; had Nathaniel, d. Jan. 17, 1809; Mary, d. Oct. 14, 1806 (*both children of Nathaniel*,

* A Robert Howard was a practicing (although probably not an educated) physician, in W., about 1678.—No. xxix *Col. Doc.*, Sec'y's Office State of New York.

† The list of children from *Old Ch. Rec.*, but on *Windsor Rec.* this name is *Tophat*, a dau.

jr.) NATHANIEL, m. Sarah H. Blackmer of Springfield, Sept. 24, 1835. WILLIAM, m. Abigail Drake, Nov. 15, 1829.

HOYT (Hoit, Hoyte, Hoite) SIMON, the first of the name in New England. His name occurs in *Drake's Hist. of Boston* (p. 57) among those "known to have been in Salem, and about the north side of Mass. Bay, before and in the year 1629." He was among the *first* Mass. freemen, made so May 18, 1631; and is mentioned at Dorchester in 1633. According to the *Hist. of Dorchester*, was probably there as early as 1630. In 1633, owned planting land and house lot at Scituate; 1635, he and his wife joined the Church at S.; before 1636, had sold his house and lot to Mr. Bower, and all traces of him are lost. Probably went to Windsor in the *first*, or one of the first companies; although *Hinman* puts him down as one of the party who came to W. in 1639 with Rev. Mr. Huit.* At the Particular Court, May 7, 1640, "Simon Hoyette and his family are to be freed fro' watch and ward until there be further order taken by the Courte." He had four score acres of land, granted by the Plantation, Feb. 28, 1640. The *Old Ch. Rec.* gives two children to him. His son, Benjamin, at W., Feb. 2, 1644. He (Simon) had a house lot granted to him, by Fairfield, of 2½ acres, in March., 1649, and purchased other lots there in 1649. There may have been a Simon, and some of the foregoing records may possibly relate to him; but it seems probable that all the earlier records must refer to one individual.

NICHOLAS, of W. (perhaps son of Simon) m. Susanna Joyse, June 2 (on *Old Ch. Rec.* July 12), 1646; he d. July 4, 1655 (she had a dau., Abigail, by her first husband, b. 1645). Nicholas' estate amounted to £148 10*s* 1*d*; inventory, dated July 30, 1655. His son Samuel sold his father's residence and land to Samuel Gibbs of W., Nov. 16, 1668. *Children*—Samuel, b. May 1, 1647; Jonathan, b. June 7, 1649; David, b. April 22, 1651; Daniel, b. April 10, 1653; d. July 15.

WALTER, of W. (perhaps son of Simon), 1640, had 3 children; one of whom, John, was b. July 13, 1644; went to Fairfield Co.; was an early settler at Norwalk, Ct.; he was fence viewer in 1655; deputy to court in 1658–9 and '61; confirmed as sergeant of Norwalk Company, by the court, May, 1659; deputy again in 1667; chosen to beat the drum, 1670; a proprietor of of N. in 1685; confirmed by general court.

THOMAS, of W., settled at Stamford, 1662.

HUBBARD, Lieut. JOHN (son of Samuel of Hartford), b. about 1691; and about 1721, settled on the east side of the Talcott Mountains, in the town of Simsbury (in the part annexed to Bloomfield in 1843), and removed to W., now Bloomfield, in or about the year 1740; the dwelling which he occupied is now standing, and has remained in the possession of his descendants to the present day; he d. Feb. 14, 1775, in 84th yr.; his wife Agnes, d. April 11, 1773, in 85th yr. *Children*—John, jr.; Nathaniel,[2] b. 1724; and 5 daus.

JOHN, Jr.,[1] had Hannah, b. Nov. 16, 1746; John, b. Dec. 28, 1748; Timothy, b. Dec. 5, 1750.

* *Hinman's Hist.* (p. 11, smaller edition).

NATHANIEL,[2] m. Mary Cadwell of West Hartford; he d. Nov. 16, 1773, in 50th yr.; she d. April 25, 1804, in 73d yr. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. Oct. 24, 1750; Asa,[3] b. March 16, 1753; Mary, b. Aug. 17, 1755; Abigail, b. Sept. 24, 1758; Agnes, b. July 9, 1752; Deidamia, b. April 17, 1754; Joab, b. Aug. 16, 1758; Oliver, b. April 16, 1761.

ASA,[3] m. Submit Bishop of W., Nov. 20, 1776; he d. April 13, 1843, a. 90; had 5 sons and 5 daus; two of the latter are still living, viz; Submit, the wid. of the late Dea. Amos Gillette; and Hannah, wid. of Thomas Barber of Bloomfield.

BENONI (son of above), b. April 2, 1783; m. Abigail Francis of Wethersfield, Oct. 19, 1813. *Children*—Freeman, b. March 1, 1818; Henry, b. May 24, 1820; dau. m. H. C. Goodrich of Augusta, Ga.; dau. m. Benj. Veits of East Granby, Ct.

HENRY (son of Benoni), m. June 29, 1846; resides in California; has two children; the eldest, Henry, b. May 23, 1848.

*Marriages.*—FREDERICK, m. —— Brown, Sept. 12, 1820. HECTOR, m. Eliza Wilson, March 4, 1822. JOAB, m. Almira Whitney of Hartford, May 9, 1822. JEREMIAH, m. Abigail Drown, March 2, 1832. JOAB, m. Fidelia Cadwell, May 18, 1831; Trumble, m. Julia Ann Mills, May 12, 1831. NATHANIEL, m. Sarah Hubbard, Aug. 27, 1828.

*Deaths* (*E. W.*) (*Sc.*).—ANNA, wife of Daniel, d. Oct. 29, 1829, a. 44.

HUIT, Rev. EPHRAIM (see p. 46 and 51); he d. Sept. 4, 1644; left a wid. and four daus., Susanna, Mercy, Lydia, and Mary; bap. Aug. 2, 1640; a son d. before his father. Rev. Ephraim's will can be found in *Trumbull's Col. Rec. of Conn.*, vol. I, appendix.



1642.

"Mr. Huit d. March 8, 1660; buried the 9th day, having lived 21 years in this land." This is very plain in the Record, *Mr.*; the *Old Ch. Rec.*, however, does not mention any such death in 1660, but mentions Mrs. Huit's death in 1661; probably the wid. of Rev. Ephraim, and the date, probably, should read March, 1660–1.

HULL, GEORGE; among the first comers and grantees at Dorchester; one of the first deputies, with Stoughton and Phelps, and selectmen in 1635; moved to Conn. in 1637; settled at W.; surveyed Wethersfield in 1636; deputy in 1639; frequently a magistrate, and member of general court; was granted a monopoly of the beaver trade on the Conn. River; a man of worth and distinction.

JOSIAH, m. Elizabeth Loomis, May 20, 1641; went to Fairfield, Ct., where he was made free in 1662. *Children*—John, b. Dec. 17, 1644; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 18, 1646; Mary, bap. Oct. 8, 1648: Martha, b. June 10, 1650; Joseph, b. Aug. 15, 1652; Sarah, b. Aug. 9, 1654; Naomi, b. Feb. 17, 1656; Rebecca, b. Aug. 10, 1659; George, b. April 28 (bap. May 4), 1662; Thomas, bap. July 30, 1665; "b. nine weeks before at Homanosset."

*Deaths* (*E. W.*) (*Sc.*) GEO. POTWINE (s. of Geo. and Ruth), d. Jan. 23, 1819

in 9th year. LATHAM (s. of same), d. a. 4 yr. ELIZABETH (dau. of same), d. Oct. 11, 1832, a. 19. RALZAMAN (of same), d. Jan. 11, 1835, a. 19. GEORGE W. (of same), d. Nov. 11, 1843, a. 24. (*K. M.*)—RUTH (the mother), d. March 18, 1856, a. 72.

HURLBURT, WILLIAM, from Dorchester, early at W. 1640; resided within or near the Palizado (*Hinman*).

EBENEZER, m. Hannah Winchell, May 11, 1710.

JOSIAH, had Elizabeth, b. Jan. 6, 1747; Josiah, b. Jan. 17, 1749-50.

HUMPHREY, MICHAEL, m. Priscilla Grant, Oct. 14, 1647. *Children*—John, b. June 7, 1650; Mary, b. Oct. 24, 1653; Samuel, b. May 15, 1656; Sarah, b. March 6, 1658; Martha, b. Oct. 5, 1663; Abigail, b. March 23, 1665; Hannah, b. Oct. 21, 1669.

THOMAS, had Anna, b. Feb. 26, 1736; Abigail, b. Dec. 12, 1738; Abijah, b. Aug. 23, 1740; Mary, b. Dec. 13, 1743; Lucy, b. Aug. 13, 1746; Josiah, b. July 12, 1749; Daniel, b. Nov. 13, 1754; Susanna.

PETER, had Daniel, b. Aug. 12, 1797.

ABIGAIL (dau. of Thomas), d. Sept. 20, 1736.

BENAJAH, m. Olive Goodwin, May 4, 1831.

The above is all that *W. Rec.* give of this name. Michael Humphrey went to Simsbury, and his descendants are yet very numerous in Simsbury, Canton, Granby, &c. *Abiel Brown's Gen. Sketches of Canton* (p. 73-85), contains the record of a large number of families of this name.

The following record of the descendants of ROSWELL (p. 81 of the above work), son of WILLIAM H., who was son of SAMUEL, 3d, who was probably son of SAMUEL, 2d, who was son of SAMUEL, who was son of MICHAEL, the emigrant, has been furnished by Mr. Geo. W. Seward of Florida, N. Y., and is published as a contribution to the HUMPHREY family—a family well worthy of being *written up* by some competent hand.

ROSWELL, removed with his family from Canton, Conn., in Dec., 1813, to the town of Caroline, Tompkins County, N. Y.; he was among the early settlers; was a man of eminent piety, strongly attached to the Congregational Church; was a member of the first church in that region, and his descendants are still of the same communion; he m. Elizabeth Seymour of Litchfield County, Conn.; b. 1768: d. 1841; he d. 1838. *Children*—Roswell 2d,[1] b. 1789; Elizabeth, b. 1791; m. 1811, Luman Case of Canton, Conn.; removed to Tompkins County, N. Y., 1812, and 1832 removed to Tazewell County, Ill.; she d. in 1844; had 11 children: Susan, b. 1793; m. William Leet, Tioga County, N. Y.; has 4 children: Hiram,[2] b. 1797; Lucius,[3] b. July 2, 1799; Luke,[4] b. 1801; Maria, b. 1804; m. Aaron Curtis of Wooster, Mass.; resides in Tioga County, N. Y.; has Miles Seymour, b. 1806; d. 1827: Erastus Ellsworth,[5] b. Jan. 5, 1808; Mary Ann, b. 1811; d. 1855.

ROSWELL, 2d,[1] removed with his family from Caroline, N. Y., to Milan, Erie

County, Ohio, in 1833; m. Elmira Gleason of Canton, Conn., 1811. *Children*—Jason Humphrey; Eliza; Roswell Henry, m. Jerusha Taylor; Elmira, Hiram, Orson, Laura Abigail, William, Laura.

Hiram,2 m. Huldah Jenks of Tioga County, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1857; b. July 25, 1799. *Children*—George W., b. June 18, 1828; m. Miriam Moore, Jan. 8, 1851: Hillman Seymour, b. Sept. 22, 1830; d. 1832: Emily Amelia, b. May 3, 1833; m. Eleazer Goodrich, Dec. 12, 1855; a son, Charles: William Henry, b. Jan. 3, 1836; m. Hannah Jacobs, Jan. 1, 1858; a son, Sabin Jenks: Edward Le Roy, b. April 22, 1838; m. Netty Smith, Jan. 1, 1858; one son, Edward Edwin: Clarissa C. (an adopted daughter), b. Sept. 1, 1820; m. Lebbeus Wilbur; 2 children, dec.

Lucus,3 was b. July 2, 1799; moved with his father to New York, in 1820: m. Caroline Woodruff, b. 1801, d. in six weeks after marriage; Oct., 1821, m. Lydia Cowles Chadsey, b. in Canton, Ct., May, 1802, and d. Oct. 11, 1840; in April, 1841, m. Eliza Maria Bell, b. August, 1803; resides in Candor, Tioga County, N. Y. *Children by 2d wife*—Adaline Amelia, b. Dec. 8, 1822; m. Frederick C. Gridley July 8, 1841; resides in Hudson, Wis.; 2 children, Charles Humphrey and Harriet Eliza, both d.: Julia Caroline, b. Feb. 11, 1824; m. Geo. W. Sward, of Florida, Orange County, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1852; has Charles Humphrey, b. Sept. 21, 1853; Julia Humphrey, Mary Jennings, twins, b. June 22, 1857; Jane Amanda, b. March 24, 1826; teaching at Stillwater, Minn.: Hector Seymour, b. Jan., 1828; m. Helen J. Fox of Napierville, Ill.: editor of *Free Press*, Oswego, Ill.; has Julia Seward, Frederick Gridley: Herman Loire, b. March, 1830; attorney, Hudson, Wis.; m. Jennie A. Cross, July, 1855; a son, Henry: Lucius Arnold, b. July, 1832; m. Louisa G. Lyons of Ithaca, N. Y.; resides at Byron, N. Y.: Arthur Littleton, b. July, 1830; William Henry, b. Sept. 5, 1840. *Children by 3d wife*—Joseph Bell, b. Feb., 1842; d. Oct., 1843: Charles Frederick, b. Sept., 1843; Joseph Bell, b. April, 1845; Rachel Louisa, b. March, 1847.

Luke,4 m. Eliza Bishop, and removed in 1836 to Tazewell County, Ill. *Children*—Susan, m. Isrut Hicks; daughter: Miles Seymour; Elizabeth, m. Watson Lockwood; Ann Eliza, m. John Cornwil; daughter: Mary, Martha, twins; Stephen Decatur; Sarah Jane; William Henry.

Erastus Ellsworth,5 b. Jan. 5, 1808, in Canton, Conn.; m. Dec., 1829, Anna Watkins of Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y. *Children*—Laura Jane, b. March 12, 1832; m. Oct., 1853, Morris Mason of Owego, N. Y.: Frances Louisa, b. March 8, 1836; m. Feb., 1856, Albert Jenks; Elizabeth Gertrude, b. April 5, 1839; m. Victor Reed, Jan., 1858: Virginia Victoria, b. Sept. 27, 1852.

HUNTINGDON, Thomas. *Hinman* says he is first found on W. land records in 1656; that he was the first of the name in the colony, and moved to Saybrook, and thence to Norwich.

Christopher, had Ruth, b. April 13, 1653.

Rev. Mr. NATHANIEL, had Nathaniel, b. Sept. 20, 1751; Jerusha, b. April 30, 1753; Eunice, b. Oct. 5, 1754; Eunice, b. March 17, 1754–5.

HUTCHINSON, Mrs. ANN, d. Nov. 11, 1746.

HYDE (Hide), HUMPHREY, on land record of W., 1640.

MATTHEW, had Ann, b. March 9, 1761: Louisa, b. Feb. 24, 1763; Christopher, b. March 20, 1767; Daniel, b. Dec. 11, 1770; Gustavus, d. Aug. 17, 1775: Allen, b. April 5, 1773; Chloe, b. April 15, 1775; d. June 17, 1776: Chloe, b. June 30, 1778.

URIAH, had Elizabeth, b. Jan. 14, 1772; Eunice, b. March 27, 1774.

WILLIAM, had Robert, b. Aug. 3, 1768.

INGERSOLL, DOROTHY, who m. Mr. Phelps of W., 1676; HANNAH, who m. Mr. Kelsey, 1676, and MARGERY, unmarried, are supposed by *Hinman* to have resided at W.

JEFFERY, GEORGE, had Mary, b. June 12, 1669; Hannah, b. Aug. 23, 1671; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 24, 1675.

JENKS (Warehouse Pt., E. W.), CHARLES, m. Martha Mowry, of Smithfield, R. I., Jan. 22, 1797: Elisha M., b. Oct. 21, 1797; Almira, b. May 10, 1799; Harriet, b. May 24, 1801; Charles Whipple, b. Oct. 21, 1805; Martha Ann, b. May 19, 1810; Elsa Maria, b. Oct. 2, 1812.

JEWETT, DAVID, had Ira, b. March 1, 1780; Ira James, b. April 30, 1794.

JOHNSON, (Jonson), RICHARD d. Aug. 3, 1687.

EBENEZER, grad. at Dartmouth Coll., 1778; *Jno. Farmer* says, "he was a native of Ellington, Ct.; taught school a number of years, and removed to the west."

*Deaths* (*E. W.*).—JOHN, d. Dec. 10, 1815, a. 51. SAMUEL, d. Dec. 19, 1816, a. 63; his wife MARGARET, d. April 6, 1855, a. 91.

(*I.*)—SALOME, d. March 3, 1856, a. 64.

*Marriages.*—HENRY, m. Electa Grant, Oct. 15, 1820. JOHN, m. Abigail Skinner, Nov. 12, 1823.

JONES, DAVID, had Keziah, b. Dec. 20, 1782.

JOYS (Joyse, Joice), WILLIAM, had Abigail, b. Jan. 31, 1644;

WILLIAM, had Esther, b. Oct. 22, 1758.

KELSEY (Kelsy, Kelsie), WILLIAM (according to *Hinman*), was in the colony as early as 1639, at Hartford.

STEPHEN, see *Hinman*, p. 151.

WILLIAM of W., m. Abigail Whitcomb of W., March 23, 1694–5; he d. Nov. 8, 1698. *Children*—Abigail, b. Dec. 10, 1694–5; Joanna, b. Nov. 14, 1696; Ruth, b. Jan. 16, 1698; d. May 9, 1700.

MARK, m. Rebecca Hoskins, March 8, 1658–9, who d. Aug. 28, 1683; he m. 2, Abigail Atwood, Dec. 26, 1683, who d. March 28, 1713. *Children*—Rebecca, b. Jan. 2, 1659: John, who d. June 18, 1685.

THOMAS, d. May 9, 1715; he had Thomas, b. July 10, 1701; Ruth, b. Jan.

10, 1704–5; Hannah, b. June 6, 1707; Rebecca, b. Jan. 10, 1709; Mabel, b. June 7, 1712.

THOMAS (son of above), m. Hannah Douglas of New London, Dec. 11, 1723. *Children*—Ruth, b. Jan. 3, 1724–5; Hannah, b. Sept. 27, 1726; Thomas, b. Nov. 6, 1729.

*Deaths.*—RUTH, d. Jan 1, 1724–5. Wid. ELIZABETH, d. Jan. 31, 1725–6.

KENNEDY (Kennardy), THOMAS, had Margaret, b. Nov. 15, 1740.

GEORGE, had Thomas, b. Feb. 23, 1742; Andrew, b. Jan. 2, 1745.

KIBBY (Kibbe), E. W. (this is an Enfield name). PHILIP, had Pericea, b. June 19, 1787.

KIMBALL, ANDREW, had Luke, b. Sept. 7, 1757; Daniel, b. April 4, 1755; Joseph and Benjamin, b. Aug. 1761.

KING, EDWARD, an Irishman, and always so mentioned on the records, resided in (E.) W., near the Podunk or East Hartford line.

EDWARD of W. (supposed s. of John of Hartford see p. 280, *Hinman*); d. 1700; he left a will so badly defaced and torn, and having one dau. not mentioned in it, that the court refused to accept it; his dau. Mary m. a Hillyer, and another dau. Sarah m. a Cady; both resided on Long Island. SARAH, wid. of Capt. John of Northampton, d. at W., 1705.

ZEBULON, m. Keziah Loomis, Dec. 8, 1743. *Children*—Jerusha, b. Dec. 9, 1747; Alexander, b. Dec. 6, 1749; Caroline, b. March 6, 1752; Tryphena, b. Jan. 29, 1754.

TIMOTHY, m. Sarah Fitch, April 19, 1763. *Children*—George, b. Jan. 25, 1754; Timothy, b. Oct. 14, 1755; d. June 17, 1758: Reuben, b. May 8, 1758; Sarah, b. June 17, 1760; Roswell, b. May 3, 1765; Timothy, d. Sept. 8, 1765; Thomas, b. Sept. 18, 1770.

TITUS, m. Mindwell Loomis, June 5, 1761. *Children*—Theodore, b. Aug. 5, 1762; Augustus, b. July 18, 1764; Huldah, b. Aug. 6, 1766.

RODERICK, m. Sally Newberry, April 20, 1790. *Children*—Harriet, b. Oct. 12, 1814; Henry, b. Nov. 18, 1816; m. Elizabeth Stoughton; Edward, b. Oct. 18, 1818; Harriet Ellsworth, b. Aug. 6, 1820, m. Enoch Porter; John, b. Nov. 24, 1822; m. Julia Keene: Emily, b. Dec. 4, 1824; m. a Farnham: Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1827; m. Jas. T. Porter; Sarah Sophia, b. Aug. 5, 1833.

OLCOTT, m. Laura Sadd; had Cornelia, Frederick, Catharine, Celia.

KINGSLEY, STEPHEN and Rebecca, had William, who d. Jan. 18, 1792, a. 18 days; William, who d. Nov. 6, 1793, in 22d yr.

KINSLEY, BETHUEL (of Rhode Island), b. April 10, 1783; lived in Montague, Mass.; came to E. W. (*Sc.*), where he m. 1, Chloe (dau. of Nathaniel) Allen, who d. Sept. 3, 1811, a. 24; he m. 2, Tryphena (dau. of Capt. Asahel and Tryphena) Stiles; he d. Dec. 17, 1846, a. 63 yrs. 8 mos.; his widow lives at Broad Brook, E. W. *Child by 1st wife*—Henry A., d. July 27, 1811, a. 8 mos. *Children by 2d wife*—Charlotte Maria, b. Oct. 30, 1813; Henry

Stiles, b. Aug. 3, 1815; Sarah Howard, b. Sept. 4, 1817; Harriet Tryphena, b. Nov. 13, 1819; Caroline Eliza, b. Oct. 11, 1821; Jane Mellona, b. April 20, 1823; d. Sept. 12, 1827, a. 4 yrs. 5 mos.: Fanny Melissa, b. April 30, 1825; Emeline Matilda, b. March 30, 1827; d. Sept. 24, 1847, a. 20½ yrs.: Helen Minerva, b. Feb. 18, 1832.

Henry (s. of above), m. Lucretia (dau. of Russell and Martha) Abbe, June 1, 1841; lives at Broad Brook, E. W. *Children*—Rosalie Maria, b. April 8, 1844; Ellen Cornelia, b. March 14, 1846.

LADD, Jesse (E. W.), m. Ann Pengry (?), Nov. 26, 1761. *Children*—Chloe, b. Jan. 23, 1763; Eunice, b. April 1, 1765; Jesse, b. May 13, 1768; William, b. Feb. 15, 1770; Daniel, b. March 5, 1772; Elias, b. Sept. 1, 1776.

Moses, had Lucy, b. April 21, 1771; Orrin, b. April 13, 1773.

Elisha (E. W.), m. Tabitha Strong, May 23, 1776; had Eunice, b. Feb. 22, 1777; Clarissa, b. Oct. 31, 1778; Elisha, b. Oct. 24, 1780.

Ephraim had Nancy, b. Aug. 5, 1776; Rexa, b. Dec. 23, 1777; Horatio, b. Jan. 21, 1780; Charles Warner, b. Sept. 5, 1781.

LAMBERTON, Obed, m. Elizabeth Taylor, Aug. 27, 1747; had Obed, b. Nov. 2, 1747; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 14, 1749.

Jedidiah, had Sybil, b. Nov. 19, 1749.

William, m. Arelia Skinner, Aug. 5, 1822.

LATTEMORE (Lattimore, Latimer), Bezaleel, had Elizabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1755; George, b. Nov. 15, 1757; Aholiah, b. Sept. 1, 1762; Christian, b. June 19, 1760; William, b. Sept. 30, 1773.

Ebenezer (s. of Bezaleel), d. Oct 8, 1762.

*Marriages.*—Ebenezer, Jr., m. Laura Mills, Jan. 19, 1825. Elihu, Jr., m. Tryphena Roberts, Oct. 17, 1834. George, m. Eunice Rowland, Nov. 16, 1826. Elizur, m. Betsy McLean, Nov. 15, 1830. Harry, m. Almira Weston, April 11, 1831.

LAW (E. W.), Samuel, had Samuel, b. May 30, 1778.

LEE, Oliver, had Abigail, b. Feb. 23, 1770; Josiah, b. Dec. 7, 1772; Lemuel, b. July 23, 1774; Anna Sarah, b. May 30, 1777; Oliver, b. April 15, 1778.

LEWIS, John, d. April 22, 1713; had John, b. Feb. 24, 1675; Elizabeth, b. March 6, 1681; Sarah, b. March 6, 1683–4; John, b. Feb. 1, 1693–4.

LITTLE, Thomas, had Mary, b. Feb. 28, 1724; Thomas, b. Jan. 28, 1726; Mary, b. May 14, 1728.

Horace B., m. Mary C. Hawley, Nov. 25, 1846.

## LOOMIS (LOMYS),

JOSEPH, Sen., from Bristol, England, or its vicinity, first appears in W. subsequent to 1639; whether he came to New England earlier than this is not known. This name does not appear at Dorchester, and the *Old Church Record* gives the date of his son John's admission to the Windsor church, as October 11, 1640. It is possible that he may have been a member of the company which accompanied Mr. Huit in 1639. He was accompanied by a wife, and the following *children*, all born in England: John;[1] Joseph, jr.;[2] Thomas;[3] Nathaniel;[4] Samuel;[5] Elizabeth, m. Josiah Hull, May, 1641, and moved to Killingworth; Joseph, sen., d. 1658; his wife d. Aug., 1652, had eleven children.

Dea. JOHN,[1] m. Elizabeth (dau. of Thomas) Scot of Hartford, Feb. 6, 1648; he d. Sept. 2, 1688, a. 66; she d. May 7, 1696. *Children*—John,[6] b. Nov. 9, 1649; Joseph,[7] b. Nov. 7, 1651; Thomas, b. Dec. 3, 1653; perhaps is the one who m. Sarah (sister of Capt. Daniel) White of Hatfield, March 31, 1680; he d. Aug. 12, 1688. *Children*—John, b. Jan. 1, 1681; m. Martha Osborn, 1706: Thomas, b. April 20, 1684; m. 1, Elizabeth Fowler, 1713; m. 2, Hannah Hunt, in 1743; he d. April 30, 1765; both these sons lived in Lebanon; the mother m. 2, John Bissell: Samuel,[8] b. June 29, 1655; Daniel,[9] b. June 16, 1657; James, b. Sept. 19, 1659; d. Dec. 14, 1669: Timothy,[10] b. July 27, 1661; Nathaniel,[11] b. July 8, 1663; David,[12] b. May 30, 1665; Samuel, b. Aug. 12, 1666; d. 1665: Isaac, b. Aug. 31, 1668; d. Dec. 12, 1688: Elizabeth, b. May 8, 1671; m. J. Brown, 1691-2: Mary, b. Aug. 7, 1673; d. May 14, 1675.

JOSEPH, Jr.,[2] m. 1, Sarah Hill, Sept. 17, 1646, who d. Aug. 23, 1652; he m. 2, Mary Chauncey, June 28, 1659; he d. June 26, 1687. *Children*—Sarah, b. July 22, 1647; d. 1654: Joseph,[13] b. July 15, 1649; John,[14] b. Oct. 1, 1651; Mary, b. Aug. 3, 1653; Sarah, b. April 1, 1660; d. June 4, 1661: Hannah, b. Feb. 2, 1661; Matthew,[15] b. Nov. 4, 1664; d. April 12, 1688; Stephen,[16] b. Sept. 1, 1668; Nathaniel, b. Aug. 8, 1673; James,[17] b. Oct. 31, 1669; Isaac, Oct. 28, 1677; d. March 17, 1704.

THOMAS,[3] m. 1, Hannah Fox, Nov. 1, 1653, who d. April 25, 1662; he m. 2, Mary Judd, Jan. 1, 1662, who d. Aug. 8, 1684; he d. Aug. 28, 1689. *Children*—Thomas, b. Oct. 29, 1654; Thomas,[18] b. March 17, 1655; Hannah, b. Feb. 28, 1657-8; Mary, b. Jan. 16, 1659; m. Michael Taintor, 1679; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 21, 1663; Ruth, b. Oct. 16, 1665; m. Joseph Colt; Sarah, b. Feb. 1, 1667; m. Wakefield Dibble: Jeremiah, July 3, 1670; buried Oct. 18, 1672: Mabel, b. Oct. 27, 1672; Mindwell, b. Aug. 6, 1676; Benjamin, b. May 20, 1679.

NATHANIEL,[4] m. 1, Elizabeth Moore, Nov. 24; m. 2, Elizabeth Ellsworth, Dec. 23, 1680; he d. Aug. 19, 1688. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Aug. 7, 1655; Nathaniel, b. March 20, 1656; Abigail, b. March 27, 1659; m. Josiah Brown, Nov., 1677; d. Feb. 1700-1: Josiah,[19] b. Feb. 17, 1660; Jonathan, b. March 30, 1664; David, b. Jan. 11, 1667; Hezekiah,[20] b. Feb. 21, 1668; Moses,[21]

b. May 15, 1671; Mindwell, b. July 20, 1673; m. Jonah Brown, Oct., 1696: Ebenezer,[22] b. March 22, 1674; Mary, b. Jan. 5, 1679; Rebecca, b. Dec. 10, 1682.

SAMUEL,[5] m. ———; *Children*—Ruth, b. June 14, 1660; Sarah, b. Feb. 3, 1662; Joanna, b. Oct. 22, 1665; Benjamin, b. Feb. 11, 1667; Nehemiah, b. July 15, 1670; William, b. March 18, 1672.

JOHN,[6] m. ———. *Children*—Mary, b. March 20, 1672; m. John Buel of Ebenezerville: Elizabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1677; Deborah, b. Jan., 16—; Zachariah, b. Nov., 1681; Ezekiel, b. Oct., 1683; Ephraim, b. Nov., 1685; Rebecca, b. Dec., 1687; Ruth, b. Jan. 28, 1689; John, b. March 28, 1691-2.

JOSEPH,[7] m. ———. *Children*—Hannah and Ann, b. Jan. 10, 1678; Joseph, b. Feb. 13, 1681; Joseph, b. Nov. 28, 1682; Grace, b. March 17, 1684-5; Lydia, b. April 15, 1686; d. May 7, 1702: Sarah, b. Jan. 8, 1693.

SAMUEL,[8] m. 1, Elizabeth White of Hatfield, July 2, 1688; he removed to Colchester, and was chosen deacon there in 1702; she d. Feb. 25, 1736; he m. 2, and d. May 20, 1754, a. 88. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. 1689; d. Aug. 6, 1689: Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1690; d. March 14, 1690: Samuel, b. July 17, 1695; dea. at Colchester, and d. June 26, 1753: Isaac, b. Dec. 23, 1693; *perhaps* m. Hannah Eggleston of Windsor., April 26, 1716, who d. Nov. 6, 1752: Jacob, b. Feb 25, 1692; dea. at Colch., and d. June 28, 1775: Azariah (probably b. in Colch.), m. and d. 1757 or 1758; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 13, 1702; m. Daniel Worthington: Caleb, Daniel, prob. b. and lived in Colchester; perhaps other children.

Sgt. DANIEL,[9] m. Mary Ellsworth Dec. 23, 1680; he d. June 25, 1740. *Children*—Josiah,[23] b. 28, 1684; Job,[24] b. Jan. 21, 1686; Daniel, b. Nov. 15, 1682; John,[25] b. Oct. 11, 1688; Mary, b. Jan. 15, 1690; Isaac, b. Aug. 23, 1694; Abraham,[26] b. Dec. 13, 1696; Benjamin, b. Feb. 7, 1698; Benajah,[27] b. Jan. 20, 1702.

Mr. TIMOTHY,[10] m. Rebecca Porter, March 20, 1689. *Children*—Timothy,[28] b. Feb. 22, 1691; Ichabod,[29] b. Jan. 25, 1692; Lois, b. Aug. 15, 1695; d. Dec. 20, 1696: Ann, b. June 15, 1698; Rebeccah, b. May 24, 1700; Uriah,[30] b. May 8, 1703; Odiah,[31] b. Aug. 4, 1705.

NATHANIEL,[11] m. Ruth Porter, Nov. 28, 1689. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. March 7, 1794-5; Charles, b. Feb. 20, 1696.

DAVID,[12] m. ———. *Children*—Lydia, b. Oct. 21, 1693; David, b. Dec. 2, 1694; Aaron,[32] b. Sept. 5, 1696; Hepzibah, b. Dec. 2, 1698; Eliakim,[33] b. July 27, 1701; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 26, 1704; Richard, b. Jan. 1, 1706; Hannah, b. Aug. 2, 1709.

JOSEPH,[13] m. 1, Lydia ——,who d. May, 1702; he m. 2, Abigail Birge, Feb. 11, 1702-3. *Children*—Joseph, b. Oct. 8, 1684; d. March 19, 1684? Caleb, b. Oct. 10, 1686; d. March 5, 1686: Lydia, b. Feb. 17, 1687; Rachel, b. Jan. 12, 1692-3; Enoch, b. March 23, 1694-5; Damaris, b. July 29, 1699; d. June 1, 1705.

JOHN,[14] m. Esther Gillet, Aug. 30, 1705. *Children*—John, b. Feb. 12, 1706;

Esther, b. Sept. 13, 1708; d. May 11, 1730: Sarah, b. Sept. 26, 1710; Damaris, b. Dec. 1, 1712; John,[34] b. Sept. 21, 1713; Abel, b. Aug. 3, 1716.

Matthew,[15] m. Mary Gaylord, Jan. 6, 1686. *Child*—Mary, b. Oct. 31, 1687.

Stephen,[16] m. Esther Colt, Jan. 1, 1690. *Children*—Martha, b. Nov. 15, 1691; Stephen, b. July 21, 1693; Hannah, b. April 13, 1703; Israel, b. Aug. 6, 1705; Amos, b. Aug. 12, 1707; Mary, b. March 26, 1709; Sarah, b. April 16, 1711.

James,[71] m. ——. *Children*—Mindwell, b. Dec. 28, 1697; James, b. Jan. 27, 1699–1700; Henry, b. Sept. 14, 1701; Matthew, b. Oct. 25, 1703; Eunice, b. May 1, 1705; Hannah, b. April 19, 1707; Mary, b. Jan. 3, 1708; d. March 31, 1709: Mabel, b. May 20, 1710; d. Aug. 20, 1710; Nathaniel, b. Feb. 15, 1711–12; Lois, b. Oct. 26, 1715.

Thomas,[18] m. Hannah Porter, Dec. 17, 1682, who d. Jan. 1, 1738–9. *Children*—Mary, b. Sept. 2, 1683; Hannah, b. Oct. 9, 1685; Thomas, b. March 16, 1687–8; Joshua,[35] b. Nov. 6, 1692; Sarah, b. Jan. 22, 1694; Jabez, b. Jan. 29, 1696; Ruth, b. Dec. 27, 1698; Gershom,[36] b. April 9, 1701.

Josiah,[19] m. Mary Rockwell, Oct. 23, 1683. *Children*—Mary, b. Jan. 18, 1685; Josiah, b. Jan. 23, 1687–8; Abigail, b. Aug. 10, 1691; Caleb, b. Dec. 23, 1693; Ephraim, b. May 2, 1698; d. Dec., 1701: Nathaniel, b. Oct., 1700.

Hezekiah,[20] m. Mary Porter, April 30, 1690. *Children*—Noah, b. April 1, 1692; Mary, b. Nov. 15, 1694; Hezekiah, b. Nov. 7, 1697; Solomon, b. July 14, 1700; Joanna, b. Dec. 4, 1702; Jonah,[37] b. April 1, 1705; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 13, 1708; Ann, b. Feb. 20, 1710.

Moses,[21] m. Joanna Gibbs, April 27, 1694; he d. April 15, 1754, a. 83. *Children*—Moses,[38] b. June 24, 1696; Joanna, b. Sept. 22, 1699; d. Dec. 3, 1712: Catherine, b. Dec. 19, 1702; Thankful, b. March 5, 1709; Joanna, b. Jan. 17, 1712-13.

Ebenezer,[22] m. Jemima Whitcomb, April 15, 1697, who d. Dec. 10, 1712. *Children*—Ebenezer, b. July 16, 1698; d. Oct. 2, 1709: Jemima, b. Dec. 9, 1702; d. Dec. 25, 1704: Abigail, b. Oct. 31, 1706; Jennie, b. Nov. 22, 1708.

Josiah,[23] m. Elizabeth Kelsey, Jan. 22, 1707. *Children*—Josiah, b. March 11, 1708; Benajah, b. Jan. 28, 1710; Ebenezer, b. Nov. 9, 1712.

Job,[24] m. Abigail Filley, April 27, 1710. *Children*—Job, b. March 11, 1710–11; Abigail, b. April 10, 1713–14; Eunice, b. July 25, 1716.

John,[25] m. ——. *Children*—Ann, b. March 7, 1718; Ezra, b. Sept. 10, 1721; Anne, b. May 8, 1724.

Abraham,[26] m. Isabel Eggleston, Feb. 5, 1718. *Children*—Jerusha, b. April 21, 1722; Abraham, b. Oct. 17, 1724; Isabel, b. Oct. 26, 1729; Epaphras, b. Nov. 13, 1732; Jemima, b. July 4, 1734: Benoni, b. Sept. 28, 1738; d. Feb. 27, 1741–2: Remembrance, b. Sept. 30, 1743; d. Jan. 18, 1744–5.

Benajah,[27] had Temperance, b. Feb. 19, 1731.

Mr. TIMOTHY,[28] m. Hannah Phelps, April 5, 1722; he d. Aug. 12, 1740, a. 50. *Children*—Timothy,[39] b. July 30, 1724; Hannah, b. Dec. 23, 1728, d. April 16, 1742, a. 14: Esther, b. Nov. 14, 1730.

ICHABOD,[29] m. Dorothy Loomis, Jan. 25, 1738; he d. Feb. 25, 1776, a. 84. *Children*—Lucy, b. Aug. 5, 1727; Elijah,[40] b. July 13, 1729; d. Oct. 17, 1753: Abigail, b. Aug. 2, 1734; Dorothy, b. July 5, 1740: Anne, b. Sept. 19, 1741; Ichabod, b. Jan. 17, 1742; Abiel, b. Sept. 13, 1748; Elijah, b. Nov. 6, 1753; Daniel, b. Nov. 28, 1756; Elizabeth, b. March 23, 1760.

URIAH,[30] m. Hannah Wolcott, June 20, 1737; who d. Dec. 19, 1760; he d Jan. 2, 1788, a. 85. *Children*—Uriah,[41] b. Feb. 25, 1737; Oliver, b. ——; d. Jan. 21, 1741; Oliver,[42] b. Dec. 17, 1741; dau., b. Dec. 3, ——; d. ——: Hannah, b. Oct. 11, 1747.

ODIAH,[31] m. Jane Allyn, Nov. 1, 1739, who. d Jan. 23, 1805, a. 89; he d. Feb. 15, 1794, a. 89. *Children*—Abigail, b. Oct. 20, 1740; Odiah, b. Feb. 8, 1741; Ozias, b. Oct. 25, 1743; d. Dec. 17, 1744; Ozias,[43] b. Jan. 13, 1745; Rebecca, b. Oct. 25, 1750; Jane, b. Aug. 31, 1755.

AARON,[32] m. Deborah Eggleston, Feb. 5, 1718. *Children*—Deborah, b. April 10, 1720; Grace, b. April 28, 1721; Aaron, b. Jan. 30, 1722–3; Mindwell, b. March 16, 1724; Moses, b. Sept. 12, 1726; Abner, b. Nov. 26, 1727; Esther, b. June 30, 1729; Ephraim, b. April 1, 1731; Richard, b. Oct. 17, 1732; Eli, b. Feb. 18, 1733; Issacar, b. May 28, 1736.

ELIAKIM,[33] m. Mary Loomis, Dec. 24, 1735. *Children*—Eliakim, b. Sept. 25, 1738; Simeon, b. May 29, 1740; Simeon, b. May 29, 1741; Phinehas, b. March 15, 1744.

JOHN,[34] m. 1, Abigail Ellsworth, April 5, 1733; who d. May 6, 176–, in 49th yr: he m. 2, Ann, who d. Aug. 16, 1791, in 81st yr; he d. Oct. 18, 1793, in 87th yr. *Children*—John,[44] b. March 4, 1733; Abigail, b. March 28, 1735; Luke,[45] b. Oct. 15, 1736; Esther, b. May 14, 1738; Lucy, b. Dec. 15, 1739; Ursula, b. July 13, 1741; Naomi, b. April 9, 1743; d. Oct. 17, 1749: Roger,[46] b. Feb. 9, 1744; Elihu, b. Dec. 15, 1746; Lydia, b. Oct. 5, 1748.

JOSHUA,[35] m. Deborah Cooley of Springfield, Oct. 26, 1715. *Children*—Joshua, b. Nov. 16, 1716; Deborah, b. Sept. 6, 1718; Zeruiah, b. March 20, 1719–20; Joel, b. June 21, 1722; George, b. Feb. 6, 1725; Zeruiah, b. Jan. 31, 1727.

GERSHOM,[36] m. Mary Grant, June, 1736; he d. Dec. 27, 1738. *Child*—Amasa,[47] b. Feb. 19, 1737.

JONAH,[37] m. Anna Skinner, June 19, 1734. *Children*—Anna, b. Oct. 5, 1734; Jonah, b. Feb. 5, 1736; Lucretia, b. Dec. 18, 1738; Rachel, b. Sept. 17, 1740; Ezekiel, b. Aug. 20, 1742; Alexander, b. June 8, 1744; Beulah, b. Aug. 9, 1746; Azubah, b. Nov. 6, 1748.

MOSES,[38] m. 1, Rebecca Loomis, Aug. 12, 1725; who d. June 10, 1726; he m. 2, Elizabeth Bidwell of Hartford, Dec. 17, 1729. *Child by 1st wife*—Rebecca, b. June 4, 1726. *Children by 2d wife*—Elizabeth, b. Dec. 30, 1732; Moses, b.

Dec. 24, 1734; Submit, b. Oct. 20, 1736; Zuriah, b. Nov. 10, 1738; Roxalena, b. Oct. 1, 1741; Justus, b. Aug. 25, 1745.

TIMOTHY,[39] m. ——; he d. Dec. 19, 1786, a. 83. *Children*—Timothy, b. June 3, 1750; George, b. Sept. 29, 1753; Esther, b. May 19, 1756.

ELIJAH,[40] m. ——. *Children*—Sibel, b. May 12, 1759; Elijah, b. July 17, 1761.

URIAH,[41] Jr., m. Apphia Sheldon of Suffield, July 5, 1764; he d. May 28, 1787, a. 50. *Children*— ——, b. Feb. 12, 1767; d. soon: Apphia, b. Jan. 15, 1771; Betsy, b. April 2, 1772; Chauncey, b. April 22, 1775; d. Oct. 27, 1776: Lorissa, b. Sept. 11, 1780; Justin, b. March 2, 1785.

OLIVER,[42] m. 1, Jerusha Bancroft, Sept. 2, 1762; he m. 2, Chloe Wood of E. W., Feb. 9, 1792. *Children*—Oliver, b. Sept. 24, 1763; Benjamin Newberry, b. Dec. 7, 1765; Uriah, b. March 11, 1793.

OZIAS,[43] m. Sarah ——; he d. Feb. 11, 1796, a. 51; she d. Aug. 11, 1820, a. 73.

JOHN, Jr.,[44] m. Redexalena Wolcott, June 8, 1756. *Children*—Elihu, b. Jan. 28, 1758; d. May 22, 1816; John, b. June 22, 1759; d. Dec. 5, 1786; Redexalena, b. Nov. 29, 1761; d. April 27, 1843; Damaris, b. Feb. 25, 1765; Wareham, b. Dec. 1767; Joseph, b. May 5, 1770; d. March 25, 1771: Benjamin, b. May 5, 1770; Sarah, b. Aug. 6, 1774; m. Ebenezer Allen.

LUKE[45] (E. W.), had Anne, b. July 11, 1764; d. Aug. 4, 1764: Simeon, b. Sept. 11, 1767; Russell, b. Aug. 5, 1769; Anne, b. Jan. 16, 1772.

ROGER[46] (E. W.), had Rhoda, b. Dec. 16, 1797; Almira, b. Nov. 16, 1771; Abigail, b. Nov. 9, 1773; Samuel, b. Nov. 11, 1777; Chloe, b. July 1, 1780; Mary, b. Jan. 27, 1783; Ashabel, b. July 2, 1785.

Dea. AMASA[47] (E. W.), m. 1, Hannah (dau. of John) Hurlburt of Hartford, July 16, 1763, who d. Oct. 20, 1781, in 42d year; he m. 2, wid. Priscilla Birge, Feb. 6, 1783, who d. Feb. 28, 1816, a. 74; he d. July 1, 1793, in 56th year. *Children*—George,[48] b. July 16, 1762; Amasa, b. Sept. 29, 1763; Hannah, b. July 29, 1765; Elam, b. June 20, 1767; Mabel, b. Sept. 16, 1769; Clarissa, b. Aug. 29, 1771; Abner, b. Sept. 6, 1773; d. April 29, 1784, a. 10: Gershom, b. Sept. 3, 1777; Chauncey, b. April 16, 1779; d. March 28, 1780: Mary, b. Aug. 27, 1781; d. Dec. 18, 1812: Nancy, b. July 10, 1782; Chauncey and Amelia, twins, b. March 23, 1784; Amasa, b. Oct. 10, 1785; d. Jan. 31, 1824: Sophia, b. Nov. 10, 1787; Arethusa, b. Sept. 20, 1790; d. June 17, 1832: Elijah, b. Nov. 1, 1792; Betsy, b. June 9, 1795; d. Aug. 15, 1797: Abner, b. Oct. 26, 1797; d. April 25, 1821: Flavel, b. Oct. 2, 1799; d. Aug. 14, 1827: William, b. Oct. 6, 1801; Betsyvilla, b. May 5, 1805; d. July 27, 1832.

GEORGE,[48] m. 1, Anne Loomis of Suffield, Dec. 7, 1780; m. 2, wid. Anne Jepson of Hartford, Nov. 20, 1788, who d. Oct. 24, 1789, a. 34; he m. 3, Ruma Moore of E. W. *Children*—Anne, b. Oct. 20, 1781; Tryphena, b. Feb. 21, 1783; Polly, b. Dec 12, 1784; George, b. June 25, 1787; Timothy, b. June 28, 1789; Epaphras, b. Nov. 10, 1792; Sarah, b. Jan. 12, 1795.

BENJAMIN (probably son of Daniel[10]) of W.; lived a few rods north of the

house now occupied by Roman W. Loomis, and was by trade a weaver; m. Joanna Alford, Dec. 9, 1725. *Children*—Joanna, b. July 31, 1726; Benjamin, b. Jan. 12, 1728; d. Feb. 8, 1728–9: Tabitha, b. Oct. 16, 1730; Benjamin, b. April 19, 1732; Rachel, b. Aug. 5, 1735; Serajah, b. Dec. 4, 1740.

Serajah (son of Benjamin above), m. Sybil Loomis of W., Oct. 24, 1767; he lived where Roman W. Loomis now lives; was a farmer. *Children*—Nider, b. April 9, 1768; Ira, b. Feb. 13, 1770; Asher, b. April 4, 1772; Horace, b. Aug. 4, 1774; d. in Champion, Jefferson County, N. Y.: Wealthy, b. Feb. 11, 1777.

Ira (son of Serajah above), m. Rosamond Warner of Scotland, Windham County, Ct., March 5, 1798; he d. Jan. 9, 1842; she d. Sept. 18, 1849. *Children*—Gurdon; Ira, jr., b. May 2, 1802; Wealthy, d. Aug. 26, 1826; Ruth P., m. Noah Griswold of Bloomfield, Ct.

Ira, Jr. (son of Ira above), m. Eliza Sheldon of Suffield, Feb. 12, 1834; is a farmer and mechanic in W. *Children*—Newton Sheldon, b. Jan. 17, 1835; Edmund Walton, b. May 13, 1837; Mary Angelina, b. May 30, 1844.

Benjamin, Jr., m. 1, Elizabeth Barber, Feb. 3, 1757, who d. July 12, 1759; m. 2, Lydia Drake, April 27, 1760. *Children*—Benjamin, b. Nov. 27, 1757; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 23, 17—; Ann, b. Oct. 23, 1762.

Charles, m. Constant Eggleston, July 3, 1750. *Children*—Constant, b. March 25, 1756; Mabel, b. Oct. 28, 1758; Brijadore, b. Sept. 18, 1761; Lord, b. May 18, 1764; Aaron, b. March 21, 1768.

Daniel, Jr., m. Elizabeth Barber, Nov. 10, 1709. *Children*—Daniel, b. Nov. 2, 1710; Elizabeth, b. May 20, 1712; David, b. March 13, 1718–19; Mary, b. May 10, 1714; Elisha, b. June 6, 1716; Dorothy, b. June 21, 1718; Sibel, b. Sept. 18, 1727.

Daniel had Sarah, b. Nov. 15, 1737; Daniel, b. July 25, 1739.

David, Jr. had Joel, b. June 2, 1721; Ebenezer, b. Aug. 6, 1723; Richard, b. Oct. 11, 1725; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 29, 1726; Mary, b. Oct. 6, 1728; Samuel, b. May 21, 1731; Ann, b. Sept. 23, 1833; Hannah, b. Sept. 28, 1736.

Ebenezer, had Jemima, b. March 4, 1734.

Elijah, m. Rachel Wolcott, Sept. 15, 1757. *Children*—Luke, b. Sept. 21, 1766; Silas, b. March 24, 1770; Rachel, b. Dec. 22, 1775; Russell, b. Oct. 28, 1784; Clarissa, b. March 10, 1788.

Eliphalet, had Theisdamia(?), b. Sept. 13, 1754; Eliphalet, b. July 20, 1756.

Gideon, had Hildah, b. Sept. 14, 1757; Caroline, b. Nov. 28, 1758; Worthy, b. Sept. 22, 1760.

Gideon, E. W. (probably the same as above), had Gideon, b. Aug. 9, 1767; Jerusha, b. Aug. 2, 1769.

George had Lavinia Spencer, b. Sept. 25, 1838.

Henry, had Henry, b. Feb. 12, 1727–8; Ruth, b. Aug. 24, 1729; Jerusha, b. July 10, 1731; Hannah, b. Oct. 22, 1733; Gideon, b. Dec. 30, 1735; James, b. March 11, 1737; Mindwell, b. Nov. 3, 1739.

Isaac, m. Hannah Eggleston, April 26, 1716. *Children*—His eldest son, stillborn, Dec. 3, 1717; Isaac, b. July 19, 1719; Jedidiah, b. Sept. 1, 1720; Hannah, b. Feb. 15, 1721; Joseph, b. Aug. 29, 1725; Sarah, b. Feb. 22, 1733; Sarah, b. March 12, 1743; Rhoda, b. July 11, 1746; Michael, b. Oct. 13, 1747.

Isaac, Jr., had Isaac, b. Aug. 11, 1750; Hannah, b. Jan. 16, 1753; Asa, b. Feb. 29, 1756.

Jacob, Jr., had Anson, b. Oct. 23, 1800; Jerusha, b. Jan. 3, 1803; Rebecca, b. Jan. 20, 1805; Sylvia, b. Feb. 14, 1807; Seneca, b. June 23, 1809; Chauncey, b. April 30, 1811; Jerusha Maria, b. April 9, 1813; Betsey, b. Feb. 6, 1819.

Job had Hannah, b. July 13, 1737; Abigail, b. Jan. 19, 1738.

Job, Jr., had Job, b. March 22, 1743.

Joel, had Chloe, b. Dec. 13, 1748; Giles, b. April 19, 1750; Mary, b. Sept. 15, 1752; Naomi, b. Jan. 12, 1755; Giles, b. Nov. 6, 1756; Abigail, b. Nov. 27, 1758; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 11, 1760; Joel, b. Nov. 4, 1763.

John, had Lucy, b. Aug. 21, 1729.

Joseph, m. Keziah Loomis, Jan. 23, 1752. *Children*—Kezia, b. Feb. 27, 1753; Joseph, b. March 23, 1755; Jonathan, b. March 25, 1757; Sarah, b. April 13, 1759; George, b. July 17, 1761; Susannah, b. Feb. 7, 1764.

Joseph, had Isaac, b. Sept. 14, 1705; Abigail, b. April 8, 1708; Keziah, b. Dec. 12, 1715.

Joseph, Jr., had Mabel, b. March 6, 1711–12.

Joseph, Jr., m. Mary Cooley of Springfield, June 28, 1710; had Mary, b. Jan. 12, 1720–1.

Jonathan, m. Sarah Higley, Dec. 24, 1723. *Children*—Sarah, b. July 23, 1724; Jonathan, b. Nov. 14, 1725; Jonathan, b. Sept. 26, 1730; George, b. Nov. 22, 1727; Kezia, b. June 18, 1729; Margaret, b. March 15, 1730; Wait, b. Aug. 14, 1732; Jonathan, b. June 16, 1734.

Josiah (s. of Joseph), had Martha, b. Oct. 13, 1690.

Lydia, had Mary, b. Jan. 13, 1718.

Martin, had Aurelia, b. May 31, 1799; Lucy, b. May 7, 1801; Reuben, b. Dec. 7, 1803; Sally, b. May 30, 1808.

Nathaniel, m. Ann Allyn, March 27, 1718; had Nathaniel, b. April 11, 1719; Dorothy, b. April 30, 1722; Nathaniel, b. May 13, 1724.

Sgt. Nathaniel (E. W.), d. Aug. 2, 1758; had Graves, b. Nov. 6, 1727.

Nathaniel; Tryphena, b. Oct. 9, 1753.

Capt. Nathaniel, d. June 14, 1784, a. 65; had Oliver, b. Dec. 18, 1743; Zeruiah, b. April 5, 1746; Watson, b. Jan. 1, 1746; Fitch, b. Dec. 8, 1748; Fitch, b. May 14, 1758.

Noah, m. Sarah Morton, May 7, 1713; had Noah, b. Jan. 27, 1713–14; Sarah, b. Sept. 10, 1717; Christian, b. April 13, 1719.

Philip, had Hannah, b. May 21, 1705.

REUBEN, m. 1, Ann Moore, Dec. 2, 1742, who d. Feb. 13, 1743; m. 2, Rebecca Goodrich, Feb. 5, 1745. *Child by 1st wife*—Ann, b. Jan. 14, 1743. *Children by 2d wife*—Reuben, b. Nov 11, 1746; Rebecca, b. March 4, 1747; Jacob, b. Sept. 25, 1750; Elijah, b. Feb. 16, 1754; Abijah, b. Jan. 23, 1756.

REUBEN, Jr., m. Lorannah Filley, Aug. 17, 1769; he d. Sept. 12, 1776, *Children*— ——, b. May 13, 1770; d. soon; Lauranna, b. May 15, 1771; Reuben, b. April 16, 1773; Roxanna, b. March 23, 1775; Ichabod, b. March 11, 1777.

SETH, m. Esther Kelsey of Hartford, March 1, 1747. *Children*—Esther b. July 7, 1748; d. March 28, 1752; Seth, b. Feb. 20, 1751; Martin, b. June 6, 1754; Right, b. Feb. 13, 1756.

SIMEON, m. Kezia Moore, March 23, 1769. *Children*—Anna, b. Dec. 2, 1769; Job, b. March 29, 1771; Amelia, b. Nov. 28, 1772; William, b. Feb. 14, 1774; Elihu, b. Feb. 19, 1776; Kezia, b. Jan. 24, 1778.

STEPHEN, m. Mabel Hoskins, Dec. 7, 1715. *Children*—Stephen, b. Aug. 21, 1716; Charles, b. Feb. 8, 1717–18; Seth, b. July 12, 1721; Gideon, b. Nov. 19, 1725; Eliphalet, b. Jan. 25, 1729.

STEPHEN, Jr., m. Grace Loomis, June 9, 1743. *Children*—Stephen, b. April 13, 1745; Grace, b. Dec. 5, 1746; Dorcas, b. April 9, 1752; Susannah, b. Sept. 24, 1753; Huldah, b. Dec. 31, 1755.

STEPHEN (E. W.), had Sally, b. at Hartford, Oct. 23, 1789; Laura, b. Feb. 17, 1791; George Jefferson, b. July 2, 1793.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—ANSON of Bethlehem, Ct., m. Eunice N. Simmons of W., Oct. 25, 1836. ABEL, m. Eunice Porter, Nov. 3, 1741. BENJAMIN, m. Anna Fitch, Jan. 6, 1703. Sgt. DANIEL, m. wid. Hannah Drake, Nov. 24, 1715. DANIEL, m. Lydia Marsh, Dec. 8, 1692? DAVID, m. Elizabeth Homan, Nov. 24, 1715. ELIJAH, m. Abigail Phelps, Oct. 26, 1753. GEORGE, m. Hannah Wilson, Feb. 10, 1807. GIDEON, m. Joanna Loomis, Dec. 8, 1748. GURDON, m. Miriam Warner, Jan. 21, 1830. HENRY, m. Ruth Bidwell of Hartford, April 13, 1737. JAMES, m. Fanny Barber, Dec. 14, 1820. JESSE, m. wid. Rachel Isham, Sept. 10, 1766. JOSEPH, m. Lydia Drake, April 10, 1681. JOSEPH, sen., m. wid. Abigail Birge, Feb. 11, 1702–3. JOEL, m. —— Thomas, March 24, 1850. JOHN, m. Anne Emma, April 24, 1712. NATHANIEL, m. Elizabeth Ellsworth, Dec. 23, 1680. NATHANIEL, jr., m. Deborah Loomis, Sept. 22, 1743. Mr. NATHANIEL ye 2d, m. wid. Ruth Newberry, March 9, 1740. NATHANIEL 3d, m. Margaret Bissell, Dec. 2, 1742. ROMAN W., m. Ann G. Barber, Oct. 5, 1844. SAMUEL O., m. Charlotte Bliss, June 2, 1847. SIMEON, m. —— Barber, Dec. 26, 1832. SPENCER, m. Emeline Loomis, April, 1833. TIMOTHY, m. Sarah Talcott, Jan. 31, 1743. Ens. TIMOTHY, m. Jerusha Bissell, Nov. 3, 1763. WILLARD, m. Abigail Warner, Feb. 17, 1830; —— LOOMIS, m. Nancy Loomis, May 8, 1834.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*).—SAMUEL, s. of Samuel, d. March 14, 1689. JOANNA, dau. of Ebenezer, d. Dec. 25, 1704. JONATHAN, d. Oct. 23, 1707. EBENEZER,

d. Oct. 2, 1709. TIMOTHY, d. May 19, 1710. EBENEZER, s. of Ebenezer, d. 1712. Wid. ESTHER, d. Nov. 6, 1714. ESTHER, dau. of John, d. May 11, 1730. JOHN, d. Nov. 30, 1732. Lieut. NATHANIEL, d. Sept. 29, 1733. ANNE (dau. of Ens. John), d. Nov. 11, 1734. JAMES, d. Oct. 28, 1738. ANN, wife of Reuben, d. Feb. 13, 1743. Mr. THOMAS, d. April 19, 1746. ANNA, wife of Jonathan, d. Nov. 23, 1748. Mrs. REBECCA, d. April 21, 1750. Mr. DAVID, d. Jan. 9, 1751. HANNAH, d. Nov. 6, 1752. ELIHU, s. of John, d. Aug. 21, 1751. SARAH, wife of John, d. May 5, 1760. GILES, s. of Joel, d. Aug. 31, 1751. BENJAMIN, jr., d. Jan. 2, 1763. TRYPHENA, dau. of Corpl. Nathaniel, d. July 4, 1765. Mr. NATHANIEL, d. March 8, 1768. Ens. JOB, d. Jan. 6. 1765. KESIA, wife of Simeon, d. Feb. 7, 1778. SIMEON, d. July 31, 1778, URIAH, Jr., d. 1787. Mr. TIMOTHY, d. Dec. 9, 1786, a. 63. NATHANIEL, d. Aug. 19, 1688. GEORGE, had a dau., who d. at Hartford, Oct. 23, 1789 ; and Laura, d. at Barkhamstead, Jan. 21, 1799 ; his wife ANNE, d. at Albany, a. 77, Feb. 14, 1831.

(*B.*)—EMILY HAMILTON, wife of Rev. R. H., d. April 16, 1855, a. 28. REUBEN, d. Oct. 11. 1801, in 82d yr. ; his 1st wife, ANNE, d. Feb. 14, 1744, a. 23 ; his 2d wife, REBECCA, d. Jan. 11, 1775, a. 54. WILLIAM, of Samuel and Elizabeth, d. Oct 22, 1772, a. 1. JOHN (or Joab), of Jacob, d. Aug. 10, 1783, in 3d yr. JOAB, son of Mr. Joab, d. Aug. 16, 1787, in 3d yr. TIMOTHY, who was a cabinet maker at Torringford, and d. in 1831, a. 82, was from Windsor.

LORD, JEREMIAH, Jr. (E. W.), m. Tryphena Pease of Enfield, Feb. 5, 1777 ; he d. Oct. 14, 1812, a. 57 ; she d. July 29, 1830, a. 80. *Children*—Jabez, b. Nov. 2, 1778 ; Sarah, b. July 31, 1780 ; Jeremiah, b. Feb. 17, 1782 ; Chester, b. Feb. 20, 1784 ; Rhoda, b. Feb. 19, 1786 ; Orrin, b. May 8, 1788 ; Lucretia, b. Jan. 23, 1791 ; Horace, b. March 23, 1793 ; Levi, jr., b. Jan. 14, 1795.

JEREMIAH, Jr. (E. W.), (son of above), d. Sept. 14, 1800 ; his wife Sarah, d. March 5, 1791. *Children*—Stoddard, b. June 27, 1781 ; Joseph, b. June 29, 1783 ; Chloe, b. Oct. 5, 1785 ; Warren, b. April 12, 1788 ; Zilpha, b. Dec. 9, 1789 ; Asa, b. Sept. 17, 1791 ; Huldah, b. Oct. 27, 1793.

GEORGE, d. Sept. 13, 1808, a. 44 ; he had Rana, b. April 2, 1791 ; George, b. April 8, 1793 ; Sophia, b. April 20, 1797.

EPHRAIM, m. Lois Bolton, July 14, 1774.

*Marriages.*—HORACE, m. Clarissa Stoughton, Jan. 21, 1827. ATKINS, m. Lucretia Merand, Feb. 24, 1825. HIRAM, m. Mary Osborn, Oct. 24, 1827. CONSTANT L., m. Elizabeth Nye, Jan. 15, 1828. ORRIN R. LORD, m. Sally Marble, July 8, 1832. L. S., m. Dorcas O. Fish, Nov. 28, 1832.

*Deaths* (*E. W.*) (*Sc.*).—JOSEPH, d. July 5, 1833, a. 75 ; his dau. HULDAH (by wife CHLOE), d. June 8, 1800, in 7th yr. ; their son DAVID, d. Dec. 1, 1801, in 5th yr. ; their dau. BETSY, d. Feb. 20, 1804, in 5th yr. JABEZ, d. Oct. 7, 1729, a. 51 ; his wife LYDIA, d. July 11, 1853, a. 52. ALEXANDER H., d. March 29, 1836, a. 35 ; his wife CHARLOTTE, d. March 25, 1832, a. 28. ; their

son ALEX. H., jr., d. Sept. 25, 1844, a. 16; their dau. CHARLOTTE E., d. March 20, 1838.

LOVETT, NOAH, had Hannah, b. Nov 28, 1742; Jerusha, b. July 21, 1744; David, b. Feb., 1746; John, b. Nov. 13, 1743; Samuel, b. Oct. 29, 1751; James, b. Aug. 12, 1774.

## LUDLOW,*

Mr. ROGER, to whom pre-eminently belongs the honorable appellation of the *Father of Connecticut Jurisprudence*, was a brother-in-law of Gov. Endicott, a lawyer by profession, and resided in Dorchester, England. Before leaving that country he was chosen an Assistant, in the place of Samuel Sharp, and on the 20th March, 1630, embarked with Mr. Warham and his flock, at Plymouth for America. Immediately upon his arrival he entered upon the discharge of his official duties as a member of the court of assistants, which position he held for four years following. At a meeting of the governor and assistants at Boston in 1632, it was mentioned that the people intended, at the next general court (about to be held) to desire that the assistants might be chosen anew every year. At this Mr. Ludlow flew into a passion, saying that such a measure would be subversive of government, and there would be an interim, wherein every man might do as he pleased. And though this argument was answered to the satisfaction of the rest, he continued stiff in his opinion, even protesting that if it were done, he would return to England. This incident is strikingly illustrative of the temper and character of Mr. Ludlow, and is the more remarkable, inasmuch, as the charter expressly provided that the assistants and all other officers of the company, should be, once in the year, forever thereafter, newly chosen for the year ensuing.

At the next meeting of the general court, however, on the 8th of May, it was unanimously agreed that the governor and assistants should all be newly chosen every year; and the former governor and assistants were re-chosen, Mr. Ludlow among the rest. He was now pacified; was chosen again the next year; and in 1634 had become such a favorite with the people that they elected him deputy governor in place of Thomas Dudley, who was promoted to the chief magistracy. In the course of this year he was an overseer of the works on Castle Island, consisting of two platforms and one small fortification; and one of the commissioners or auditors to adjust Gov. Winthrop's accounts of receipts and disbursements during his administration. In 1635 there was a change in Massachusetts, not unlike those which now and then occur in our day. John Haynes, afterwards of Connecticut, was elected governor, Richard Bellingham, deputy governor, and Mr. Ludlow was entirely left out of the magistracy. For this change, so far as Mr. Ludlow is concerned, Gov. Winthrop assigns two reasons: first, because the people *would* exercise their sovereign power, and secondly, because he had been somewhat

* This sketch of the life of Mr. LUDLOW was found among some manuscript notes of the early history of Connecticut jurisprudence, written by the late THOMAS DAY, LL. D, and kindly placed at our disposal by his son THOMAS DAY, ESQ., of Hartford.

captious in protesting against the proceedings of the delegates, who had agreed upon the candidates before they came to the meeting; that is, in modern phraseology, they had held a *caucus*. This, he asserted, would render the election void. They thought otherwise; and probably considered the interference of Mr. Ludlow as deserving of a pointed rebuke. But a few weeks elapsed, after this event, before he was on his way across the wilderness to the Connecticut River, where he settled at Windsor, and became one of the most influential men in the embryo colony. Still he was not forgotten in Massachusetts, nor were his merits undervalued. More than six months after his departure his name was inserted in the commission for Connecticut, placing him at the head of the magistracy constituted by that instrument. He attended nearly or quite every meeting of the commissioners held after the arrival of the emigrants in Connecticut, and participated largely in their proceedings. He did not at first go on the expedition against the Pequots, his presence being deemed necessary at home. About a week after the departure of the little fleet he wrote to his friend Pyncheon, at Agawam, detained by a similar necessity, a letter which will be found on p. 38. But this was too inactive a position long to be maintained by a man of Ludlow's temperament, and the next we hear of him he is in pursuit of the routed Pequots, through Menimketuck and Quinnipiac to Sasco, since called the "Pequot Swamp."

On the re-organization of the government in May 1637, he was elected a magistrate, and re-elected in 1638. He was the principal framer of the Constitution of 1639, and at the first general meeting of the freemen under that instrument, held in April 1639, he was elected deputy governor of the Commonwealth, being the first who ever held that office in Connecticut. Being absent the next year, Mr. Haynes was placed in that office, and Mr. Ludlow, notwithstanding his absence, was chosen to be one of the magistrates, the governor (Mr. Hopkins) being directed to administer the oath of office on his return. In 1641, he was again re-elected to the same office in his absence. The next year, 1642, being present he was restored to the office of deputy governor. From 1643 to 1653 inclusive, with the exception of 1648, when he was deputy governor, he sustained, by successive annual elections, the office of magistrate. In 1648, '51 and '53, he was one of the commissioners from Connecticut to the United Colonies.

In February, 1640, he was desired, by the general court, to take into consideration the following subjects, viz.: sudden deaths, occurring accidentally or by violence; the disposition of the estate of persons dying intestate; the purchase and possession of lands, and the power of the magistrate in the infliction of corporeal punishment; and to present to the next court a draft of such laws relative to those subjects as would best promote the public good. It does not appear that he made any report to the next court, probably because his time was otherwise employed. He may have thought, also, that his commission was too restricted to answer the object in view. The

business remained in this state until April 1646, when the general court desired him to draw up "a body of laws for the government of this commonwealth, and to present them to the next general court." While thus employed, he was to be allowed, at the public charge, the services of a man for his own occasions. In May, 1647, it was found, that for reasons which do not appear, he had not perfected the task assigned him. To encourage him, therefore, the Court provided that, besides the hire of a man, he should be *further considered* for his pains. In the spring of 1650, the first code of laws, since known as *Ludlow's Code*, or the Code of 1650, was completed, and entered upon the public records. This is the foundation of the *written* laws of Connecticut.*

It was Mr. Ludlow's destiny, notwithstanding his high position and eminent services, to encounter some of the troubles incident to public life. In September, 1639, while he was deputy governor, the general court fined him five shillings for absence. It seems that this was occasioned by his going to "Poquonnock and the parts thereabout" (now Bridgeport and Fairfield), and driving his cattle thither to make provision for them there. By way of explanation and apology, he made a report of his proceedings to the general court in October following; but that body, thinking that his occupation of that country might interfere with their designs respecting the plantation there, declared his proceedings unwarrantable, and his conduct without excuse. The *absence* complained of was evidently not the sole ground of their dissatisfaction. He had, evidently, however, got his heart fixed on a future home at that place. It is not improbable, also, that he fancied he should there find a larger field for his talents, and a better chance to realize those ambitious aspirations which he cherished.†

We next find him at Fairfield; but the precise time of his removal is uncertain. It was, however, about 1640, so that his residence at Windsor was only of about five years' continuance. It is evident he had not removed in 1639. In 1641, he purchased of the Indians of Norwalk, certain lands in that town, conveyed to him by a deed recorded under the following caption: "A copy of a deed of sale made by Norwalk Indians unto Mr. Roger Ludlow of Fairfield, 26th February, 1640;" that is, according to our notation, 1641. This affords presumptive, though not conclusive, evidence, that he was then a resident of Fairfield. At any rate, the record of the general court shows, very satisfactorily, that in April, 1643, he had become settled at that place. There he remained until the spring of 1654, when he removed with his family to Virginia. The reasons which led to this sudden, but voluntary exile, are as follows: In that year the colony was alarmed by fears of Dutch and Indian hostilities, and Stamford and Fairfield, then

* Published at Cambridge in 1672.

† Mr. Ludlow's place of residence in Windsor was about three-fourths of a mile below the Tunxis (or Farmington) River, on the upland road to Hartford.

frontier towns, were thrown into an agony of apprehension. Entreating the New Haven Colony for troops and assistance, they were refused, and losing all patience, they resolved to raise troops independently of the colony, and to defend their own borders, and carry on the war themselves. Roger Ludlow was appointed commander-in-chief. In all this there seems to have been no thought of sedition, but only the impulsive action of a town, who, foreseeing their own imminent peril, and hopeless of receiving the needed aid from a source whence they had a right to expect it, resolved to arm in their own defence. The government of Connecticut, however, did not view it in that light; but treating it as a matter of insubordination, if not of open revolt, proceeded to deal with the principal movers in the affair as "fomenters of insurrection."

Ludlow, although not openly dealt with, had been foremost among those who were for prosecuting the war against the Dutch. He had also seriously compromised himself by his hasty and unadvised acceptance of the command of the Fairfield forces, without legal appointment. He felt that he had, without any moral guilt, incurred the displeasure of the colony, and that unless he should make some humiliating concessions, his behavior would not be likely to escape public censure. It was quite evident that his popularity had reached its meridian. Proud and sensitive to a high degree, he brooded over the change that had taken place in his prospects, as well for promotion as for usefulness,* and at last came to the conclusion, not without many keen regrets, to leave the colony, where he held so conspicuous a place for 19 eventful years.

That he did not remove before the 13th of April, 1654,† is evident from an assignment executed by him, on that day, to the inhabitants of Norwalk, of his interest in that plantation. This assignment was undoubtedly made in contemplation of his removal, as it appears that within a fortnight afterwards, he was actually shipping his family and effects.

The rumor, which was for a long time prevalent, that Ludlow in his flight to Virginia, carried with him the records of Fairfield, is incorrect. It is true, that one of the earliest volumes was for a long time missing from the town clerk's office, but was finally found in the possession of an aged inhabitant of the town, and restored to its proper place.

Mr. Ludlow had a wife and sons, one of whom at least was born in W.‡ In a deed of June 19, 1650, to the planters of Norwalk, he reserved a convenient lot of the value of £200 to be laid out for these sons. One of them, Thomas, was a witness to the deed of Feb. 26, 1641, and they all accompanied their father to Virginia.

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* *Dr. Eliot* (*Biog. Dict.*) says "he gave so much offence as to make it best for him to leave the country. The least he could expect was to lose his offices."

† MSS. of Dr. E. Hall of Norwalk, Ct. *Hollister* says 26th April, 1654. See also *Trumbull's Hist. of Conn.*, I, p. 225.

‡ *Old Ch. Rec.*

LYON, AARON, had Rhoda, b. June 18, 1769; Aaron, b. Nov. 12, 1774; Esther, b. Aug. 23, 1776.

McCARTER, JAMES, had John, b. Nov. 26, 1755; Phebe, b. Feb. 7, 1758; James, b. Feb. 10, 1760.

MACK, ANDREW, had Andrew, b. Nov. 19, 1780; William, b. May 31, 1783; Hezekiah, b. Jan. 3, 1786; James, b. Aug. 19, 1788; Mary, b. March 25, 1791; Sarah, b. Dec. 13, 1792; Fanny, b. Sept. 14, 1797.

ANDREW, d. July 7, 1839.

ANDREW, m. Lydia S. Merritt of Vt., Aug. 6, 1843.

McCRAY, WILLIAM, had Elizabeth, b. April 25, 1752; Reuben, b. March 22, 1754; David, b. Dec. 22, 1755; Sarah, b. Oct. 23, 1763.

McKINSTRY, Rev. JOHN (Ell.). Our intention of preparing a genealogy of this family has been forestalled by the recent publication of a very excellent, and interesting history of the family, from the pen of Mr. W. S. Willis of Portland, Me., published in the *N. E. Genealogical Register*, for 1858.

MACKMAN, JAMES, m. Elizabeth Stoughton, Nov. 27, 1690; and d. Dec. 18, 1698; left a handsome estate, but no children.

MACKMORAN, Mr. JOHN, had Elizabeth Gaylord, b. Jan. 10, 1727; John, b. July 27, 1729; John, b. May 17, 1731; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 18, 1735.

McMORRON, JOHN, m. Mindwell Thrall, Feb. 16, 1756; had John, d. July 17, 1730.

MANLEY (Bloomfield), EBENEZER, who d. May 4, 1777, in 37th yr., had Paley, b. Nov. 15, 1763; Allyn, b. Feb. 8, 1765; Russell, b. Sept. 19, 1768; William, b. Sept. 9, 1771.

RUSSELL (son of Ebenezer), had Nancy, b. April 5, 1797; Russell Sherman, b. Jan. 13, 1799.

Dea. WILLIAM (son of Ebenezer), m. Mary Burr, Oct. 9, 1752,* who d. Oct. 10, 1773; he d. Nov. 11, 1788, in 84th yr.; his first child b. July 30, 1753.*

WILLIAM, had Erastus, b. July 12, 1801, who m. Abigail Brown, Jan. 15, 1835.

GEORGE, m. Ruth Burr, Aug. 15, 1752;* had ——, b. March 27, 1753.*

MANSFIELD, JOHN, m. Sarah Phelps, Dec. 13, ——; he d. March 15, 1726–7; she d. Oct. 26, 1732. *Children*—John, b. Sept. 13, 1684; Sarah, b. Jan. 5, 1685; Samuel, b. Sept. 16, 1687; Mary, b. Aug. 16, 1689.

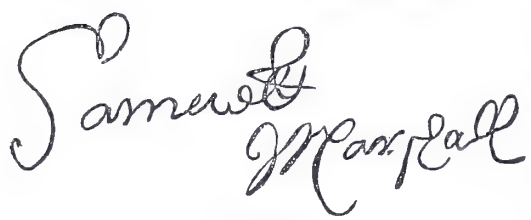
MARSH, Rev. Jonathan (3d pastor of Windsor Ch., see pp. 211, 360), m. Mrs. Margaret Whiting of Hartford, July 3, 1710, who d. Dec. 8, 1747, a. 58; he d. Sept. 8, 1747, a. 63. *Children*—Margaret, b. June 10, 1711; (Rev.) Jonathan, b. Jan. 1, 1713–14; settled at West Hartford; Mary, b. July 19,

* Private MSS. from Bloomfield.

1716; Dorcas, b. Aug. 21, 1718; Hannah, b. May 28, 1723; Joseph, b. Nov. 10, 1727; Ann, b. Jan. 28, 1729.

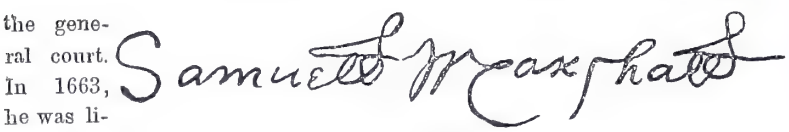
JOHN, d. Sept. 28, 1688, a. 70. SARAH, d. Jan. 5, 1801, a. 82.

## MARSHALL *



1656.

Capt. SAMUEL, date of his arrival at W. uncertain, but he had a lot in the Palisado in 1637; was a deputy in same year, and a magistrate in 1638. His name also appears several times as juror of the general court. In 1663, he was licensed to



1676.

sell liquors by retail, not to be drank in his house. In 1672, he (styled corporal) with Joseph Fitch and Jacob Drake, petition the court to enlarge the bounds of Windsor. In 1673, Quarter Master Samuel Marshall received a

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* We are permitted by the courtesy of Rev. EDWARD C. MARSHALL of New York city, whose zeal and interest has contributed much to the value of this history, as well as of his family genealogy, to present the copy of a letter received by him from a son of the celebrated Chief Justice Marshall of Virginia. The writer is a prominent citizen of Fauquier County, Va., and president of the Manassas Gap Rail Road, and the letter, although not as complete as could be desired, is the fullest yet published, with reference to the origin of the family of the late Chief Justice.

CARRINGTON, FAUQUIER CO., VIRGINIA,
March 3, 1849.

My Dear Sir—I owe you an apology for my delay in this answer to your letter, which came to me very circuitously, and reached me on the eve of a trip to Richmond, connected with a visit to an aunt, sister to my father, from whom I hoped I might gather some information which would throw light on the inquiry which was the subject of your communication

You were correct in your impression that I am the son, the youngest, of the late Chief Justice Marshall. I regret, however, that I can not give you the genealogy of my father's family at its earliest sources. All I can learn is, that some six generations from me, making the time probably coincident with the immigration of your ancestor, mine came from England to Westmoreland County, Va.

He came as agent in the employment of a Mr. Markham, who had considerable property in the "Northern Neck," and whose family estate in England was large. If I could ascertain the part or shire in England of the Markham estate, it would go far to designate the part of England from which my ancestor came. I infer that our family was, at the beginning, a highly respectable one, because, at an early period, it became connected with some of the best families in the state. The family names most common are John, Thomas and William. The names of John and Thomas have alternated with the oldest sons throughout their generations. * * *

My name is Edward Carrington, coming from my mother's sister's husband, Col. Edward Carrington, distinguished in the Revolutionary War, in the southern campaign

I will end this communication with a statement of the history of the family of Virginia, at its later period, which I think very remarkable. My grandfather, Col. Thomas Marshall, highly distinguished at the battle of Brandywine, had fifteen children—eight daughters and seven sons. He lived to see every one of them grown up and married. Every one but one, was highly distinguished for talents, and every daughter but two, married men of high distinction for talents. The oldest son was Chief Justice of the United States; three others—that is, one son and two sons-in-law, were made federal judges, by the elder John Adams; another son was president of two colleges; another son-in-law was senator of the United States. "*Jam satis.*"

I think it extremely probable that our families have a common origin in England, and I regret that I have not been able to throw any light on the subject. I will close this letter by saying, that if this investigation, or any other motive, should bring you to Virginia, I shall be happy to see you, and will give you a Virginia welcome.

Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD C. MARSHALL.

grant of 150 acres. When King Philip's war broke out, he was actively engaged in military service; was appointed (Oct. 14, 1675) ensign in Maj. Treat's army, and was one of the five captains who led the Connecticut forces in the famous attack on the Narragansett fort, Dec. 19, 1675, where he fell at the head of his troops. Windsor lost in him an honored citizen and a brave soldier.

The Rev. Mr. Chapman of Windsor, stated, from tradition, that the original Marshall house was on the bank of the Farmington, near the point which juts into the meadow, a few rods below the present site of the bridge, Capt. Samuel having been one of those whe "staid by consent of the town, and enlarged their gardens in the Palizado." It has not been ascertained at what period this land ceased to be in possession of the family. The land at Poquonnoc mentioned in the will of Capt. Samuel, is supposed to be the same upon which Elihu Marshall now resides. He m. Mary (dau. of Lt. David) Wilton, May 6, 1652. *Children*—Samuel, b. May 27, 1653; Lydia, b. Feb. 18, 1655; Thomas, b. April 23, 1659; David,[1] b. July 24, 1661; Thomas,[2] b. Feb. 18, 1663 (probably Deac. T., who d. Nov. 8, 1735); Mary, b. May 8, 1667; Eliakim*[3] b. July 10, 1669; John,*[4] b. April 10, 1672; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 27, 1674.

David,[1] m. Abigail Phelps, Dec. 9, 1686. *Children*—Abigail, b. Jan. 9, 1687; Hannah, b. Dec. 8, 1689; David,[5] b. April 14, 1692.

Thomas,[2] m. Mary Drake, March 3, 1685–6. *Children*—Thomas, b. Jan. 14, 1686; d. Aug. 26, 1689: Mary, b. Feb. 21, 1688–9; Samuel,[6] b. July 23, 1691; Thomas,[7] b. Feb. 6, 1693; Rachel, b. April 12, 1696; Catherine, b. April 11, 1699; John, b. April 3, 1701; Noah,[8] b. April 24, 1703; (Rev.) Daniel,[9] b. 1705; Benjamin, b. Aug. 7–8, 1707; Eunice, b. May 3, 1709; m.†

Eliakim,[3] m. Sarah Liet of Guilford, Aug. 23, 1704. *Children*—Dorothy, b. Oct. 1, 1705; Sarah, b. June 27, 1709; Sarah, b. Jan. 29, 1710–11; Mary, b. March 14, 1715; Eliakim,[10] b. July 15, 1720.

John,[4] m. Abigail ——; she d. Feb. 29, 1697–8; had Abigail, b. Dec. 10, 1693; d. Feb. 18, 1693–4: Hannah, b. April 16, 1695.

David,[5] m. Sarah Phelps, Dec. 15, 1721. *Children*—David, b. June 1, 1722; d. 1725: Hannah, b. Feb. 15, 1730–1; Sarah, b. April 4, 1727; David,[11] b. Oct. 21, 1728.

Samuel,[6] m. Abigail Phelps, July 12, 1706. *Children*—Samuel,[12] b. Aug. 17, 1717; (Rev.) Eliakim,‡ b. March 1, 1718–19; Abigail, b. March 6, 1721–22; Noah, b. April 29, 1723; Rachel, b. Feb. 1, 1724–5; Abner,[13] b. Feb.

* Not on Town Records, but on *Old Church Record* and Will.

† This lady also took upon herself to exhort, and preach Baptist doctrines She was ordered to desist, but not complying, was, although pregnant at the time, thrown into jail.—(*Rev. Mr. Chapman.*

‡ He was converted under the ministry of Mr. Whitfield, in the *New Light Stir*, and remained a Pædobaptist minister about 30 years. He became a Baptist in 1786, and died at Windsor, 1791. He was through life esteemed a preacher of piety and talents. He was also often a member of the Connecticut legislature. As he became a Baptist but about five years before his death, he was not much known among the denomination; but on account

9, 1726–7; Amasa, b. Jan. 17, 1728–9; (Rev.) Joseph* and Mary, twins, b. Feb. 17, 1730–31: Asenath, b. May 1, 1733; Aaron, b. May 11, 1735.

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of some circumstances which attended his conviction of Baptist sentiments, his biography appears worthy of being recorded. While Abraham Marshall of Georgia was on his way to visit New England, in 1786, at Philadelphia he fell in with Mr. Winchester, of whom he enquired respecting his relatives in Connecticut. He informed him what he knew; and among other things observed, that Eliakim Marshall of Windsor was a man of sound judgment, a retentive memory, and a tender conscience. "Well," replied Abraham, "if this be his character, I shall expect to baptize him before I return; for if he has a sound judgment, he will understand my arguments in favor of believer's baptism and against that of infants; if he has a strong memory he will retain them; and if he has a tender conscience, they will have an influence on his mind." With a firm persuasion that he should lead his relative into the water, he prosecuted his journey into Connecticut. It appears from the history of the Kioka church, that this Abraham Marshall was only three years old when his father went from Connecticut, among the Mohawk Indians. He was of course unknown to any of his relatives here; but he was received among them cordially, and treated with respect, and he made Eliakim's house his home. He kept in mind what Mr. Winchester had told him of his cousin; but he resolved that he would not be forward to introduce the subject of baptism, nor press him too hard at first. Eliakim frequently expressed a desire to hear what his new relation, as he called him, had to say in defence of the opinions in which they differed; but Abraham waived the matter for a time. At length, from slight skirmishes, they, by mutual consent, entered with all their strength into the baptismal controversy, in which Eliakim had been a man of war from his youth, and now manifested a strong assurance of victory. He began with *Abraham's covenant*, and mustered all the arguments usually brought in defence of Pædobaptism. Abraham, on the other hand, opposed his whole system, as destitute of scripture proof, and adduced his reasons for his different belief. At the first onset, this old Pædobaptist divine, as he afterwards acknowledged to a friend, had but two arguments left for the support of his system; and continuing to lose ground, while striving with himself to regain it, in the next attack he was completely defeated, and in a short time after confessed his *conscience* could not be easy till he was baptized. But a trouble arose on account of his wife, who was much opposed to this change in his sentiments. He mentioned this circumstance to Abraham, and requested his advice. He replied that his youth did not qualify him to prescribe to a man of his years; "but," said he, "I will mention two passages of scripture, which my father frequently made use of in difficult cases, which are these. 'I conferred not with flesh and blood. What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'" The tender conscience of this aged convert urged him to duty; and, according to Abraham's expectation, he was baptized by him the day before he left the place. A large concourse of people, supposed to be two or three thousand, collected to witness the administration of the solemn rite. The venerable candidate addressed them in the most melting manner: "I was awakened," said he, "under the preaching of Whitfield, about forty years ago, at which time my mind was solemnly impressed with this sentiment, *God is wisdom;* he therefore knows all my thoughts, and all I do. I was in the next place impressed with this sentence, *God is holiness;* and must therefore hate all in me, which his wisdom sees is wrong. I was in the third place impressed with this solemn thought, *God is power;* this struck me like thunder, and brought me to the ground." So saying he burst into tears, and in a moment the tears were flowing from a thousand eyes. "After laboring a few days," continued he, "under these weighty impressions, the soothing declaration, *God is love*, relieved my distress, removed my fears, and filled me with unspeakable joy." He expatiated largely on the interesting event of his conversion, and the most solemn attention pervaded the great assembly. (*Baptist Repository*).

* Rev. JOSEPH went in his youth into a settlement east of Windsor: where after a certain period he took upon himself to go about *exhorting* the people, without having received any license from the authorities. He was ordered to discontinue this practice, but he would exhort, whereupon he was fined, which he refusing to pay, was put in jail in Hartford and whipped. He still refused to pay the fine, and finally his neighbor, Mr. Hooker, paid it. Nevertheless he continued to exhort, and having afterwards removed to Vermont, he died there in the work of the ministry. (*Rev. Mr. Chapman*).

THOMAS, Jr.,[7] m. Elizabeth Tudor, Oct. 9, 1725. *Children*—Thomas, b. Oct. 13, 1726; Gad, b. Feb. 18, 1731-2; Job, b. April 22, 1736; Thomas, b. Aug. 24, 1738.

NOAH,[8] m. Ruth Cook, Jan. 19, 1748; had Josiah, b. Nov. 5, 1749.

Rev. DANIEL,[9] m.* 1, Hannah Drake, Nov. 11, 1742; 2, Martha (sister of Shubael) Sterns of Tolland, June 23, 1747. *Child by 1st wife*—Daniel.

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* The following account of this eminent servant of God, was drawn by his worthy son, Rev. Abraham Marshall, who succeeded his father in the pastoral station of Kioka. It was first published in the *Georgia Analytical Repository* and afterwards in the *History of the Virginia Baptists*. It is now transcribed and presented to the reader in its original epistolary form.

"In giving a biographical sketch of my honored father, we must go back to the distance of almost a century. His birth was in the year of our Lord 1706, in Windsor, a town in Connecticut. He was religiously educated by respectable and pious parents, and being hopefully converted at about twenty years of age, joined the then standing order of Presbyterians in his native place. The natural ardor of his mind soon kindled into the fire of holy zeal, and raised him so high in the esteem of his brethren, that they called him to the office of a deacon. In the exemplary discharge of his duty in this capacity, he continued near twenty years. During this time, in easy circumstances, he married and lost a wife, by whom he had a son named after himself, Daniel, who is still a useful member of society."

(It is related by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, that he made himself odious to the orthodox church in Windsor, by preaching the Baptist doctrines, and at the death of his wife, the people having assembled to witness the funeral ceremony, the Pastor of the church, refused to perform the usual service, upon which the people all dispersed leaving the reverend widower to bury his deceased spouse himself.)

"At the age of thirty-eight years, our worthy parent was one of the thousands in New England, who heard that son of thunder, the Rev George Whitfield, and caught his seraphic fire. Firmly believing in the near approach of the latter day glory, when the Jews with the fulness of the Gentiles, shall hail their Redeemer, and bow to his gentle sceptre, a number of worthy characters ran to and fro through the eastern states, warmly exhorting to the prompt adoption of every measure tending to hasten that blissful period. Others sold, gave away, or left their possessions, as the powerful impulse of the moment determined, and without scrip or purse, rushed up to the head of the Susquehanna, to convert the heathens, and settled in a town called Onnaquaggy, among the Mohawk Indians. One, and not the least sanguine of these pious missionaries, was my venerable father. Great must have been his faith, great his zeal, when, without the least prospect of a temporal reward, with a much beloved wife, and three children, he exchanged his commodious buildings, for a miserable hut; his fruitful fields and loaded orchards, for barren deserts; the luxuries of a well furnished table, for coarse and scanty fare; and numerous civil friends, for rude savages! He had the happiness, however, to teach and exhort, for eighteen months in this place, with considerable success. A number of the Indians were, in some degree, impressed with eternal concerns, and several became cordially obedient to the gospel. But just as the seeds of heavenly truth, sown with tears in this unpromising soil, began to appear in their first fruits, the breaking out of war among the savage tribes occasioned his reluctant removal to Conegocheague, in Pennsylvania. After a short residence in this settlement, he removed to a place near Winchester, in Virginia.

"Here he became acquainted with a Baptist church, belonging to the Philadelphia association; and as the result of a close, impartial examination of their faith and order, he and my dear mother were baptized, in the forty-eighth year of his life. He was now called, as a licensed preacher, to the unrestrained exercise of his gifts; and though they were by no means above mediocrity, he was instrumental in awakening attention, in many of his hearers, to the interests of their souls.

"Under the influence of an anxious desire to be extensively useful, he proceeded from Virginia to Hughwarry, in North Carolina, where his faithful and incessant labors proved the happy means of arousing and converting numbers. Being so evidently and eminently useful as an itinerant preacher, he continued his peregrination to Abbot's Creek, in the same state, where he was the instrument in planting a church, of which he was ordained pastor, in the fifty-second year of his age, by his brothers-in-law, the Rev. Messrs. Henry Leadbetter, and Shubael Stearns. Soon after receiving this honor, my reverend father, in one of his evangelical journies into Virginia, had the singular happiness to baptize Col. Sam'l Harris, with whom he afterwards made several tours, and preached, and planted the gospel in several places, as far as James river. It was but a few years after his ordination, before, induced by appearances of increasing usefulness, he took an affectionate leave of his beloved charge, and settled on Beaver creek, in South Carolina.

"In this place, likewise, a large church was raised under his ministry, and till brought to a good degree of maturity in divine things, was an object of his tender and unremitted care and solicitude. At the direction of Divine Providence, as he conceived, and as subsequent events have proved, his next removal was to Horse Creek, about 15 miles north of Augusta.

"The fruits of his labors in this place remain in a respectable church, some of whose sons, raised up under his care, have successfully diffused the light of divne truth through various benighted regions. From Horse Creek my aged father made his first visits to this state. On the second or third of these, while in prayer, he was seized in the presence of his audience, for preaching in the parish of St. Paul, and made to give security for his appearance in Augusta, the Monday following, to answer to this charge. Accordingly he stood a trial, and after his meekness and patience was sufficiently exercised, was ordered to come no more as a preacher into Georgia. In the words of an apostle similarly circumstanced, he replied, 'Whether it be right to obey God or man, judge ye.' Consistently with this just and spirited reply, he pursued his successful course, and on the 1st of Jan., 1771, came with his family, and took up his final earthly

*Children by 2d wife*—(Rev.) Abraham, John, Zaccheus, Levi, Moses, Solomon, Joseph, Eunice, Mary, Benjamin.

Eliakim,[10] m. Sarah Hodge, Nov. 10, 1743. *Children*—Sarah, b. Oct. 17, 1744; Eunice, b. Jan. 14, 1745–6; Rhoda, b. July 22, 1747; Dinah, b. April 1, 1749; Elisha, b. Dec. 31, 1750; Elijah, b. Sept. 9, 1752; Eliakim,[14] b. Oct. 28, 1754; Rachel, b. June 13, 1756; Asenath, b. July 9, 1758; Lucy, b. July 18, 1760; Tryphena, b. March 31, 1762; Daniel, b. March 18, 1766.

David,[11] m. Naomi Griswold, who d. Sept. 30, 1824, a. 89; resided in Poquonnoc, W.; a farmer; was a prominent man in W. *Children*—Naomi, b. Sept. 30, 1757; m. Moses Niles of W.: Olive, m. 1, Joseph Holcomb of W.; m. 2, Alexander Enos of Whitestown, N. Y.: Sarah, b. March 21, 1759; d. Feb. 6, 1761: Elisha,[15] b. April 16, 1763; Elihu,[16] b. March 21, 1765.

Samuel,[12] m. Joanna Cook, Nov. 17, 1743. *Children*—Samuel,[17] b. March 27, 1744; Sarah, b. July 27, 1745; Alexander, b. June 13, 1747; Joanna, b. Oct. 27, 1749.

Abner,[13] m. Hannah Marshall, Jan. 4, 1759. *Child*—Hannah, b. Oct. 8, 1759.

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residence at the Kioka; the following Spring the church here was formed, and it is famous for having furnished materials for several other churches. For this purpose many common members have been dismissed, and several ministers have been ordained. Among these are the Rev. Messrs. Sanders Walker, Sam'l Newton, Loveless Savage, Alexander Scott, and the writer of this article. Through God's blessing on the ministry of her indefatigable founder and pastor, this church continued to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes, breaking forth on the right hand and on the left, till our beloved country was unhappily involved in the horrors of war. No scenes, however, from the commencement to the termination of hostilities, were so gloomy and alarming as to deter my father from discharging the duties of his station. Neither reproaches nor threatenings could excite in him the least appearance of timidity, or anything inconsistent with Christian and ministerial heroism.

"As a friend to the American cause, he was once made a prisoner and put under a strong guard; but obtaining leave of the officers, he commenced and supported so heavy a charge of exhortation and prayer, that, like Daniel of old, while his enemies stood amazed and confounded, he was safely and honorably delivered from this den of lions.

"Even the infirmities of old age, and the evident approach of the king of terrors, were not sufficient to shake his faith and hope, nor, in the least perceivable degree, to abate his zeal.

"A few months previous to his decease, rising in his pulpit, which he had frequently besprinkled with his tears, and from which he often descended to weep over a careless auditory, he said, 'I address you, my dear hearers with a diffidence which arises from a failure of memory, and a general weakness of body and mind, common to my years; but I recollect, he that holds out to the end shall be saved, and I am resolved to finish my course in the cause of God.' Accordingly he attended public worship regularly, even through his last lingering mortal illness, till the last Sabbath but one before his dissolution. In his family he invariably performed his usual round of holy duties, till the morning preceding his happy change. Fully apprised of this as at hand, and perfectly in his senses, he expressed distinctly and emphatically, his steady and increasing confidence of future bliss.

"The following taken by me, in the presence of a few deeply affected friends and relations, are his last words.

"'Dear brethren and sisters, I am just gone. This night I shall probably expire; but I have nothing to fear. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness. God has always shown me that he is my God, that I am his son, and that an eternal weight of glory is mine!'

"The partner of his care, (and I may add, faithful assistant in all his labors), sitting bedewed with tears by his side, he proceeded, 'Go on, my dear wife, to serve the Lord. Hold out to the end. Eternal glory is before us.

"After a silence of some minutes, he called me and said, 'My breath is almost gone! I have been praying that I may go home to-night. I had great happiness in our worship this morning, particularly in singing, which will make a part of my exercise in a blessed eternity.'

"Now gently closing his eyes, he cheerfully gave up his soul to God, with whom, I doubt not, he walks, 'high in salvation and the climes of bliss.' This solemn event took place at the dawn of the 2nd day of Nov., 1784, in the 78th year of his age. A suitable discourse to his memory was delivered by the late Rev. Charles Bussey."

His children are all yet living in Georgia, at no great distance from the place in which their venerable father finished his earthly course. They all possess a competency of wordly things, and a number of them are members of the Kioka and other churches.

Mr. Marshall after all his sacrifices for the cross of Christ, was always blessed by a bountiful Providence with a sufficiency of the meat that perisheth, and left behind him an estate of considerable value. His son Abraham inhabits the mansion, from which he was removed to the "house not made with hands."

ELIAKIM,[14] m. Anne ——. *Children*—Nancy, b. Dec. 5, 1791; Almeda, b. Jan. 18, 1788; Warren, b. Oct. 6, 1789; Emilia, b. July 18, 1794.

ELISHA,[15] a farmer in W. (Poquonnoc); m. in 1791, Anne Carter of Killingworth, Ct.; he d. Sept. 8, 1791; his wid. m. 2, Levi Clark of Granby, Ct., who moved to Poquonnoc, W., and had 2 sons and 7 daus. *Only child by 1st husband*—Sarah, b. at Poq., W., Dec. 2, 1791; m. to Lorrain T. Pease of Enfield, Ct., May 28, 1809, by whom she has had 7 children, 4 of whom are now living, viz: Elisha Marshall, b. at Enfield, Conn., Jan. 3, 1812; removed to Texas in 1834, where he now resides; was engaged in Texan war, as aid-de-camp to Gen. Houston, and having received for his services a large grant of land in Brazoria County, Texas, is now one of the wealthiest land owners of that state; is a lawyer by profession, and has held the office of judge of the supreme court of Texas, and has been governor of the state two terms, from 1854 to 1858; he was m. to Lucadia C. (dau. of the late Col. Richard) Niles of Poquonnoc, W., August 22, 1850: John J. R., who resides at Janesville, Wis.; b. June 25, 1817; m. in 1851 to Cornelia M. (dau. of Rev. Thomas J.) Ruger of Janesville: Sarah Maria, b. Sept. 22, 1822; m. in 1842 to John C. Robinson of Binghamton, N. Y., who is a captain in the 5th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. army: Caroline A., b. Oct. 8th, 1826; m. in 1858 to Hamilton Richardson of Janesville, Wis.

Capt. ELIHU,[16] m. Sabrina Griswold; he d. Sept. 18, 1810, a. 48; she d. Aug. 11, 1837, a. 65. *Children*—Chauncey,[18] b. 1794. Elizabeth, b. 1796; m. Guy Griswold of Poquonnoc, Windsor; no issue: Elihu,[19] d. Sept. 24, 1803, a. 5; Elihu, b. 1800; Gaylord, d. Sept. 15, 1803, a. 12; Elisha Gaylord (M. D.), b. 1805; grad. at Med. Department, Y. C.; now practicing at Pittsburgh, Pa.; widower; no issue: David.

SAMUEL,[17] m. Sabra —; had Oliver, b. Nov. 1, 1769; Sam'l b. Nov. 8, 1774.

CHAUNCEY,[18] b. at old Marshall home in Windsor; removed to Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y.; m. Mary Hotchkiss Ward, granddau. of John Wilcox and Grace Griswold; thus descended from three old families (Ward, Wilcox and Griswolds), the last of whom, the Griswolds of Killingworth, now Clinton, Ct., descended from Ed. Griswold, who came over with Mr. Huit, in 1639; he d. May 8, 1838. *Children*—Calista Sabina, b. May, 1823; m. Joseph Herrin, Esq.; no issue: (Rev.) Edward Chauncey, b. July 8, 1824; instructor in military school at West Point, 1843–45; senior tutor in Geneva College, 1845–7; assist. prof. of math. at N. Y. University, 1848–9: Elizabeth Serene; Elihu; Elisha Gaylord; a cadet in U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; entered June, 1845: Adaline Louisa; Josepha Toule.

ELIHU,[19] m. Mary Caroline Griswold, June 10, 1829; resides in Poquonnoc, Windsor, at the old Marshall house; was a member of the Conn. legislature. *Children*—Frances Elizabeth, b. March 21, 1830; d. July 24, 1843; Mary Caroline, b. March 13, 1833; Ellen Griswold, b. Oct. 24, 1834; d. Dec. 18, 1841; Annette Rebecca, b. Nov. 27, 1836; Estelle Wilhemina, b. July 1, 1840; David Elihu, b. Aug. 11, 1843; Ellen Elizabeth, b. Aug. 8, 1846.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS, m. Mary Drake, March 2, 1636. THOMAS, m. Bethiah Parsons, May 10, 1660. An EDWARD had wife Martha, who d. Sept. 28, 1697; and dau. Abigail, who was b. Sept. 20, 1697. JAMES, see p. ——. ASENATH had Job, b. Aug. 27, 1774.

*Deaths.*—MARY, d. Aug. 25, 1683. THOMAS (s. of Thomas), d. Aug 26, 1689. SARAH (dau. of Eliakim), d. Jan. 20, 1709–10. ELIAKIM (s. of Eliakim), d. Aug. 8, 1720. BENJAMIN (s. of Thos.), d. July 4, 1708. NOAH (s. of Thos.), d. Dec. 22, 1712. DOROTHY (dau. of Thos.), d. Oct. 25, 1736. MARY (wife of Dea. Thomas), d. Dec. 2, 1728. THOMAS (s. of Thomas), d. Dec. 15, 1736. DAVID (s. of David), d. Sept. 1725. JULIA, wife of Oliver W., d. May 3, 1849, a. 30. DAVID, d. at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1834, a. 25 (*Poq.*).

MARSHFIELD, THOMAS, b. at Exeter, England, came to Dorchester in 1630, removed to W.,* and is presumed to have been the father of Samuel, one of the proprietors of Westfield, who d. in Springfield, 1692.

MARTIN, SILVANUS (E. W.), had Nabby, b. Nov. 2, 1775; William, b. Feb. 13, 1777.

MASKELL, THOMAS, m. Bathia Parsons, May 10, 1660; was buried Aug. 12, 1671. *Children*—Bathia, b. March 6, 1660; Thomas, b. March 19, 1661; Abigail, b. Nov. 27, 1663; Thomas, b. Jan. 2, 1665; John, b. Nov. 9, 1667; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19, 1669.

MASON, JONATHAN, m. Abigail Dorchester, Aug. 29, 1754. *Children*—David, b. Feb. 23, 1742; Lydia, b. June 10, 1745; Hezekiah, b. April 2, 1748; Isaac, b. Oct. 24, 1749; Zeruiah, b. Sept. 29, 1751.

ISAAC, m. Sarah Benton, June 28, 1770, and had Lydia, b. Nov. 11, 1771.

Major General JOHN, the first military man of his day, and the celebrated conqueror of the Pequots, was a member of the original company who came over with Mr. Warham in 1630, and was among the first at W., where he remained until 1647, when he removed to Saybrook. The limits of our work will not allow us to give any extended biography of this illustrious warrior. The reader will find interesting sketches of his life in *Hinman's Catalogue of the First Settlers of Conn.*, in the *Hist.* of *Dorchester*, *Allen's* and the various other Biographical Dictionaries, etc., etc. In person he "was tall and portly, but nevertheless full of martial bravery and vigor;"† and the universal testimony of other days is, that "his life and conversation were of the Puritan stamp, without ostentation and above reproach." He m. twice, and his children were, Priscilla, b. in W. Oct., 1641; m. Rev. James Fitch of Norwich, in 1664; Samuel (Maj.), b. in W., July, 1644, resided at Stonington;‡ Rachel, b. Oct., 1648; Anne, b. June, 1650; (Capt.) John, b. Aug.,

* *Hinman* states that he came to Connecticut as early as 1639, and left the colony in 1643, apparently on account of some difficulty in the church. Was a gentleman of good standing.

† Rev. Thomas Prince's Introduction to Mason's History of the Pequot War, published at Boston, 1736.

‡ The *Old Ch. Rec.* gives *four* as the number of Major Mason's children born in W.

1646, wounded in the swamp fight, 1676, from the effects of which he died, leaving a widow and two children; Daniel, b. April, 1652; Elizabeth, b. in Aug., 1654.

## MATHER.*

JOHN and his son THOMAS resided in Lancashire, England. Rev. RICHARD, son of Thomas, was the first of the name that came to this country. He was b. at Lowton, in the county of Lancaster, in England, in 1596. In boyhood he showed great ambition to learn, and used to walk four miles every day to school. At the age of fifteen he became himself an instructor, and studying devotedly, after a few years became a fine scholar, and a proficient in the liberal arts. He spent much time at Oxford University, where he improved himself by conference with learned men and books, by disputations, and other academical entertainment. Soon after, he was settled at Toxteth as minister, and there distinguished himself by his watchfulness, tenderness and energy in his profession: m. in Eng., Catharine, dau. of Edmund Hoult, Sept. 29, 1624. In 1633 he was suspended from his calling for non-conformity, and, "without hope of again enjoying the liberty of doing any public work in his native land." In 1634 he made his journey to Bristol to take a ship for America, being forced on his way to change his apparel that he might escape pursuivants who were endeavoring to apprehend him. He arrived at Boston, August 17th, 1634, and August 23d, 1636, after having been previously sought by many congregations, became teacher of the church in Dorchester, Massachusetts, succeeding Mr. Warham, who emigrated to Windsor. He continued at Dorchester, a prominent, zealous and most effective preacher, until April 22d, 1669, when "he quietly breathed forth his last, after he had been about seventy-three years a citizen of the world, and fifty years a minister in the Church of God." His wife d. ——, and he m. 2, Sarah (Rossiter), wid. of Rev. John Cotton, 2d minister of 1st church in Boston, Aug. 26, 1656; his wife d. May 27, 1676, a. 75. *Children by 1st wife*—Rev. Samuel, b. May 13, 1626, in Eng.; grad. at Harv. Col., 1643; admitted freeman of Mass., 1648; went to England, thence to Scotland, finally settled as minister in Dublin; m. a sister of Sir John Stevens of Dublin; had only one dau., who lived to adult age; he d. in Dublin, Oct. 29, 1671, a. 45: Timothy,[1] b. in Eng., 1628; Rev. Nathaniel, b. in Eng., March 20, 1630; grad. Harv. Col., 1647; went to Eng., where he was presented with a living at Barnestaple by Oliver Cromwell, in 1656, from which he was ejected after the Restoration; he then succeeded his brother in Dublin, and d. at London, July 26, 1697, a. 67; having preached 47 years in England, Ireland and Holland: Joseph, b. in England, d. young: Rev. Eleazur, b. May 16, 1637, in Dorchester, Mass.; became minister in Northampton; m. Esther, dau. of Rev.

* The history of this remarkable and gifted family has never yet been fully written. It is to be hoped, however, that the subject will some day attract the attention of some competent person who will do the subject the justice it deserves. Our sketch, which is confined to the *Windsor* branch, is collected from the *town records* (very meagre); *Goodwin's Gen. Notes;* the *New Eng. Gen. Reg.*, and a slight and very imperfect genealogy of the family, published some years since.

John Warham of W., Sept. 29, 1659 (after his death she m. his successor, the Rev. Solomon Stoddard): Rev. Eleazur Mather, d. July 24, 1669, a. 32; she d. Feb. 10, 1736, a. 92; had 3 children by Mr. M.; Warham, Eliakim, and Eunice, who m. Rev. John Williams of Hatfield, Mass., who was captured by the Indians: Rev. Increase, pastor of the North Church in Boston, president of Harvard College; m. 1, Maria (dau. of Rev. John) Cotton, colleague pastor with Rev. John Wilson, 1st minister of B., March 16, 1662; she d. April 4, 1714; he then m. 2, Anna (dau. of Capt. Thos.) Lake, and wid. of Rev. John Cotton of Hampton, N. H., grandson of Rev. John; and d. at Boston, Aug. 23, 1723, a. 84; she d. at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 27, 1737, a. 74; left 10 children, of whom the eldest (Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather of B.) was the famous minister and author of the *Magnalia Americana*; he left a son, Samuel, who succeeded him as pastor of the North Church of Boston.

Timothy,[1] settled in Dorchester; m. 1, a dau. of Maj. Gen. Humphrey Atherton of that town, about 1650; m. 2, Elizabeth (dau. of Ammiel) Weeks of Dorchester, March 20, 1679; d. Jan. 14, 1684, a. about 56, "by a fall from a scaffold in a barn;" she d. Feb. 19, 1710, a. 53. *Children by 1st wife*—Rev. Samuel,[2] b. July, 1651; Richard, b. Nov. 2, 1653; m. Elizabeth Wise of Dorchester, about 1680; moved to Lyme, Ct., about 1690; had 4 children: Nathaniel, b. Sept. 2, 1658; Joseph, b. May 25, 1661; m. Sarah Clapp of Dorchester, June 2, 1689; d. 1691; left one child: Atherton,[3] b. Oct. 4, 1663; Katherine, d. unm., 1694.

Rev. Samuel,[2] grad. Harv. C., 1671; went from Branford to Windsor, Ct., 1681, where he became the 3d pastor of the 1st Cong. Ch., and united the two societies, which for thirteen years previously had been under the pastoral charge of Messrs. Woodbridge and Chauncey, the successors of Mr. Warham; he m. Hannah (dau. of Hon. Robert) Treat of Milford, Ct., lieut. governor, and afterwards governor of the colony of Conn., and son of Richard Treat, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Ct. "Here lyeth buryed y^e^ Rev^d^ Mr. Sam^el^ Mather, pastor of y^e^ church of Christ in Windsor, who dyed March y^e^ 18th, Anno Domini 1727–8. Ætatis Sui, 77" (*Windsor Graveyard*). "Here lyeth buryed Mrs. Hannah Mather, Consort of y^e^ Rev^d^ Mr. Sam^l^ Mather, who dyed March 8th, Anno Domini 1707–8, Æ. 47, Dulce Par" (*Windsor Graveyard*). *Children*—(Dr.) Samuel,[4] b. 1677; (Rev.) Azariah,* b. Aug.

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* In 1710 he succeeded the Rev. Thomas Buckingham as pastor of the first church established in Saybrook (1643). Mr. Mather had been a tutor in the college at Saybrook, and had enjoyed an opportunity to become acquainted with the people during his tutorship. As a linguist he greatly excelled, and was an able divine. A sermon was published by him in Latin "on being baptized for the dead." Three of his sermons were published, viz: Woe to Sleepy Sinners, 1720; Sabbath Day's Rest; An Election Sermon, 1725. He was dismissed in 1732, and died in 1737. A tombstone is erected to the memory of Mr. Mather at Saybrood, with the following epitaph:

"*Azariah Mather*, b. in Windsor, Aug. 29, 1685; expired in Saybrook, Feb. 11, 1736, Ætatis Suæ, 52. A General Scholar, an eminent Christian, a very great sufferer, but now in glory, a Triumpher. He many weeks felt death's attacks, but fervent prayers kept him back. His Faith and Patience was to try and learn us how to live and die. Having the wings of Faith and Love, and Feathers of an Holy Dove, he bids this world adieu, and wisely up to Heaven he flew. Disturb not then his precious dust, with censors that are most unjust."

29, 1685; Ebenezer, b. Sept. 3, 1687; d. April, 18—: Joseph,* b. March 6, 1688–9; d. Nov. 7, 1717: Elizabeth, b. Jan. 2, 1691; d. Jan. 17, 1696; Nathaniel, b. May 30, 1695; Benjamin, b. Sept. 29, 1696; John, b. Sept. 22, 1699; Hannah.

(Ens.) Atherton,[3] settled first at Windsor, then at Suffield, Ct.; m. 1, Rebecca, (dau. of Thos.) Stoughton of W., Sept. 20, 1694; she d. in 1704; he m. 2, Mary, about 1706; he died Nov. 9, 1734, at Suffield, Ct., a. about 71. *Child by 1st wife* — William, b. March 2, 1697–8, in W., m. Silence Buttolph, Nov. 7, 1721; he d. 1747: Jerusha, b. July 18, 1700, in W.; m. Samuel Smith of Suffield. *Children by 2d wife*—Joshua, b. Nov. 26, 1706, in W.; settled in Berlin, Ct.; d. about 1785: Richard, b. March 31, 1708, in W.; m. Lois, dau. of John Burbank of Suffield, March 24, 1734: Mary, b. March 9, 1710–11, in W.; Thomas (M. D.), b. April 5, 1713, in Suffield; d. in Boston, 1758: Eliakim, b. July 10, 1715, in Suffield; Catherine, b. Jan. 5, 1718; d. Jan. 30, 1733.

Dr. Samuel[4] (see chapter in Appendix on Windsor Physicians), m. 1, Abigail Grant, April 13, 1704; she d. Sept. 1, 1722, a. 43; m. 2, Hannah Buckland, May 15, 1723; she d. March 23, 1758, a. 54; he d. Feb. 6, 1745–6, a. 68. *Children*—Eliakim, b. Feb. 10, 1704; d. Sept. 24, 1712: Samuel (M. D.), b. Jan. 6, 1706; settled in Northampton, Mass.: Timothy,[4½] b. April 23, 1710; Abigail, b. Sept. 1, 1714; Nathaniel,[5] b. Aug. 8, 1716; Joseph, b. May 31, 1718; d. Dec. 27, 1732, a. 14: Charles, b. Feb. 16, 1719–20; d. July 9, 1736, a. 17: Abigail, b. March 6, 1721; m. —— Wolcott; she d. June 9, 1741: Hannah, b. Aug. 12, 1727; d. March 18, 1761, a. 34: Lucy, b. Feb. 18, 1728; d. Jan. 1, 1771, a. 43: Elizabeth, b. Jan. 4, 1731; Eliakim,[6] b. Sept. 26, 1732.

Timothy,[4½] d. April 5, 1752, a. 42; had Jasper; Cotton, d. Nov. 26, 1791, a. 46; he m. Martha ——, who d. Aug. 25, 1829, a. 81, in E. W.: had a dau. Ruth, who d. Dec. 6, 1791, a. 7, and James, who d. a. 1 year.

Nathaniel,[5] m. Elizabeth Allyn; he d. Aug. 31, 1770, a. 54; she d. May 7, 1791, a. 68. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. March 10, 1740; Charles[7] (M. D.), b. Sept. 26, 1742; had a son Roger, who settled in Otis, Mass., and had Newton, Rhoda, Henry, and Eunice: Elijah,[8] b. Dec. 1, 1743; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1745; d. Nov. 4, 1745: (Rev.) Allyn,[9] b. April 10, 1747; Oliver,[10] b. March 21, 1749; John, b. Oct. 8, 1750; d. in Revolutionary army at Kingston, N. Y.: Increase,[11] b. July 4, 1752; Elizabeth, b. May 13, 1754; Timothy[12] (M. D.), b. Nov. 15, 1755; Elihu M., settled in Illinois, and had Thaddeus, M. D., lived and d. at Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1854, a. 75, who had Caroline, Cornelius, John, Cotton, Sarah: Roxana, d. Dec., 1781, a. 17.

Eliakim,[6] m. Sarah Newberry, Dec. 4, 1755; he d. June 11, 1816, a. 84; she d. July 28, 1786, a. 50. *Children*—Sarah, b. Feb. 20, 1756; Sarah, b.

* Perhaps the Joseph who m. Elizabeth Stoughton, and had Elizabeth, b. Oct 6, 1714; Marah, b. Oct. 11, 1717.

Sept. 4, 1757; m. —— Olcott: Clarina, b. Oct. 10, 1758; d. April 3, 1811, a. 53: Samuel, b. Feb. 10, 1760; William, d. Jan. 1, 1800, a. 38.

CHARLES[7] (M. D.), was a noted physician in East Windsor and Hartford; he d. June 3, 1822. *Children*—Charles (M. D.), b. Nov. 30, 1764; m. and settled in New York city; had Charles, jr., William, Sarah, Nancy, Francis, James, Lucian, Mary: James, b. June 30, 1771; d. Sept. 21, 1834: Rhoda, b. Feb. 17, 1767; m. —— Jones; she d. in Hartford, Nov. 26, 1847: Ann, b. Dec. 8, 1773; resides in Hartford; unmarried: Sarah, b. June 28, 1776; d. young: Elizabeth, b. June, 1778; John, b. Oct. 19, 1780; lives at Manchester, Ct.

ELIJAH,[8] m. Mary ——; he d. Dec. 11, 1796, a. 53; she d. May 18, 1790, a. 46. *Children*—Elijah,[13] d. Sept. 21, 1798, a. 30; Return Strong,[14] settled at Hartford, Ct., d. 1845: Allen M.;[15] Polly, m. —— Bissell, and settled in Pittsfield, Mass.

(Rev.) ALLYN,[9] m. Rebecca ——; settled at New Haven, Ct.; he d. at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 4, 1784; she d. Aug. 31, 1805, a. 30. *Children*—Allyn, jr., lawyer; Sophia.

OLIVER,[10] m. Jemima Ellsworth, March 28, 1778; he d. Aug. 27, 1829, a. 81; she d. Sept. 9, 1803, a. 50. *Children*—Oliver, b. Jan. 13, 1779; Ellsworth;[16] R. Treat, d. March 14, 1825, a. 40: Nathaniel; Thaddeus, b. Sept. 1, 1792; Jemima, m. Hyde, and settled in Ellington.

INCREASE,[11] had Timothy.

TIMOTHY[12] (M. D.), m. a Foster; he d. April 5, 1788, a. 34, "inheriting as well the virtues as the talents of his ancestors, his life was a relief to the distressed, and as a last expression of good will to men, he liberally provided for the perpetual preaching of the gospel of peace to the First society in Windsor of which he was a member; sacred to his memory they have erected this monument" (*monument in Windsor graveyard*). *Children*—Elihu, d. young; Richard, Thomas, Eli, d. young; Lebbeus, d. a. 16; Thaddeus (M. D.).

ELIJAH,[13] had Talcott, m. Julia Pickett, Jan. 11, 1821; Timothy, Epaphras, Jerusha.

RETURN STRONG,[14] had William, Elijah, Samuel, m. Julia Sill, Nov. 22, 1843; Charles, Timothy, John, Lydia, d. young; Mary, m. —— Sweeter; d. in 1844: Huldah, m. a Pinney of Tariffville, Ct.

ALLEN, M.,[15] had Cynthia, settled at Deerfield, N. Y.; Edward, settled at Deerfield, N. Y.: Mary, Samuel, Julia, Harriet, Sarah.

ELLSWORTH,[16] d. Dec. 23, 1814. *Children*—Frederick Ellsworth, is a lawyer at N. Y. city; Oliver Wolcott, Laura, m. a Mills.

NATHANIEL (perhaps s. of Nathaniel, [5]), Jr., had Nathaniel, b. May 14, 1763; Hannah, b. Nov. 12, 1765; Lucy, b. Oct. 17, 1769.

JOSEPH, m. Deborah ——; she d. May 26, 1789, a. 48. *Children*—Joseph, b. 1765; Samuel, b. Dec. 6, 1767; Timothy, d. April, 1792; Benajah, b. 1771; d. Sept. 23, 1808: Elisha, b. 1773; d. July 14, 1800: Eliakim, b. 1775; d. 1777: Sally, b. Dec. 12, 1779; d. 1800.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*). — SAMUEL, s. of Azariah, d. Oct. 8, 1785, a. 8. TIMOTHY, d. July 3, 1796, a. 6. ELIAKIM, s. of Joseph, d. March 10, 1794, a. 3. ELIZABETH, d. Sept. 29, 1828, a. 68. AZARIAH (s. of Azariah), b. Oct., 1722; d. Oct., 1796.

MAUDSLEY (Mawdsley, now *Mosely*), Capt. JOHN, m. Mary Newberry, Dec. 10, 1664; he d. Aug. 18, 1690; owned a mill in W.; estate £228, also house and lands at Westfield, valued at £543. *Children*—Benjamin, b. Oct. 13, 1666; Margaret, b. Feb. 4, 1668; "Margaret, dau. of John Maudsley, Thomas, son of Samuel Barber, Ann, dau. of John Bissell, all buried this day, Oct. 31, 1673"; Joseph, b. Dec. 21, 1670; Mary, b. May 3, 1673; Consider, b. Nov. 21, 1675; John, d. Feb. 10, 1690; Hannah, b. April 3, 1690.

SAMUEL, had Elizabeth, b. Sept. 27, 1674.

BENJAMIN, had Bathsheba, b. May 29, 1697.

MAYBEE, NICHOLAS, buried March 1, 1666.

MEACHAM, BARNABAS, had Samuel, b. Feb. 10, 1760; Barnabas, b. July 21, 1759; Paul, b. June 24, 1761; Phebe, b. March 28, 1762.

TITUS, m. Anna Holcomb, June 22, 1820.

TITUS, m. Miss Plume, April 2, 1827.

MEARS, JOHN, m. Lucy Rockwell, Jan. 14, 1761. *Children*—Louisa, b. Oct. 14, 1761; Lucy, b. Sept. 3, 1763.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—SAMUEL (s. of Stephen and Lois), d. Sept. 10, 1755. SOLOMON (of same), d. May 12, 1759, a. 3 yrs. 4 mos. SETH (of same), d. Nov. 15, 1764, a. 20 mos. ANNETTE (of same), d. July 17, 1797, a. 16 mos.

MESSENGER (*Wintonbury or Bloomfield*), EDWARD, had Nathaniel, b. June 18, 1653.

NATHAN (probably same as Nathaniel above), m. Rebecca Kelsey, April 5, 1678. *Children*—Hannah, b. Sept., 1682; Nathan, b. April 17, 1683; d. Dec. 30, 1684: Rebecca, b. Feb. 11, 1684; John, b. Nov. 24, 1689; Return, b. Aug. 4, 1691; Joseph, b. Sept. 2, 1687; m. Catharine (dau. of Nathaniel) Holcomb, and was the first of the name who settled in West Simsbury; he located on the farm now owned by Almon and Newell Messenger in Granby, Ct. (for account of his descendants see *Abiel Brown's Gen. Notes of Canton*, p. 112–14).

MILLARD, JASON, had Jason, b. March 12, 1766; Calvin, b. June 28, 1769.

MILLER, REUBEN, m. 1, Elizabeth Thrall, Feb. 16, 1756; he m. 2, Esther Bissell, Feb. 12, 1766. *Child*—Jemima, b. April 11, 1762.

Rev. WILLIAM F. (pastor of Ch. in Wintonbury, now Bloomfield), m. Anna Starr of Goshen, Ct., June 6, 1792. *Children*—William Starr, b. Aug. 22, 1793; Anna, b. July 23, 1796; Horatio, b. Feb. 18, 1799; Lucy Hannah, b. July 14, 1801; Julia, b. April 27, 1803; George, b. July 27, 1805; Mary, b. Aug. 30, 1808; Ephraim, b. Sept. 12, 1811.

SAMUEL, m. Abigail Holliday, Nov. 1, 1710.

ROSWELL, m. Betsey Gaylord, July 2, 1828.

MILLINGTON, JOHN, m. Sarah Smith, April 14, 1688; he d. March 26, 1720.

HENRY, had Abiah, b. May 16, 1711; William, b. Sept. 18, 1713; Mary, b. Aug. 20, 1716.

SAMUEL, m. Ann Elgar, April 23, 1733; had Ann, b. June 28, 1734; Chloe, b. April 27, 1736.

MILLS, SIMON, by tradition, from Yorkshire, England, settled at W.; m. Joan ——, Oct. 18, 1639,* who was buried July 5, 1659.

SIMON (probably son of above), m. Mary Buell, Feb. 23, 1659–60; moved to Weatogue or East Simsbury, 1669. *Children*—Samuel and Simon, twins, b. April 23, 1661; both d. (Samuel d. May 19, 1661): Mary, b. Dec. 8, 1662; Hannah, b. 1665;† Simon, b. May 1, 1667; John, b. June 23, 1668; Sarah, b. Sept. 16, 1670; Abigail, b. 1672;† Elizabeth, b. 1674;† Prudence, b. 1676;† Simon 2d, b. 1678;† bap. May 11, 1679.

PETER, b. in 1666; a tailor; came from Holland, and settled near what is now the east part of Bloomfield, eastward from the residence of Samuel Mills, near the confines of Windsor plains; he m. Dorcas ——, who d. May 18, 1688; he d. April 17, 1710. *Children*—Ebenezer, b. Feb. 8, 1687; Return, d. July 12, 1689.

PETER, Jr. (probably son of Peter, sen.), m. Joanna Porter, July 21, 1692;‡ he d. in 1754. *Children*—Peletiah,[1] b. April 27, 1693; was an attorney: Rev. Gideon, b. Feb. 3, 1694; grad. at Yale Coll., 1737; settled at Simsbury, and afterward in West Simsbury: Rev. Jedidiah, b. March 23, 1696–7; grad. at Yale Coll., 1722; settled in ministry at Ripton (now Huntington); was a preacher of considerable note; several of his works were published; was the ancestor of the Mills's in Fairfield and New Haven Counties; Peter, d. April 28, 1700; Peter,[2] b. April 12, 1701; Daniel,[3] b. May 22, 1706; John, b. Feb. 14, 1707–8; father of the Rev. John, and of the Rev. Edmund, minister of Sutton, Mass. (see Appendix to *Memoir of Rev. William Robinson*).

Capt. PELETIAH,[1] m. Martha Chapman of Colchester, July 5, 1720. *Children*—Martha, b. March 11, 1721; Peletiah,[4] b. Jan. 19, 1723; m. Hannah Owen, March 29, 1743; d. July 1, 1786: his wife d. Jan. 25, 1806, a. 89; Elijah, b. May 30, 1726; Samuel, b. Nov. 21, 1728; d. Nov. 20, 1734: Joanna, b. March 2, 1730; Susannah, b. March 2, 1733; Sarah, b. June 4, 1737.

PETER, Jr.,[2] m. Ruth Loomis, Feb. 1, 1726; had Stone, b. May 17, 1730.

DANIEL,[3] m. Jerusha Steele of Hartford, Feb. 12, 1729. *Children*—Daniel,

* *Abiel Brown's Gen. Sketches of Canton* (p. 92–98), presents a genealogy of the descendants of this Simon Mills. He states this marriage as 1649.

† From above work. SIMON (s. of Simon), on *W. Rec.*, was b. Jan. 1, 1661–2.

‡ *Windsor Rec.* also give marriage of Peter to Jane Warrin of Hartford, Dec. 10, 1691; whether this was a 2d wife of Peter, sen., or a first wife of Peter, jr., does not appear. The above work gives quite a history of this family and descendants (p. 99–104), but there is an error *somewhere*. According to our reading of W. Records, the families should be arranged as above; but in *Brown's* account the sons of Peter, jr., are all given to *Peter, sen.*; the date of death of "Peter," *sen.*, in 1710 (from *W. Rec.*), would seem to decide in favor of our arrangement.

b. Nov. 19, 1730; Thomas, b. April 3, 1732; Jerusha, b. Dec. 22, 1734; Ann, b. March 24, 1735; d. March 25, 1737: Isaac, b April, 1738.

PELETIAH,[4] had Peletiah; Samuel; Roger; Martha; Eli; Frederic; Susanna; Elihu,[5] b. June, 1761.

ELIHU,[5] m. Hetty Allen; he was a farmer. *Children*—Hetty; Elihu,[6] b. Sept., 1793; Ammi.

ELIHU,[6] m. Amanda Hayden, July 15, 1818; was a farmer. *Children*—Ezra Hayden, b. June 15, 1819; m. Margaret Snyder, Dec. 18, 1857; is a farmer in Iowa: Elihu, b. April 24, 1821; d. May 21, 1821: Amanda, b. June 11, 1822; m. Levi Prosser; lives at Boston: Elihu, b. Aug. 18, 1824; unm.; lives in California: George, b. July 31, 1829; m. Mary Jane Roberts; is a farmer at Bloomfield, Ct.; has one child, Hiram: Roberts, b. Oct. 27, 1853; Mrs. Mills d. 1852.

*Marriages.*—AMMI, m. Rebecca Loomis, Nov. 16, 1826. SAMUEL W., m. Candace Allyn, May 8, 1823. OLIVER W., m. Ann T. Phelps, Feb. 23, 1825.

MINOE, PHILIP (a Frenchman), d. Dec. 7, 1711.

MINOR, PHILIP (perhaps the same as *Minoe* above), m. Elizabeth Cornish of Westfield, May 31, 1704.

MITCHELL, Mr., d. May 18, 1725.

MITCHELL (SON) (so written, but probably Mitchell, perhaps Mr. M. above), WILLIAM, Jr., m. Mary Howard, April 26, 1713; had Abigail, b. Sept. 22, 1714; Margaret, b. May 4, 1717.

MOLTON, SAMUEL, had Phebe, b. Oct. 18, 1751; Gershom, b. Sept. 26, 1753; John, b. Dec. 27, 1755; Hannah, b. April 12, 1757.

MOORE,*

Dea. JOHN, came as deacon of Mr. Warham's church, to Dorchester, in 1630, and removed to W., as we infer from the *Old Ch. Rec.* (see Appendix, No 2), with the first immigration; he was juror frequently, and deputy in 1643; an excellent and estimable man in his day and generation; d. Sept. 18, 1677, and was buried the 19th in Windsor. *Children*—Mindwell, b. in Windsor, July 10, 1643; John,[1] b. in Windsor, Dec. 5, 1645.

JOHN,[1] m. 1, Hannah Goffe, Sept. 21, 1664; who d. April 4, 1697; m. 2, Martha Flamsworth, Dec. 17, 1701. *Children by 1st wife*—John,[2] b. July 26, 1665; Thomas,[3] b. July 26, 1667; Samuel,[4] b. Jan. 24, 1669; Nathaniel, b. Sept. 20, 1672; unmarried: Edward,[5] b. May 2, 1674; Josiah and Joseph,[6] twins, b. July 5, 1679. *One child by 2d wife*—Martha, b. Sept. 24, 1705; m. Job Drake.

JOHN,[2] settled in (East) Windsor, and m. Abigail Strong, Feb. 8, 1693–4; she d. May 1, 1733. *Children*—John,[7] b. March 21, 1694–5; Ebenezer, b. May

* The *Hist. of Dorchester* also speaks of a THOMAS, who was one of the first settlers at D., and afterwards moved to W. *Hinman* also mentions a Thomas of W., juror in 1639 and '42, whom he thinks a brother of Deacon John. There were several of the name in Dorchester at an early date.

14, 1697 ; unmarried : Peletiah, b. Feb. 26, 1700–1 ; d. June 26, 1729 ; unmarried : Abigail, b. May 4, 1699 ; unmarried : Bathsheba, b. July 30, 1707 ; d. Jan. 11, 1723, in 17th yr. ; Elizabeth, b. May 4, 1702 ; m. —— Foster : Sarah, b. Sept. 12, 1704.

Capt. THOMAS,[3] settled in Broad street, Windsor ; m. Deborah Griswold, Dec. 12, 1695 ;* he d. Jan. 22, 1734 ; she d. Jan. 19, 1756. *Children*—Hannah b. April 4, 1697 ; m. Isaac Skinner : Deborah, b. Aug. 6, 1699 ; m. Daniel Kellogg : Samuel, b. Aug. 7, 1701 ; d. the 20th : Kezia, b. March 24, 1708 ; m. James Woodruff : Abiah, b. July 9, 1706 ; d. Aug. 30, 1747 ; unmarried : Thomas,[8] b. Oct. 26, 1718.

SAMUEL,[4] settled in (East) Windsor ; m. Damaris Strong, who d. Sept. 9, 1751, a. 77. *Children*—Damaris, b. Dec. 28, 1703 ; unmarried : Hannah, b. Dec. 14, 1713 ; d. June 18, 1714 : Esther, b. April 12, 1710 ; m. Daniel Hayden : Return, b. July 4, 1706 ; Anne, b. Dec. 22, 1707 ; Thomas, b. March 20, 1744 ; d. April 20, 1729 : Goffe, d. Nov. 4, 1711 ; Samuel Goffe,[9] b. May 25, 1715 ; Jesse, b. Nov. 17, 1711.

EDWARD,[5] m. Mary Taintor, April 4, 1705 : she d. July 15, 1751. *Children*—Mary, b. May 13, 1707 ; m. Caleb Phelps : Hannah, m. Nathan Filley ; Anne, b. Oct. 6, 1721 ; m. Reuben Loomis : Edward,[10] b. April 3, 1710 ; Roger, b. Oct. 29, 1712 ; d. June 10, 1714 : Roger, b. April 24, 1715 ; Margaret, b. Aug. 15, 1724 ; d. unmarried.

JOSEPH,[6] m. Sarah Brown. *Children*—Sarah, b. July 14, 1703 ; m. Jedediah Eggleston : Deborah, b. Aug. 18, 1705 ; m. Phineas Drake : Phebe, b. Nov. 13, 1707 ; m. John Soper : Lydia, b. Aug. 8, 1710 ; d. unmarried ; Joseph,[11] b. Aug. 11, 1712.

JOHN,[7] settled in (East) Windsor ; m. Abigail Stoughton, Dec. 2, 1724. *Children*—Roswell,[12] b. May 17, 1728 ; Oliver, b. Jan. 27, 1734–5 ; d. young.

THOMAS, Jr.,[8] m. Hannah Gillet ; he d. Nov. 21, 1755. *Children*—Hannah, b. Oct. 30, 1743 ; m. Elisha Moore : Deborah, b. Aug. 19, 1745 ; m. Austin Phelps : Abiah, b. Nov. 4, 1747 ; d. unmarried : Kezia, b. July 26, 1745 ; m. Simeon Loomis : Eunice, b. July 26, 1751 ; m. Daniel Talcott : Thomas, b. March 2, 1754 ; d. May 16, 1756.

Lieut. SAMUEL GOFFE,[9] settled in (East) Windsor ; m. Elizabeth Elmer ; he d. June 26, 1774, in 60 yr. ; she d. Feb. 22, 1798, a. 80. *Children*—Anne, b. Oct 25, 1745 ; m. Benj. Allyn : Warham,[13] b. Nov. 17, 1747 ; Rhuma, d. Sept. 4, 1751, a. 9 mos. 3 days ; Rhuma, b. Dec. 20, 1755 ; Eli,[14] b. Oct. 14, 1753 ; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 15, 1757 ; m. Noah Wells : Rhuma, m. George Loomis.

EDWARD, Jr.,[10] m. Elizabeth Taintoe of Bradford, Sept. 18, 1735 ; she d. Oct. 6, 1766, a. 51. *Children*—Kesia, b. March 28, 1737 ; m. Giles Ellsworth : Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1744 ; m. Reuben Ellsworth : Edward,[15] b. Oct. 30, 1751.

JOSEPH,[11] m. Elizabeth Allyn, May 29, 1735 ; he d. May 5, 1790, a. 78 ;

* Received from his father the old Moore house, pictured on p. 486.

she d. May 11, 1790, a. 78. *Children*—Joseph,[16] b. May 2, 1736; Josiah,[17] b. b. Sept. 17, 1737; Elisha,[18] b. Dec. 7, 1739; Hannah, b. March 18, 1741; m. Daniel Phelps: Theopilus, b. March 18, 1741; m. 1, Huldah Griswold, May, 1779; she d. May 21, 1790; m. 2, Elizabeth Rowell, Nov. 18, 1790; no children by either wife; d. March 6, 1752: Asa, b. May 12, 1744,; Elizabeth, b. April 10, 1746; d. young: Elizabeth Wakeman, b. Oct. 21, 1747; m. Abel Strong: Abijah,[19] Anna, b. April 27, 1752; m. Rodger Rowel: Sarah, b. April 25, 1755; m. Ephraim Rockwell.

Roswell,[12] m. Desire Dunham; settled in that part of Farmington, now called Southington, Ct. *Children*—Oliver, d. a. 19; Roswell;[20] Ebenezer, d. young; William, d. young; Abigail, m. Ichabod Bradley.

Warham,[13] settled in (East) Windsor; m. Anne Newberry. *Children*—Sarah, d. April 17, 1791, a. 12 yrs. 3 mo.; Samuel;[21] William; Elizur; Anne; James; Sophia, d. April 28, 1790, a. 2 mo. 28 dys.: Elizabeth; Thomas, m. —— Chapman; has one son, Thomas.

Eli,[14] settled in (East) Windsor; m. Anne Wells. *Children*—Peter;[22] Anne, m. Seth King; Sally, d. young; John;[23] Eli.

Edward, 3d,[15] settled in (East) Windsor; m. Ruth Parsons, Jan. 28, 1773; he d. Nov. 25, 1798, a. 89; he d. Nov. 10, 1814, a. 87. *Children*—Edward,[24] Roger.[25]

Joseph,[16] settled in New Hartford, Ct.; m. 1, Margaret Kellogg; m. 2, Hannah Phelps; removed to Pittsfield, Mass. *Children by 1st wife*—Asa;[26] Margaret, m. Web. Kellogg; Joseph.[27] *Children by 2d wife*—Pollus, Hannah, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Anne, Ebenezer Hutchinson.

Josiah,[17] m. Anna Gillet, Nov. 18, 1762; settled at New Hartford, Ct. *Children*—Susanna, b. June 1, 1763; m. Helmont Kellogg: Josiah,[28] b. Sept. 28. 1765; Thaddeus, d. young; Clarina, m. David Miller; Anna, m. David Watson; Prudence, m. Asaph Wright; Elihu;[29] Theon, unmarried; Elvira, d, young; Laurana, m. Nehemiah Beach.

Elisha,[18] * m. Hannah (dau. of Thos.) Moore, Dec. 3, 1761; farmer; he d. March 6, 1819. *Children*—Esther, b. Nov. 6, 1762; m. Philip Halsey: Thomas,[30] b. Dec. 10, 1764; Orson,[31] b. Aug. 12, 1769; Chloe, b. June 26, 1772; m. William Loomis: William,[32] b. Dec. 24, 1780; Elisha, b. Feb. 20, 1785; d. May 20, 1803, a. 19.

* He was in the revolutionary army, and served as Quarter Master in Col. Eno's regiment, and among the many other places of trust which he filled during his life, were those of collector and constable in the days of the colony. His staff or baton of the last named office, with the name of King George III and the arms of England stamped upon the broad gilded band that encircled it, is now in the possession of Mrs. Fanny L. Bissell of Windsor. The following anecdote of Elisha Moore's courage and calmness has been preserved, and is undoubtedly authentic: A party of British officers were stationed in Windsor, and on an occasion of some conviviality at one of the inns, they became exceedingly insolent and overbearing, and to crown all, having marked a circle upon the floor, they declared that whoever dared to cross the line should be a dead man; their abusive conduct at length advanced to such a pass, that the constable was summoned, and when he arrived, the threat of instant death to the man that entered the circle, was, with oaths, repeated. Mr. Moore without delay stepped over the line, and in the name and authority of the king made them prisoners; a deep gash in his three-cornered hat witnessed to the peril he had encountered.

ABIJAH,[19] settled at New Hartford, Ct.; m. Abigail Drake of Windsor, Aug. 20, 1772. *Children*—Abigail, b. June 5, 1773; m. John Strong, jr.: Abijah, b. Jan. 26, 1775; m. a Benham and went west: Orrin, b. April 11, 1777; settled in New Hartford; m. Amanda Benham; had a son, Orson: Sarah, b. Feb. 7, 1779; m. Anderson: Tryphena, b. Feb. 13, 1781; m. Duthan Wilson; Almira, b. July 30, 1783; m. —— Winslow: Allyn, b. Oct. 23, 1785; unmarried: Lucretia, b. May 20, 1788; m. ——: Pericles, b. April 23, 1791; unmarried: Anna, unmarried; Nancy, b. Oct. 4, 1793.

ROSWELL, Jr.,[20] m. Lorina Phillips. *Children*—John;[33] Dimmis, m. Chester Grammis; Roswell, 3d; Oliver;[34] Levi; Lovina, m. Cromwell Newell; Sarah, m. Martin Frisbie; Eliza, m. Chas. C. Langdon of Mobile, Ala.; Nelson, d. young; Charles;[35] Lorrain, d. young.

SAMUEL,[21] settled in (East now South) Windsor; m. Lydia Stoughton, *Children*—Frances, b. Sept. 1, 1829; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 14, 1831; m. Thos. E. Bancroft: Sophia Lydia, b. Oct. 28, 1833; Mary Ann, b. March 19, 1838.

PETER,[22] m. Lucy ——; had one dau., Lucy.

JOHN,[23] m. 1, Eliza Porter, who d. Feb., 1826; m. 2, Aurelia Butler. *Children by 1st wife*—Sarah Wells, b. Feb. 11, 1822; Ann Eliza, b. Oct. 1, 1823; m. Alfred Tuttle. *Children by 2d wife*—Jane Aurelia, b. June 20, 1831; William Henry,[36] b. Aug. 31, 1834; George Woodbridge, b. July 26, 1840.

EDWARD 4th,[24] m. Ann Allyn. *Children*—Ann; Minerva C., d. July 13, 1829, a. 20: Roxanna, m. Richard Allyn; Abigail, m. Henry Daniels; Margaret, unmarried.

ROGER,[25] m. Anne Picket; he d. Feb. 28, 1809, a. 94. *Children*—Henry; Ruth, m. William Clark; Elizabeth, m. William Morgan; Saxon, m. Mary Robbins; Fanny, m. Justin Cook; Edward, unmarried; Hudson;[37] James, m. Harriet Hunt; had 2 sons.

ASA,[26] m. Huldah King of East Windsor, Jan. 17, 1797; removed to Wardsborough, Vt.; thence to Junius, N. Y. *Children*—Joseph King and Cassamanda, twins, b. July 11, 1791, in W.; Asa, b. in Junius; Roderick, Jesse, Huldah, James Catlin, David and Nancy, twins; Frederick, Anna.

JOSEPH,[27] settled in Simsbury; m. Alnida Adams. *Children*—Alnida, Orea, Phebe, Joseph Leman, Urial, Harvey, Wyllys, Lura, Anson, Hume, Watson.

JOSIAH, Jr.,[28] settled in Onondaga County, N. Y.; m. Abigail Dewey. *Children*—John, Henry, Charles, Josiah, Augustus, Moriah.

ELIHU,[29] settled in Torrington, Ct.; m. Hannah Clark. *Children*—Delia, Sophia, Erastus, Harriet, William, Maria.

THOMAS,[30] settled in Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), Ct.; m. 1, Zulina Palmer, who d. May 10, 1816; m. 2, wid. Ketura Smith of Southwick, Ct., who d. Aug. 6, 1828; m. 3, wid. Phebe French, Feb. 9, 1829; was a farmer; d. Jan., 1848. *Children*—Fanny, m. Harry Spencer of Bloomfield; Hannah, m. Jacob Burr of Bloomfield; Zulima, m. Phineas Elmour of Bloomfield; Laura, m. Joshua Cross; had 2 children: Elisha,[38] b. Dec. 18, 1806; Mary Ann, unmarried.

Orson,[31] m. Abigail Gillet, Jan. 17, 1797; he d. Aug. 1, 1799, a. 30; had Harriet.

William,[32] m. Lydia Case. *Children*—Jane, unm.; Catharine, m. Martin Barber; Amanda, unm.; Margaret, m. James Roberts; Lydia; Elizabeth; Julia, m. Ferdinand Caulkins; Harriet, m. Henry Holman; Orson, unm.; John, unm.

John,[33] settled in West Springfield, Mass.; m. Ruth Tryon. *Children*—John Henry, d. young; Julia Ann, m. A. Hargar; Lovina, m. Joseph Bedortha; Martha, m. Lyman Allen; Eliza Dimmis, unmarried.

Oliver,[34] settled in Kensington, Ct.; m. 1, Caroline Leonard; m. 2, Abigail ——. *Children by 1st wife*—James; Nancy, d. young. *Children by 2d wife*—Emily; Caroline, d. young.

Charles,[35] settled in West Springfield, Mass.; m. Thankful Leonard. *Children*—Henry, Charles.

Henry,[36] m. Mary Woodbridge; had —— Woodbridge.

Hudson,[37] m. Mary Allyn; had Ella, Edward.

Elisha,[38] m. Clarissa H. Phelps, May, 1829; settled in Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), Ct.; a farmer. *Children*—Julia Clarissa, b. July 20, 1830; Helen Adelaide, b. Sept. 1, 1833; Elisha Thomas, b. March 10, 1836; Mary Keturah, b. June 5, 1839.

Andrew, d. Nov. 29, 1719. *Children*—Sarah, b. Dec. 6, 1672; Abigail, b. Sept. 12, 1682; Rachel, b. Feb. 6, 1690; Amos, b. Oct. 19, 1698; m. Martha Owen, May 21, 1720: Benjamin, b. Dec. 5, 1693.

Ebenezer, m. Esther Bridge, Jan. 10, 1733. *Children*—Peletiah, b. Aug. 24, 1736; d. Oct. 22, 1736: Esther, d. July 28, 1748.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages* (*W.*).—Simeon, m. Hannah Barber, Nov. 22, 1753. Harlow, m. Delano Case, May, 1825. James, R., m. Harriet N. Hunt of Northampton, Dec. 1, 1850. Elisha G., m. Mabel Thompson, Nov. 28, 1826.

*Births.*—Dorothy, dau. of Eliakim, b. Oct., 1705; Sarah, 2d dau. of same, b. Jan. 24, 1710–11. Deborah, dau. of Thos., b. Jan. 17, 1710. Amos, s. of Amos, b. Jan. 21, 1720. Simeon, s. of Benjamin, b. Jan. 6, 1732. Hannah, dau. of Simeon, b. May 28, 1754. Ann, had Release, b. Jan. 26, 1770. Rachel, had Betsy, b. Feb. 14, 1780.

*Deaths* (*W.*).—Mary, dau. of John,[3] (?) d. Sept. 27, 1704. Deborah, dau. of Thomas, d. June 28, 1700. Joseph,[6] (?) d. Aug. 15, 1713. Ann, d. July 4, 1714. John, Esq., d. June 21, 1718. Edward, d. Feb. 18, 1724. Eunice, wife of Benjamin, d. Feb. 23, 1732. Josiah, d. May 10, 1751. Joseph, d. May 5, 1790. Hannah, wife of Thomas, d. Oct. 31, 1805, a. 85. Edward, Jr., d. May 5, 1788, a. 37. Theophilus, d. Aug. 3, 1794, a. 53. His wife, Huldah, d. May 21, 1790, a. 52. Abiah, dau. of Thomas, d. Nov. 20, 1788, a. 41. Return, d. Sept. 21, 1748, a. 42. Samuel, d. April 15, 1755, a. 64. Eleanor, wife of Aaron, d. March 29, 1836, a. 44. Col. Eli (E.W.), d. Dec. 29, 1800, a. 47.

MORRICE, JOHN. *Hinman* says he was in W. in 1639, and a brother of Robert of Hartford.

MORTON (*Hinman* gives a WILLIAM at W. in 1649), THOMAS (E. W.), had Hannah, b. March 14, 1706–7; Thomas, who d. July 19, 1708, by fall from a cherry tree, and was the *first* person buried in the *Old E. W.* burying ground,

JOHN, m. Jane Williams, May 7, 1713; had Isaac, b. Feb. 19, 1713–14; William, b. Sept. 11, 1735; Jane and Anne, twins, b. March 1, 1717; Sarah, b. March 26, 1721; Abigail, b. Aug. 9, 1721; Hannah, b. Dec. 21, 1726; Mary, Dec. 5, 1728; Sibel, b. Feb. 1, 1730-1; Lucy, b. Aug. 14, 1732; Vashti, b. April 26, 1736.

MARY (dau. of John), d. Aug. 21, 1727.

ELISHA G., m. Mabel Thompson, Nov. 28, 1826.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—JOHN (s. of Lieut. John and Esther), d. Dec. 8, 1787, a. 8. mo. Infant child of ELISHA and Sarah, d. Sept. 1, 1803.

(*Sc.*)—JOHN, b. May 10, 1853; d. Jan. 15, 1820; his wife Esther, b. Oct. 11, 1751; d. Feb. 1, 1818. ELISHA, d. July 17, 1840, a. 62. Dr. JAMES H., d. Sept. 7, 1844, a. 45. MABEL, T., wife of ELISHA G., d. Feb. 19, 1846, a. 41. ALEXANDER, d. April 13, 1822, a. 63. His wife RUTH, d. Nov. 9, 1850, a. 88. LUCIUS (dau. of Eli and Harriet), d. March 15, 1816, d. Oct. 6, 1816. HARRIET, the mother, d. Aug. 15, 1829, a. 44. HARRIET (dau. of William and Huldah), b. Oct. 19, 1816; d. Sept., 1817. WILLIS and PRISCILLA J. had Charlotte A., who d. May 21, 1854, a. 21 yr. 4 mo.; Julia P., who d. Aug. 10, 1854, a. 20 yr. 5 mo.; and Ruth A., who d. Oct. 29, 1850, a. 18. NATHAN C., d. Aug. 11, 1843, a. 27. SUSAN M., wife of Caleb Benjamin, and dau. of John and Nabby Morton, d. April 16, 1850, a. 31. ELISHA G., and Mabel, had J. Thompson, who d. Oct. 21, 1849, a. 8; Carlos who d. July 31, 1845, a. 2; James H., who d. Jan. 26, 1833, a. 2 yr., 6 mo., and James H., who d. Oct. 15, 1834, a. 16 mo.

MOSES,* JOHN, m. Mary Brown, May 18, 1653, who d. Sept. 14, 1689; he d. in 1683; left his wid. one-third of his real estate and £64 personal estate; to son Timothy, £66; to Mary, £70; to four youngest daus., £60; estate, £575. *Children*—John, b. June 1, 1654; William, b. Sept. 1, 1656; d. Nov. 27, 1681: Thomas, b. Jan. 14, 1658; d. July 29, 1681: Mary, b. May 13, 1661 (Dec. 2 in *Old Ch. Rec.*); Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1663; Margaret, b. Dec. 2, 1666; Timothy, b. Feb., 1670; Martha, b. March 8, 1672; Mindwell, b. Dec. 13, 1676.

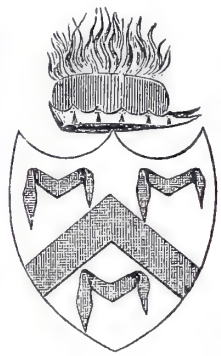
MUCHMORE, JOHN, had John, b. Sept. 6, 1719; Hannah, b. April 29, 1723; Sarah, b. Feb. 17, 1724; Samuel, b. Sept. 27, 1727; Shadrach Sharpen, b. May 31, 1732; Ebenezer, b. April 17, 1730.

MUGLESTON, THOMAS, m. Sarah Bliss, Dec. 13, 1733; had Mary, b. Dec. 23, 1734; Lucy, b. Oct. 11, 1736.

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* See *Brown's Gen. Sketches of Canton* for several families of *Moses*.

## MUNSELL.



The first immigrants of this name located in the eastern part of Connecticut, but the time of their coming from England is not well settled. They soon separated, and no communication having been kept up between them, their personal history is only to be gathered from town records and tombstones. Early in the last century Jacob Monsell, one of their descendants, came to East Windsor, and is the progenitor of the families which have ever since been known in the towns and parishes embraced in Ancient Windsor, and his posterity is now widely scattered over the United States. The orthography of the name is various upon the records and monuments, but is now written *Munsell* by all the families in America. Notwithstanding the diversity of orthography in England, the family history as well as the escutcheons of the different branches, show that they are all of one lineage, originating in Sir Philip de Maunsell, who came from Normandy, one of the companions of William the Conqueror, and on whom was bestowed the manor of Oxwiche in Glamorganshire. His grandson, Sir John Maunsell, was constituted lord chief justice of England in the time of Henry III; his eldest son, Sir Thomas, knight banneret, fell in the Barons' wars, at Northampton, in the 48th Henry III, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who was the ancestor of the extinct Lords Mansel, and baronets of Margram. This family omitted the *u* in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in 1711, dropped the second *l*. A branch of the family emigrated from the neighborhood of Frome in England, and settled in Ireland early in the reign of Charles I, and is now known as Monsell of Tervoe. The name is written Maunsell; Mansell, Monsell, Monsall, Munsell; Mansel, Moncil, Munsel, Muncil. Descendants of other branches than this of Windsor are frequently met with. We give the device of one of the English families, by way of illustration, which will probably be a novelty to the descendants here; and the technical description below exhibits all the difference that exists in the arms of the branches, as far as we have been able to discover.

*Arms.*—*Arg.*, a chevron between three maunches, *sable.*

*Crests.*—1st. On a chapeau, *gu.*, turned up *erm.*, a falcon rising, *ppr.*

2d. A cap of maintenance, enflamed at the top, *ppr.*

*Mottoes.*—Quod vult valde vult; and, Honorantes me honorabo.

MONSELL, Jacob, m. 1, —— Calkins; 2, Phebe Loomis, Feb. 15, 1718–19. *Children*—Calkins,[1] b. June 12, 1718; m. Mary Booth, May 19, 1743: Thomas, b. April 9, 1720; d. April 17, 1720: Mercy, b. Feb. 9, 1721; d. young: Elisha,[2] b. Sept. 15, 1723; Jonathan,[3] b. Oct. 7, 1725; Mercy, b. Feb. 20, 1728; Gurdon,[4] b. April 26, 1730; Jacob,[5] b. April 21, 1732;

Joseph, b. Sept. 28, 1734; John,[6] b. Sept. 5, 1736; Desire, b. Sept. 5, 1741; m. Isaac Rockwell.

Calkins,[1] b. June 12, 1718; m. Mary Booth, May 19, 1743; he d. May 21, 1758, aged 40. *Children*—Mary, b. Feb. 5, 1744; Zacheus,[7] b. Aug. 17, 1745; Phebe, b. Feb. 2, 1748; Alpheus,[8] b. Oct. 12, 1749; Sybil, b. May 27, 1751; Charity, b. May 21, 1753; Caroline, b. Sept. 14, 1754; Submit, b. April 16, 1757; d. April 30, 1779, aged 23.

Elisha,[2] b. Sept. 15, 1723; m. Kezia Taylor, Dec. 27, 1750; he d. Nov. 22, 1803, aged 80; she d. April 8, 1784, aged 58. *Children*—Hezekiah, b. Dec. 7, 1751; d. young: Hezekiah,[9] b. Jan. 17, 1753; Joel, b. July 8, 1755; a soldier of the Revolution, in the northern army at Saratoga; d. of small pox, on his return, Nov. 23, 1777, aged 22: Miriam, b. Jan. 15, 1757; died young: Naomi, b. April 3, 1758; m. Jonathan Button: Bathsheba, b. Dec. 6, 1760; d. July 10, 1791, aged 30: Kezia, b. Oct. 17, 1763; d. April 9, 1789, a. 26: Miriam, b. Jan. 17, 1767; m. James Wolcott: Ruth, b. Oct. 15, 1769; died young.

Jonathan,[3] b. Oct. 7, 1725; m. Hannah [Pasco?]; he d. Aug. 13, 1787, aged 62; she d. May 21, 1800, aged 74. *Children*—Hannah, b. April 15, 1747; m. Ichabod Hatch, Dec. 4, 1777: Lydia, b. Feb. 9, 1749; m. Daniel Bissell, Dec. 27, 1768: Jonathan, b. May 25, 1751; d. unmarried Aug. 30, 1780, aged 30; served in the Revolution: Sabra, b. 1753; m. Timothy Smith, Amherst, Mass., 1790; she d. Jan. 15, 1815; 2 children, Daniel and Harvey: Roxa, m. Eli Fish; Desire, m. Peter Pease; Calkins,[10] b. April, 1761,

Gurdon,[4] b. April 26, 1730; m. Lucy Stiles, Nov. 11, 1751. *Children*—Gurdon, b. Oct. 31, 1752; d. Oct. 1754: Solomon, b. April 3, 1754; Lucy, b. Nov. 31, 1755; Mercy, b. Sept. 30, 1757; Gurdon,[11] b. Oct. 27, 1760; m. Olive ——; had Susa, b. Oct. 21, 1785; Gurdon, b. Aug. 5, 1787: Eliakim, b. Nov. 27, 1762; Tryphena, b. Nov. 25, 1764.

Jacob,[5] b. April 21, 1732;* m. 1, Sarah Bancroft, Jan. 2. 1751; she d. Nov. 28, 1783, a. 55; 2, Sybil Ellsworth. *Children*—Silas b. 1751; d. young: Sarah, b. April 23, 1754; Elice, b. March 12, 1756; Silas, b. March 27, 1758; m. Abigail Blodgett; had Silas, Damaris, Elnathan, Dorman; Silas and Elnathan removed

* At the time of the Revolution, Jacob Munsell was in the prime of life, and a thrifty farmer, residing in East Windsor. The requisitions of the army called into use every team that could be procured, and very high prices were paid for that service, especially after the communication with Boston harbor was interrupted by the British fleet. He therefore frequently undertook the transportation of provisions to the army lying in the neighborhood of Boston. On one occasion, while thus employed, having arrived within a few miles of the camp at Cambridge, with a heavy load drawn by an ox team, in a part of the road which was particularly rough, and where the traveled path was narrow, he met two carriages, in each of which was an American general officer. The officer in the forward carriage, when near to Munsell, put his head out at the window, and called to him in an authoritative tone, "Damn you, get out of the path." Munsell immediately retorted, "Damn you, I wont get out of the path; get out yourself." After some vain attempts to prevail on him to turn out, the officer's carriage turned out, and Munsell kept the path. The other carriage immediately came up, having been within hearing distance of what had passed; and the officer within it put his head out at the window, and said to Munsell, "My friend, the road is bad, and it is difficult for me to turn out; will you be so good as to turn out, and let me pass." "With all my heart, sir," said Munsell, "but I wont be damned out of the path by any man." This last officer was Gen. Washington. The writer of this anecdote, having heard the affair related at the time, enquired of Munsell soon after the close of the war, as to the truth of it, and was told that it was exactly true.—*Conn. Courant.*

to the Genesee country : Abigail, b. Oct. 15, 1760 ; Eunice, b. April 30, 1763 ; m. Timothy Smith, of Amherst, Mass., 1786 ; she d. June, 1788, aged 22 years ; had son Timothy : Thomas, b. May 19, 1765 ; sons, Smith, Anson and Thomas ; Thomas resides in Sunderland, Mass. ; Smith and Anson went to Ohio : Rachel, b. Aug. 4, 1767.

JOHN,[6] b. Sept. 5, 1736. *Children*—Martin,[22] m. Mercy ——— ; 8 children or more ; removed westward : Luther, m. Polly Ryder ; had William, Roxa, Esther, Cynthia, Julia : Elizabeth, m. Solomon Pearl ; Tryphosa, m. Ebenezer Starkes, who resided near Lake Champlain : Tryphena, d. unmarried : Calvin,[23] b. 1767 ; m. Esther Davis ; he d. May 25, 1835, aged 59 ; she d. Nov. 24, 1849, aged 73 : John, d. unmarried.

ZACHEUS,[7] b. Aug. 17, 1745 ; m. Hannah Drake, May 4, 1768 ; joined Shakers at Enfield, with his whole family. *Children*—Hannah, b. May 14, 1769 ; Zacheus, b. April 16, 1771 ; Susanna, b. Aug. 14, 1773 ; Levi, b. Sept. 9, 1775 ; Agnes, b. Feb. 23, 1778 ; Submit, b. June 17, 1780.

ALPHEUS,[8] b. Oct. 12, 1749 ; m. Eunice Hayden, 1783 ; he died Dec. 1, 1807, aged 58 ; was a soldier in the Revolution. *Children*—Deborah, baptised July 19, 1795 ; m. Elihu Roberts, Feb. 2, 1801 : Rodney, baptised July 19, 1795.

HEZEKIAH,[9] b. Jan. 17, 1753 ; m. Irene Bissell, Jan. 24, 1777 ; he was a soldier of the Revolution ;* resided at E. W., where he d. April 14, 1844,

* Hezekiah Munsell, at the time of his death was the oldest male inhabitant of East Windsor. There were many things so remarkable in his life and character, that several persons visited him to gather the particulars of his personal history, and the facts which they elicited were published in the *Connecticut Courant*. He was tall and erect, and used frequently, after the age of seventy-five, to compete with young men in the field. He had an instinctive aversion to rum and tobacco ; such was his antipathy to cider and vinegar that they were never placed on his side of the table, although the former was the common beverage of New England, and used on every farmer's table. His memory was very tenacious, and he retained his faculties in a remarkable degree till within a week of his death. In the war of the Revolution he was out in four campaigns, and gave the following account of himself :

At the time when the news of Lexington battle reached us, in East Windsor, I was in the 23d year of my age. In 1775, when the war commenced, there was but one newspaper printed in Hartford, the *Courant*. By reading that, my own mind was principally prepared to repel the British invasion. It is true there was much said in every situation and station in life by the people, in relation to our condition to the mother country, at this crisis. I remember reading one or more letters, from Governor Trumbull to Governor Gage, which had a powerful influence on my mind, and did much to prepare me for the scenes in which I afterwards took a part. The stamp act, duty on tea, Boston port bill, and the massacre of citizens, in the town of Boston, by British soldiers, in 1770 : all tended to prepare us to defend what we considered our common rights, and liberties. At this juncture, I felt and so did others, that there must be war. For the feeling was quite general, that unless we defended our rights and liberties, we must be slaves : and as unnatural as some may think of it, we chose to decide the question by "an appeal to arms." In this state of mind, the news of Lexington battle reached me.

Capt. Lemuel Stoughton, who then commanded the company of militia in the north part of the town, called out his company, and we paraded half a mile north of Scantic meeting-house. Names were soon called for volunteers, and as many as forty volunteered to march to the battle field with their captain. We left our homes the next day, for the field of conflict — this day was Saturday — most of this little company were full of patriotism and ambition. On Monday we reached Shrewsbury, where we met Col. Nathaniel Terry, of Enfield, who had been to Roxbury, which was the head quarters of the Provincials. He brought back to us, on the way to the rendezvous, *advice*, that we should so arrange that those who came on should stay two or three weeks. This brought our company to a stand, and the Sergeant, Ebenezer Watson, jr., beat up for volunteers. Eleven of our number turned out to march to Roxbury. We chose E. Watson as our lieutenant, and N. Phelps, sergeant. Tuesday we left Shrewsbury, and reached head quarters Wednesday. On this expedition, we bore our own expenses, and lived for the most part of the time on what our

aged 91; she d. March 17, 1847, aged 91. *Children*—Hezekiah,[11] b. Sept. 17, 1777: Irene, b. Feb. 21, 1779; m Martin Green; resided at W., where

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wives and mothers put into our knapsacks when we left home. On reaching Roxbury, we found that many of the inhabitants had fled — we soon found a house empty, and prepared to occupy it. Two more of the volunteers soon joined our number, and we prepared to take up our quarters in a school house. We were not much exercised in military tactics at this time. I stood as a sentinel two or three times, which was most that I did in the soldier's line at this campaign. What was then a curiosity to me, we drew for our rations sea bread, which I was told was taken from the British on their excursion to Concord. It was so much of a curiosity, I brought some home when I returned. When in this campaign, I remember of seeing several tories brought into Roxbury, by the soldiers, from the neighboring towns. I then supposed that they were considered as dangerous men in our state affairs, to have their liberty in the community. They wore their white wigs; and for some reason or other a number had settled down in Marshfield. The inhabitants now living in Massachusetts and Connecticut, can hardly conceive the spirit of indignation which was enkindled in the community at the news of the march of the British troops from Boston to Concord, in April 1, 1775. [He wore a hat to the field of conflict, with this motto on a brass plate: "Liberty, Property, and all America."]

The second time I entered the army, I enlisted in the month of May, 1775, for seven months. Colonel George Pitkin of East Hartford was our captain. The company numbered one hundred men, rank and file; and all of them lived to return to their homes, at the expiration of the time for which we enlisted. We were stationed at Roxbury and Brookline, at our first going into actual service; during this campaign the American army was reduced to discipline. I recollect, that the light house at Boston harbor was burnt by a party of Americans, not far from this time. This was done to vex the enemy's shipping, but it never amounted to much in that way. A part of the regiment to which Colonel Pitkin's company belonged, went to join the northern army. It was the duty of the company to which I belonged, to guard the coast near Boston. I was not in the battle of Bunker Hill; our company was not called to take part in that conflict. I heard the cannon, and was standing on the bell deck of Brookline meeting-house during that battle, from whence I saw the burning of Charlestown. We had not much fighting with the enemy during this campaign. Winter was approaching, the weather was cold; we had three stations to guard, and our guard house not being supplied with wood, we burnt rails from the fence. Complaint was made by the owners to the officers, and orders were given not to burn any more rails. The sergeant in giving the orders to the guard about the *rails*, remarked that nothing was said about *posts*, and advised us to keep a fire. We burnt posts that day, and after that had a supply of fuel. We did not always draw our rations of rum; but though it was a source of complaint with some, I was never troubled on this point, for I did not drink it. Our food at this time was good enough, but was not so always during the war. Our chaplain was the Rev. Mr. Boardman, whom the British called the cannon, or the gun, of the gospel, on account of the power and compass of his voice. While we were stationed at Roxbury, one of our company, Moses Huxley, was killed by a cannon ball which the British fired from Boston. He belonged to Capt. Hanchet's company, and was from Suffield. At the expiration of my term, I received two or three bills of Continental money, the first I remember to have seen.

In the year 1776 I joined the army again for seven months, under Capt. Simon Wolcott. It was now more difficult to obtain soldiers for the campaign than at any previous time; for the war continued longer than was at first anticipated. The novelty of the campaign and field of action had gone by. Men who enlisted now expected to have hard fighting. With these things in view, I left home in June, and arrived in New York just as the declaration of independence was published to the army. On the evening of the day it was made public there the city was illuminated. In the month of July we were employed eight days in erecting Fort Independence, after which we were ordered over to Long Island, where we were quartered more than a month, during which the troops suffered much from sickness. This division of the army was under the command of Gen. Sullivan and Lord Stirling. Our company was divided, so that one half would go from the barracks at Brooklyn, to Flatbush to keep garrison one day, and the next day the other half would come to relieve them. We were daily expecting that we should be annoyed by the enemy. Some one of our company went every day to get milk for the sick soldiers at an old Dutchman's. About the time the enemy began to land on the island, I went on the errand myself, when the old Dutchman remarked that there would "be tousands and tousands of 'em."

On the morning of the battle on Long Island, the soldiers were busily employed in throwing up a breast work, and in cutting and drawing into a line before the breast work, a row of apple-trees, the brush turned from us. I worked both on the breast-work, and drawing in the trees. Col. Hart had command of our regiment at the time, Col. Gay being sick in New York, where he died.

We were all now prepared for an engagement with the enemy. It has been said by some that Gen. Washington never left his saddle during the day; but I saw him walk along the lines and give his orders in person to the colonels of each regiment. I heard him give orders to Col. Hart, which were much like the following: "If the enemy come to attack us, let them approach within twenty yards before you fire." It was thought to be a stratagem of the enemy to draw our fire, and then force us from the entrenchment; but Washington was too old for them. I also heard Washington say, "If I see any man turn his back to-day I will shoot him through; I have two pistols loaded; but I will not ask any man to go further than I do; I will fight so long as I have a leg or an arm." This is but a scrap of what the brave Washington said on that occasion. He said the time had come when Americans must

he died ; 8 children : Joel, d. young : Joel,[12] b. Jan. 14, 1783 : Ezra,[13] b. March 27, 1785 : Timothy,[14] b. July 1, 1787 : Luke,[15] b. June 4, 1790 : Eli-

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be freemen or slaves : quit yourselves like men, like soldiers; for all that is worth living for is at stake.

During the day of the Long Island battle, on the right wing where I was stationed, there was but little firing. The position which we held at the time was near a tide-mill — the yellow mill. While Washington was giving his orders to our colonel, there was in the pond, where this mill stood, a man who was attempting to escape from the enemy, an inhabitant of the island probably, who was stuck in the mud. Some proposed to go and help him. Washington said no, knowing that they would be in the same predicament, and thus liable to be taken by the enemy. What became of the poor fellow I never knew.

I did not see the British on the day of this battle ; the ground was such, and a grove intervening, as to cut off the prospect. I was not personally knowing to anything more relating to the battle, of any interest, but what is generally known. On the night we retreated I was just relieved from the breast-work, when I heard an officer remark that we were going to retreat. The next person I heard speak of it was Gen. Putnam, when we were on the march. He then spoke, I thought imprudently, for some one might have carried his report to the enemy. We left the island for New York between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. The retreat was conducted without any difficulty. When the morning came I went to the grand battery, and looking over to the island, saw two of our men plunge into the water, and swim to get away from the British. The enemy fired at them, but they swam till our boats picked them up. I don't know as any of our men were lost on the island by being left.

When we had safely landed in New York, we felt ourselves freed for a moment from the enemy. But we had not long to rest. This was as late in the season as the first of September. The main army was now in the city. Our barracks were at Bull's Head in Queen street, which was then quite the upper part of the city. When we left this street we moved to the east, and pitched our tents. On our retreat from New York, by some misdirection these tents were carried to the wrong place, and we lost them.

The enemy landed in New York early in September, and as we had no means for effectually resisting such superior forces, Gen. Washington was obliged to retreat before them. The enemy from Long Island passed up the East River, and landed a party at Turtle Bay. Col. Knowlton was killed and his troops dispersed He had chased the British some distance ; they were reinforced and he was killed in the vicinity of Harlem Heights. This skirmish was called the Monday fight. It was the day after we retreated from New York, which was on Saturday. I saw his dead body in a wagon, just as it was brought from the field of battle, his clothes covered with blood. He was a brave officer.

The British landed their troops at Turtle Bay under cover of two ships of war On the evening previous to Gen. Washington's retreat to Harlem, I was stationed as sentinel, about eight or nine o'clock, at the southern part of our fortification. Early next morning I looked toward the place where our regiment lay on the previous evening, and saw that the camp was broken up. I went in pursuit of my pack, which was left in that direction when I went on duty, and having found it returned to my post. Early in the day, while on guard, one of the enemy's ships was occupied in firing her stern guns on our works, opposite our post. The fortification extended from north to south more than a mile. Our guard was stationed opposite Bull's Head, at the upper part of the entrenchments. Our sentry consisted of seven men. Col. Hart, our field officer, was taken prisoner. In this condition we stood more than two hours and were not relieved, when one of the guard, whose name was Foster, came to me and said, "Munsell, what shall we do?" I replied, "I don't know ; we must stay here till we die for aught I know." Soon after, the enemy were seen marching into the upper part of the entrenchment, and we were more than ever in a quandary what to do. It was not long before Foster came again, and enquired, "What can we do?" The officer of the guard had not done his duty ; where he was we knew not. Meantime the man of war was firing at us It was not long before Loomis, one of the sentinels, said to me, as soon as we were within sight of each other, "Munsell, the guard has gone." I replied, "It is then time for us to go." In our retreat we started for the North River. Some of the party threw away their packs ; but I kept mine, though it was somewhat heavy. There was great disorder in the flight of our company. I can not say how it was with the other troops from personal observation, though I was told at the time, that Washington enquired, when retreating from New York to Harlem Heights, "Have I got to depend on such troops?" so great was the disorder and confusion in the retreat. To return to my story—we soon reached the main road which our troops were traveling, and the first conspicuous person I met was Gen. Putnam. He was making his way towards New York, when all were going from it. Where he was going I could not conjecture, though I afterwards learned he was going after a small garrison of men in a crescent fortification, which he brought off safe. And when I passed him he was conversing with a field officer, who, as I judged from their conversation, was thinking it best to make a stand and face the enemy. This officer was crying, and I thought then, rather *fuddled*. Putnam in harsh language told him to "go along about his business." We soon came up with a regiment of Western Virginia troops in a grove on the road. The colonel of this regiment was at their head ; they were marching in single file. They would not allow us to pass them, though we were moving much faster than they were when we came up with them. The colonel called out "halt!" His men stopped and we went on.

Here I will state a curious incident : One of our fellow soldiers came up with us, an acquaintance, who was chased by the enemy. The Hessians pushed him hard ; he ran through swamps and mud, through brush and wood, and lost pack and coat, shoes and stockings. He kept his arms, and once fired on his pursuer. I was able to furnish this destitute sol-

sha,[16] b. March 13, 1793: Kezia, b. Feb. 15, 1796: resides on the old homestead: Laura, b. April 29, 1798; do.

Hezekiah,[11] b. Sept. 17, 1777; m. Mary Hull, 1814; he d. April 16, 1858, aged 81; resided in Hoosick, N. Y., where he practised law.* *Children*—Mary

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dier with shoes and stockings. We reached Harlem Heights this day before sundown; here we staid something like three weeks. Our cooking utensils went with our tents, I never knew where. For a few days we fared hard. We, however, pulled chestnut bark from the trees, wet our flour, and made them in cakes on it, and in this way baked it by the fire. We had for meat fresh beef, and for this we drew salt. One great pot which our lieutenant and his men found, served for many as the utensil to cook our meat at this emergency. Sometimes our beef was roasted on the coals. We did not stand then about hard fare, for we were fighting for liberty.

No sharp fighting occurred at this station; the enemy came near us, and we were soon on the march. The next move was to Mile Square. Here we drew tents and some cooking utensils. It was not long before we removed to White Plains. This move of the army was in the night. In this march, which was very slow, all our camp equipage we were obliged to carry on our backs.

*White Plains.*—Col. Gay was dead, Col. Hart taken, and the command devolved on Maj. Mott. Previous to the battle in this place, the enemy one morning made a feint for a battle. Our entrenchment was a stone wall. Washington called his men out and put them in readiness to fight; but no battle was fought that day. Our regiment was ordered out on fatigue the morning of the battle. We, however, saw the enemy in the field prepared for action; and they made a most splendid appearance. It was not Washington's plan to come to a general engagement; he therefore did not call out all of his force into this action. McDougald's brigade bore the brunt of this battle.

From White Plains the regiment to which I belonged marched to Wright's Mills. At this station we did not tarry many days, but moved to Philipsburg. Here we remained a month or more, and then we removed to North Castle, where our enlistment expired, December 25, 1776. I immediately started for home, and before we reached East Windsor, the news of Trenton battle reached us. Our chaplain was Rev. Mr. Storrs.

*August*, 1778.—I was drafted to take care of the artillery taken from Burgoyne, which we received at Farmington, Ct., and delivered at White Plains, then headquarters of the army. We were the whole month taking down these field pieces to the Park at White Plains. While at that place we met a whole guard of Hessians who came over to our army, officers and all. They were received kindly and sent to a place of safety. No other incident of interest, occurred on this expedition. I received ten dollars in continental money for this month's service for my country, which would then buy a bushel of corn! I also received the same month, of the proper authority, for a gun which was lost in the northern army the year before, which was appraised at four pounds, twenty dollars! Equal to two bushels of corn!

*September*, 1780.—I was drafted and marched to Horse Neck, to guard a number of royalist refugees. They were collected together from New York, Connecticut, &c., and some of the soldiers called them cow boys and bull drivers. Here we staid a few days, and then went by order of Arnold, who was then working his card, to North Castle. Soon after reaching this place, myself with others were sent to Peekskill for flour. Breadstuff was short amongst us. While on our way to Peekskill, we staid one night in the woods, to avoid the refugees. On this tour we fared hard, both going and coming. We could not get near the quantity of flour we wanted, and the quality of that was very poor. By means of Arnold and others, we were in a confused state at this time, and we soon came back to Horse Neck. While at this last named place, I drew one pint of hominy in ten days, and this was all the breadstuff that I could get! The last of this militia tour I spent in threshing wheat for my living and for the support of my comrades. In November I returned to my family, and this was the last of my going into the Revolutionary war. I received for my pay for this tour of service for my country, some trash in the shape of continental money, which would pay taxes. Near the close of the war, I had a tax of forty dollars to pay in continental money, and others with me, my neighbors, had not money of this description to pay this tax. We got some specie together, sent a man to Springfield, where continental money was to be bought, and purchased what we wanted; so that I paid my forty dollar tax for about forty cents.

Names of three of the heroes who took Stony Point, with Gen. Wayne their leader. These men have said that they were in the forlorn hope. Alexander Thompson, East Windsor, first to enter the fort; William Burns, Coventry; and Charles Brown of Connecticut.

*Continental Money.*—In 1781, in the months of February or March, I drove a team to Boston, with a load, and brought one back for a merchant in Springfield, Mass. I had a five cattle team. Returning home, I stayed in Roxbury one night; my team was fed, I had one meal and lodging; my bill in the morning was equal to two silver dollars, and continental money had so depreciated, that I paid in it the round sum of $140 for that single night's entertainment.

* He was not only a well read and shrewd lawyer, but a classical scholar, and taught his children plenty of Greek and Latin. He was also a politician of the Jeffersonian school, at a time when politics ran high, and numerous anecdotes are told of his pleasantries. At a 4th of July dinner he gave the following toast: "*Federalists*—May they hang by the rim of the

Hull, b. 1815: Irene Stiles, b. 1817; m. Wm. Daniell, 1841; 5 children: Addison, b. 1822; d. 1824: Addison Tillotson, b. 1824; m. 1, Mary Heath 1851; she d. 1854; 1 child; m. 2, Jane Gibbs, 1856.

Joel,[12] b. Jan. 14, 1783; m. Cynthia Paine, May 5, 1807; removed to Northfield, Mass. *Children*—Joel,[17] b. April 14, 1808; Cynthia, b. June 29, 1810; Son, b. Aug. 30, 1812; d. young: Cyrus,[18] b. June 10, 1813; Luke,[19] b. Oct. 27, 1816; Elijah Bisbee,[20] b. Sept. 21, 1819; Mary Edwards, b. Nov. 11, 1822; m. Henry Sutliff; 1 child.

Ezra,[13] b. March 27, 1785; m. Chloe Squires, 1811; she d. Nov. 11, 1857, aged 72; resided in Wapping. *Children*—Henry, b. Oct. 30, 1811; twice married, in Ohio: Irene Bissell, b. Sept. 6, 1818; m. Stephen Farnham: Mary Ann, b. April, 1825; m. Franklin Beckwith.

Timothy,[14] b. July 1, 1787; m. Abigail Sad, 1812; he d. Aug. 12, 1839, aged 52; resided in Wapping. *Children*—Timothy Edwards, b. April 24, 1813; m. Mary Hollister, Aug., 1838: Eveline, b. Aug., 1815; m. Charles Starr, 1834: Charlotte, b. May 12, 1819; m. Daniel Brown, May 9, 1841; she d. Oct. 5, 1847; 2 children: Louisa, b. Feb., 1822; d. Feb. 21, 1844, aged 22: Hezekiah, b. July, 1824; m. Abby Geer, 1853: Elijah, b. Jan., 1830: Abigail, b. July, 1832; d. Sept. 19, 1834.

Luke,[15] b. June 4, 1790; m. Eliza T. D. Z. N. Sneed, 1820; resided in Kentucky, where he was engaged in a survey of that state, and published the first map of Kentucky in 1818; d. in Jeffersonville, Indiana, June, 1854, aged 64. *Children*—Alexander John Mitchell, Sarah, Eliza, Laura, Indiana, Maria Louisa.

Elisha,[16] b. March 13, 1793; m. 1, Polly Hurd, of Northfield, Mass., 1818; resides at Swansey, N. H. *Children*—Sarah, b. Dec. 8, 1819; m. W. D. Lee, jr.; 4 children: Mary, b. March 1, 1821: m. Levi Barker; 2 children: Delia A., b. June 13, 1823; m. Horace H. Dayton; 2 children: Julia E., b. April 23, 1825; m. Cushing B. Morse; 2 children: Decatur S., b. Aug. 5, 1827, m. Mary Talbot; 1 child, Ida, b. Dec. 8, 1852; m. 2, Lucy C. Sibley, Sept; 8, 1834. *Children*—Elisha S., b. Aug. 9, 1835; d. June 15, 1842: Lucy J., b. March 3, 1836; d. April 27, 1840: Lydia A., b. Feb. 24, 1838; d. Oct. 15, 1839: Robert B., b. March 15, 1840; Elisha Y., b. June 14, 1845; Thomas W., b. April 18, 1847.

Joel,[17] b. April 14, 1808; m. 1, Jane C. Bigelow, June 17, 1834; she d. June 17, 1854, aged 42; resides at Albany, N. Y. *Children*—William Augustus, b. May 25, 1835; m. Marie I. Beers, Sept. 22, 1856; has 1 child, Jennie C., b. Aug. 31, 1857: Anna, b. Aug., 1839; d. June 10, 1840: Julia Annie,

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moon with their fingers greased." In the transformation of parties, he afterwards, singularly enough, found himself acting with his old antagonists, the federalists, without being fully satisfied with the position he had fallen into by following some file leader. He was some time justice of the peace at Hoosick, which is believed to have been the only public office he ever accepted.

b. Feb. 13, 1850; Charles b. Dec. 29, 1852: m. 2, Mary Ann Reid, Sept. 11, 1856. *Children*—Francis, b. June 19, 1857; Jessie, b. Jan. 2, 1859.

CYRUS,[18] b. June 10, 1813; m. Dianthe Huntoon; resides at Auburn, N. Y. *Children*—Russell, b. June, 1840: Alpha Willard, b. March 17, 1858: Son, b. June, 1859.

LUKE,[19] b. Oct. 27, 1816; m. Margaret Ann Johnston, June 26, 1851; resides at Boston, Mass. *Children*—Frederick William, b. June 16, 1853; Albert Henry, b. Jan. 6, 1858.

ELIJAH B.,[20] b. Sept. 21, 1819; m. Martha Covel; resides at Manchester, Conn. *Children*—Franklin E.; Gertrude.

CALKINS,[10] b. April, 1761; m. Elizabeth Booth; he d. Oct. 1852. *Children*—Lurana, b. Sept. 16, 1789; d. Oct. 25, 1803: Jonathan, b. Aug. 21, 1791; Ruth, b. Feb. 21, 1794; d. Aug. 4, 1834: Betsey, b. May 20, 1797; d. June 7, 1858: Orson, b. April 3, 1801; d. Nov. 16, 1803: Alfred, b. Sept. 25, 1803; d. March 24, 1807: Orson, b. Feb. 20, 1806; d. March 20, 1807: Guy Carleton,[21] b. January 3, 1808.

GUY CARLETON,[21] b. Jan. 3, 1808; m. Amanda Day, Dec. 28, 1836; resides at Amherst, Mass. *Children*—Marion Elizabeth, b. Dec. 17, 1837; Esther Ely, b. Sept. 25, 1839; Ellen Maria, b. Sept. 7, 1842; Daughter, b. April 18, 1846; d. Aug. 6, 1846: Clara Booth, b. July 24, 1849.

MARTIN,[22] m. Mercy ——. *Children*—Willard; m.; resides at Wilbraham, Mass.: Chauncey; John, joined the army; Edward, do.; Enos, died young; Paine; Belinda; Sabra, m. John Scripter.

CALVIN,[23] b. 1776; m. Esther Davis; he d. May 25, 1835, aged 59; she d. Nov. 1849, aged 73. *Children*—Submit, d. young; Esther, m. John Boyington; 1 child: Ira W., m. Persis Hays; he d. Sept. 22, 1839; no children: Calvin Gilbert, m. Desire Widger; has children: Cynthia, m. 1, Royal Slater; 2, Horace Bancraft: Julia, m. Rufus Chase: Philo, m. Julia Ann Norton: Lorenzo, m. Elizabeth Works; res. Watson, Pa.: John, d. young; Davis, d. young.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELIAKIM, m. Sarah ——; had Rachel, b. June 13, 1756.

SAMUEL, Jr.; m. Joanna Cook, Nov. 17, 1743.

BENJAMIN, m. Abigail ——; had Ichabod, b. Feb. 4, 1776.

MURPHY, GEORGE, m. Sarah Denslow, Nov. 23, 1820.

MURWIN (Merwin), MILES, at W. in 1640; a cousin of Mrs. (Branker) Warham (wife of Rev. John), for whom she had formerly done much; but they must have had a *falling out*, as in her will she declared "that if she had thousands she would not give him a penny, no, not a pin's point"; *Hinman* says Merwin had attempted to persuade her to give him her property to the exclusion of her children; he removed to Milford.

NASH, THOMAS, and Margery his wife, came over and settled with the Rev. John Davenport, at New Haven, in 1637; he was a gunsmith, and d. May

12, 1658; his wife d. Feb. 11, 1655. *Children*—John, Joseph, Timothy,[1] b. 1626; Mary, Sarah.

Timothy,[1] was a blacksmith; m. Rebecca (dau. of the Rev. Samuel) Stone of Hartford, where they lived for a while; in 1663 he removed to Hadley, Mass. *Children*—Rebecca, b. March 12, 1657; Samuel, b. Feb. 3, 1659; d. at Hadley, in 1668: Thomas, b. 1661; settled at Hatfield: Joseph, b. Jan. 27, 1663; d. in 1740: Timothy, b. 1665; John,[2] b. Aug. 21, 1667; Samuel b. June 17, 1669; Hope, b. Nov. 20, 1670; Ebenezer, b. Oct. 24, 1673; Daniel, b. 1676; Ephraim, b. 1682; Mary, b. 1684.

John,[2] was a blacksmith: m. Elizabeth (dau. of Joseph) Kellogg of Farmington. *Children*—Rebecca, b. Feb. 27, 1693; John, b. July 2, 1694; Moses, b. July 2, 1696; Elizabeth, b. Dec 15, 1698; Abigail, b. April 10, 1702; Timothy,[3] b. Nov. 13, 1699; Stephen, b. Sept. 20, 1704: Daniel, b. Dec. 8, 1706; Samuel, b. Jan. 29, 1709; Phinehas, b. Jan. 18, 1713; Enos, b. April 21, 1714.

Timothy,[3] settled first at Longmeadow, and then at East Windsor (Ellington); m. Prudence Smith, who was b. March 15, 1701; was a justice of the peace, and a deacon of the Ellington church; he d. at Ellington, March 15, 1756. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1722; Phinehas,[4] b. Oct. 17, 1724; Prudence, b. Dec. 31, 1726; Judah, b. Dec. 31, 1728; Joel,[5] b. June 19, 1731; Abigail, b. Oct. 1, 1733; Timothy, b. March 20, 1736; d. 1737: Timothy, b. Dec. 4, 1737; Abigail, b. May 18, 1740; Ebenezer,[6] b. Jan. 20, 1744 (O. S.).

Phineas,[4] m. Susannah Ladd of Tolland, Feb. 27, 1755. *Children*—Susannah, b. Sept. 8, 1758; Phineas, b. April 24, 1761.

Joel,[5] m. 1, Zuriah Ladd, June 11, 1754; m. 2, Sarah Poalk, March 30, 1769. *Children*—Joel, b. May 5, 1755; Elizabeth, b. March 11, 1757; Eleazer (or Ebenezer), b. Nov. 28, 1759; Aaron, b. Oct. 12, 1770; Samuel, b. May 1, 1774; Abner, b. Aug. 29, 1776.

Ebenezer,[6] was a tanner and currier, and blacksmith; m. Susanna Hills (who was b. in East Hartford, Feb. 17, 1749), on 16th July, 1766; lived at Ellington; d. Dec. 8, 1823; she d. Feb. 18, 1834. *Children*—Ebenezer, b. June 4, 1770; m. Persis Bingham: Sylvester, b. Dec. 11, 1771; m. Elizabeth Stiert: Prudence, b. Dec. 23, 1773; m. Elias Boyce; Patty, b. Dec. 30, 1775; 2 inf. d.; Samuel, b. Jan. 13, 1780; m. Elista Bayard: Aaron and Zenas, twins, b. Oct. 20, 1783; Aaron, m. Polly Marble; Zenas, m. Margaret Marble: Stedman,[7] b. Feb. 4, 1786; Betsy, b. April 9, 1788; m. Enoch Badger; Norman, b. Nov. 17, 1790.

Stedman,[7] m. Sophia, (dau. of Capt. Amariah) Kibbe of Somers, Jan. 16, 1812. *Children*—Rodolphus K.,[8] b. Dec. 25, 1812; Stedman, jr.,[9] b. Dec. 16, 1814; Aaron, b. Nov. 12, 1816; resides with his father at Ellington: Sophia, b. Aug. 18, 1819; Ebenezer, b. Sept. 15, 1822; d. Aug. 14, 1840: Timothy,[10] b. Feb. 12, 1825; Harlin, b. July 26, 1830; d. May 16, 1840: Elizabeth, b. Aug. 3, 1832; Zenas, b. Sept. 25, 1835; resides in California.

Rev. Rodolphus K.,[8] m. Mary (dau. of Daniel) Huston of Newark, Ohio, July 2, 1840; is an Episcopal clergyman, settled in Berkshire, Ohio. *Children*—Daniel, b. May 8, 1841; Mary Ellen, b. April 27, 1843; Martha Louisa, b. July 6, 1845; Anna Sophia, b. July 6, 1853.

Stedman, Jr.,[9] m. Abigail Reed (dau. of Phinehas) Blodget of East Windsor, Feb. 14, 1840; they settled at Quincy, Ill., where he d. Oct. 21, 1854. *Children*—Inf., b. Jan. 1, and d. Dec. 6, 1841; Elizabeth Ann, b. Dec 14, 1842; Sarah Maria, b. July 19, 1845; Frances Amelia, b. July 8, 1847; d. in Sept., 1849: Thomas, b. March 20, 1850; d. June 2, 1857: Abigail Sophia, b. March 8, 1852; Emma Stedman, b. Nov. 23, 1854.

Timothy,[10] m. Emma Dorman, March, 1853; reside in Galesbury, Ill.; their only child, Emma, b. Oct., 1855; d. Sept., 1857.

## NEWBERRY (Newbury, Nuberry).*

The Newberry Family were from Devonshire, England.† "Thomas Newberry," says the *History of Dorchester, Mass*, "one of earliest settlers and largest landed proprietors of Dorchester, received from the General Court a grant of 100 acres on Neponset, March, 1634, and many grants from the Dorchester proprietary. He laid out a large farm in Squantum, and built a house there. * * * * Mr. Newberry lived on the Rock in 1634, when he became freeman and selectman. In 1635 he was appointed to oversee works at the Castle. He was early engaged in the Connecticut enterprise; sold his Dorchester property, and prepared to remove to Windsor; but his death, which took place in 1636, prevented ‡ His family, however, removed. His farm passed into the possession of John Glover, and was situated in that part of Dorchester now Quincy, and known as "The Farms." His widow, Hannah, removed to Windsor in one of the earlier emigrations, accompanied by her two sons, Benjamin,[1] and Thomas,[2] and two daughters, Mary, who m. Daniel Clark June 13, 1644, and Sarah, who m. Henry Wolcott, in 1642. Thus well descended, possessing abundant means, and connected by marriage with some of the first families of Windsor, the Newberrys assumed a prominent and honorable position among the first settlers of the Connecticut Colony.

Capt. Benjamin,[1] m. Mary Allyn of Windsor, June 11, 1646; he d. Sept. 11, 1689; she d. Dec. 14, 1703. *Children*—Mary, b. March 10, 1647; m.

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* Compiled by Mrs. J. N. Filley of Bloomfield, Ct.

† Tradition says from *Mypern* in Devonshire, and that they had been involved in the civil wars between Parliament and King Charles I, in which they acted a conspicuous part under Oliver Cromwell. Mr. J. H. Trumbull of Hartford, some years since found some old letters of the family pasted in the cover of an old book, in which mention was made of an "Uncle (or Capt.) Newberry living at Morchard" (now Marchard Bishop), 15 miles from Exeter, in Devonshire, England.

‡ Record of a Particular Court (of Conn.) held March the 5th, 1639: "This present day there was returned into the Court, by Mr. Gaylord, one of the overseers, a Copy of the estate of the children of Thomas Newberry deceased, dated the 10th of February, 1639, subscribed by Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Huit, Mr. Hill, George Hull and Wm. Hosford."

John Marshall in 1664; had 8 children: Sarah, b. June 14, 1650; m. Capt. Preserve Clapp, June 4, 1668: Hannah, b. Dec. 22, 1652; Rebecca, b. May 2, 1665; Thomas,[2] b. Sept. 1, 1657; Abigail, b. March 14, 1659; m. Ephraim Howard, Jan. 8, 1684; Margaret, b. Oct. 23, 1662; m. Return Strong, May 23, 1689: Benjamin,[3] b. April 20, 1669; Hannah, b. July 1, 1673; m. John Wolcott, Dec. 17, 1703; d. Oct. 17, 1718.

THOMAS,[2] m. Ann Ford, May 12, 1676; d. April 30, 1688. *Children*—Thomas, b. Jan. 20, 1677;* d. young: Hannah, b. Feb. 10, 1679;* Thomas, b. March 22, 1683; Joseph,[4] b. Oct. 24, 1684; Benjamin,[5] b. Feb. 18, 1686.

Capt. BENJAMIN,[3] m. Hannah Dewey of Westfield, Mass., March 3, 1690; he d. Nov. 3, 1709–10. *Children*—Benjamin, b. Jan. 31, 1692; d. in camp at Woodcreek, Sept. 24, 1709: Roger,[6] b. June 4, 1706; Marah, b. Feb. 3, 1709–10.

Sgt. JOSEPH[4] (E. W.), m. Sarah Loomis, March 2, 1708; he d. Aug. 3, 1751, a. 68. *Children*—Thomas, b. Nov. 7, 1714; d. May 24, 1735: Sarah, b. Aug. 14, 1716; Benjamin, b. May 20, 1721; Joseph,[7] b. Jan. 11, 1700 or 9.

BENJAMIN,[5] m. Ruth Porter, April 24, 1717; had Benjamin,[8] b. Aug. 22, 1718.

Capt. ROGER,[6] m. Elizabeth (dau. of Hon. Roger) Wolcott, Aug. 24, 1727; she continued the mercantile business which her husband had established in W.; it is related of her that she once walked from her house in W. to her farm in Greenfield (now Bloomfield), pulled half an acre of flax, and walked back again the same day! Tough women these Windsor mothers were. She is buried in the old cemetery of Wintonbury, and her monument bears the following inscription: "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth, Relict of Capt. Roger Newberry, who d. in the Cuba Expedition, A. D. 1740, in 35th year of his age; eldest daughter of the Hon. Roger Wolcot, Esq., sometime Governor of Ct.; she d. the 16th of July, 1775, in the 70th year of her age." A notice of his life and death will be found on page 330. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. June 28, 1728; m. Daniel Bissell; d. June 4, 1749; leaving a dau. Elizabeth: Hannah, b. Oct. 3, 1729; m. Ashbel Olmstead, of East Hartford: Abigail, b. Dec. 5, 1733; Roger,[9] b. June 19, 1735; Sarah, b. Dec. 31, 1736; m. Eliakim Mather of W., Sept. 3, 1783: Benjamin,[10] b. Dec. 11, 1738; Thomas,[11] b. Aug. 1, 1740.

JOSEPH, Jr.,[7] m. Sybil Stoughton, July 6, 1749. *Children*—Ann, b. Oct. 17, 1750; Sarah, b. March 7, 1751; d. Aug. 17, 1759: George, b. Nov. 5, 1753; John, b. Aug. 6, 1756; Dyer, b. July 17, 1758; Joseph, b. Jan. 25, 1760; Joseph, b. June 18, 1765.

BENJAMIN,[8] m. Jerusha Stoughton, Feb. 13, 1745. *Children*—Jerusha, b. April 19, 1748; Chauncey, b. July 23, 1750; Amasa, b. Oct. 27, 1752; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 13, 1759; Miriam, b. Feb. 6, 1757; Tenneson (?), b. Oct. 28,

* *Old Ch. Rec.*

1759; Lorissa, b. Sept. 23, 1762; Benjamin, b. Aug. 13, 1765; Lura, b. July 15, 1768.

Gen. ROGER,[9] m. 1, Hannah Allyn (3d) of W., Jan. 9, 1759; who d. Feb. 23, 1760; he m. 2, Eunice Ely of Springfield, July 29, 1762, and settled on the ancient homestead of the Newberry family, where he resided until his decease. He was not only a lawyer of undoubted ability, but also a successful merchant; was a prominent and influential man in his time, and rendered efficient service in all matters connected with the general interest of the town. At the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and the Colonies, he espoused the cause of freedom, and was ready to engage in the service of his country, where, by his tact and energy as a leader, he arose to the position of general, which title he bore until his death. "Hon. Roger Newberry was b. June 30, 1735, and, after having sustained, with honor to himself and advantage to the public, many of the most important offices in the gift of the state, died the 13th Feb., 1814. Respected, honored and esteemed in life, in death he was an example of resignation in the merits of his redeemer" (*Monument in Old Windsor Cemetery*). *Children by 2d wife*—Roger, b. Sept. 1, 1764; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 15, 1765; Pericles, b. Jan. 17, 1768; d. young: Fanny, m. John Sargent, Esq., attorney at law; resides in W.; no children: Elizabeth, m. Rev. Henry Rowland of Windsor; Henry, resided on the old homestead in W.; removed to Ohio; m. —— Strong of Windsor: Rhoda, m. Abel Simmons, M. D.; since her husband's death she has lived in W., with her dau. Mrs. Eunice (wife of Anson) Loomis.

BENJAMIN,[10] m. Sarah Fyler; removed to Wintonbury, where he remained for several years; then removed to Stockbridge, Mass.; from which latter place he removed to Allegany County, Pa., where he d., leaving children, one of whom was Benjamin.

THOMAS,[11] when quite young went to East Windsor to learn a trade; but while there, at the age of 16, he enlisted in the French War, under Capt. Erastus Wolcott, his maternal uncle, and was on duty in Canada for 3 years; he m. Dorothy Mather, Dec. 8, 1763; removed to Wintonbury, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and land surveying, which occupation seems to have been hereditary in the Newberry family, as most of them were engaged in it more or less: he d. April 5, 1804; she d. Feb. 15, 1812, a. 72. *Children*—Aurelia, b. Sept. 3, 1764; d. Aug. 28, 1778: Sally, b. May 3, 1767; d. Aug. 3, 1786: Mary Ann, b. Oct. 30, 1768; d March 12, 1786: Anne, b. Oct. 28, 1771; m. John Barber of W., and removed to Torringford, where she d.; left one child, Mary Ann, who m. Col. Anson Colt of Torringford: James, b. March 21, 1773; d. May 28, 1775: Frederick,[12] b. Sept. 19, 1774; James,[13] b. May 28, 1775; Dolly b. Aug. 14, 1776; m. Charles Barber; removed to Onondaga, N. Y.; left 3 sons, Charles, Erastus, Chauncey: James, b. Aug. 17, 1778; Hannah, b. Feb. 3, 1780; d. Jan. 30, 1852: Mary Ann, b. March 12, 1786.

FREDERICK,[12] m. Mary Gillett, July 24, 1800; he settled in Wintonbury,

where he resided until his death, which occurred Dec., 1834; he was deacon of the Baptist church for many years, and his life was consistent with his profession. *Children*—Mary, b. May 5, 1801; d. Aug. 12, 1807: George,[14] b. Jan. 20, 1804; Henry. b. Feb. 3, 1806; m. Electa Lewis of Latentown, N. Y.; is a clergyman in Illinois; has children: Mary Ann, b. April 9, 1808; m. Anson A. Collins, Aug. 9, 1836; resides in Bloomfield; has 3 children: Mary, Dryden, Edward: Susan Aurelia, b. Dec. 13, 1810; m. Henry Wilson of W., Nov. 13, 1842; has Samuel, Frederick, Huldah: Eliza A., b. Feb. 15, 1813; d. Dec., 17: Chauncey,[15] b. Feb. 15, 1815; Huldah, b. March 15, 1817; d. Aug. 30, 1845: Samuel Baxter,[16] b. May 28, 1819.

James,[13] m. Sarah Butler of Northington (now Avon), Ct., in 1804, and settled in Wintonbury, on the old homestead; she d. Oct. 19, 1858; he is still living in his 81st yr., free from the infirmities of age, and with a mind clear and rich in traditionary lore; his life has been one of honest and strict integrity; is a farmer. *Children*—Maria, b. Dec. 14, 1804; m. Anson H. Collins, March 14, 1827; died March 27, 1835; had one son, James; died at St. Louis, Mo.: James,[17] b. April 26, 1806; Julia Ann, b. Feb. 23, 1808; m. Jay H. Filley of Wintonbury, Sept. 25, 1833; they reside in Bloomfield; have Marcus Dwight, b. Nov. 26, 1836; d. March 28, 1837: James Louis, b. Dec. 24, 1840; Alfred Newberry, b. July 18, 1844: Lucius,[18] b. Feb. 25, 1810; Harriet, b. March 17, 1812; m. 1, Sylvanus Wing, Sept. 12, 1837; they removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he d. April 12, 1846; she m. 2, James L. Prosser of Bloomfield, Jan. 25, 1855, and d. Sept. 17, 1857; had Julia Newberry Wing, b. Oct. 5, 1841; d. July 7, 1842: Lucy Jane Wing, b. Sept. 7, 1843; Oliver Filly Wing, b. Sept. 26, 1845; Harriet Mary Prosser, b. May 17, 1857: Aurelia, b. July 25, 1815; unmarried: Albert,[19] b. Sept. 25, 1817; Emma Caroline, b. June 23, 1821; m. John Hinton, April 23, 1857; resides in Bloomfield, Ct.: Elizabeth Wolcott, b. June 11, 1825; d. Jan. 7, 1831.

George,[14] m. Rachel Seymour, of Hartford, Nov. 25, 1827; he resides in Bloomfield; is a tanner by trade; has George, Edgar, Harriet, Lewis, Ralph.

Chauncey,[15] m. 1, Sophia Ensign Seymour of Grandville, Mass., Nov. 25, 1846; she d. March 23, 1848; he m. 2, Harriet Rose of Granby, Conn., Dec. 17, 1848; one child, Dwight.

Samuel Baxter,[16] m. Mary Barnard of Scotland parish, April 18, 1849, where they now reside; one child, Charles.

James,[17] m. Lucretia Latimer, Oct. 1, 1834; he d. March 8, 1842, from the bite of a hog; had James Bertrand, b. Jan. 22, 1836; Maria Antoinette, b. Oct. 27, 1839.

Lucius,[18] m. Eunice Filley, Sept. 15, 1834; resides in Chicago, Ill.; is a dealer in stoves, &c.; is a thorough business man; has Edwin Oscar,[20] b. Dec. 30, 1835; Fanny Maria, b. Dec. 14, 1842.

Albert,[19] removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he m. Matilda Jenkins, and d. July 24, 1849; one child, Thomas Albert, b. in St. Louis.

EDWIN OSCAR,[20] m. Ellen M. Loomis of Bethlehem, Ct., Feb. 11, 1856; resides in Chicago, Ill.; our child, Ida, b. Dec. 28, 1857.

MOSELY (E. W.), m. Jane Mills. *Children*—Mary Ann, b. July 4, 1828; Lewis Mills, b. March, 1832; Cornelia Jane, d. a. 3 yr.; Jane Cornelia, b. June, 1834; Samuel, b. 1835; Almeron, b. 1838; Arthur, b. 1840; same time an inf.: Walter, b. 1843; Cassius, b. Nov. 12, 1845; Francis Ellen, b. March 31, 1852.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*).—Mrs. MARY, d. July 29, 1689. THOMAS, d. Feb. 23, 1697–8. ABIGAIL, d. Feb. 29, 1715. BENJAMIN (s. of Capt. Benjamin), d. Sept. 11, 1718. HANNAH, dau. of Capt. Benjamin, d. Oct. 17, 1718. BENJAMIN, s. of Benjamin, d. May 2, 1739. Mrs. HANNAH, d. Aug. 30, 1749.

(*E. W. O.*)—AMANDA (dau. of Chauncey and Mary), d. Feb. 22, 1794, a. 2 yr., 6 mo.

NEWELL, NATHANIEL (s. of Daniel and Mary Breed), of Lynnfield, Mass., b. Sept., 1719; came to Ellington about 1754, and settled on the farm now in possession of his descendants; he m. Jan. 1, 1755 (Nov. 11, 1762, on *W. Rec.*), Abigail Aborn of Tolland; he d. Nov. 12, 1807; she was b. in 1731, and d. Jan. 17, 1810, a. 79; he was a weaver in early life, and afterwards a farmer. *Children*—Daniel, b. Dec. 14, 1755; was in the Rev. Army as teamster; went to Wilbraham, Mass.: John, b. Aug. 16, 1757; was also in the Rev. Army: Jacob, b. Dec. 23, 1758; d. in the Rev. Army at Norwalk, Ct.: Rebecca, b. Dec. 4, 1760; Abigail, b. Oct. 4, 1762; d. unmarried, a. 45: Esther, b. Aug. 24, 1764; Nathaniel, b. March 17, 1766; Love; Ephraim, d. a. 6 yrs.; Asa, went to Wilbraham, Mass.; Charles, b. Jan. 8, 1773; Martha.

NATHANIEL, Jr. (s. of Nathaniel, sen.), m. Betsy Dewey of Lebanon, Ct., who d. Aug. 11, 1826; he d. Aug. 1, 1842. *Children*—Betsy, lives in Ellington with her brother Amherst; Horace, lives at Smyrna, N. Y.; has 8 children and 3 grandchildren: Miranda, d. March 12, 1823; Warren Dewey, unmarried, resides in Smyrna, N. Y.; Amherst, b. April 28, 1804; Nathaniel, lives in Vernon, Ct; has one child: Hannah Abbott, d. July 31, 1814; Anson, lives at Ellington, has 4 children.

CHARLES (s. of Nathaniel, sen.), m. June 2, 1802, Clarissa Day of Ellington, where he settled; she d. July 27, 1840, a. 65; he d. Nov. 13, 1854, a. 82; farmer; has 8 children, of whom the 2d,

CHARLES DAY, b. July 4, 1805; m. Mariette Walker of Vernon, Ct., April 16, 1834, by whom he had 6 children, the eldest of whom,

(Rev.) FREDERIC C., b. Aug. 21, 1836, m. Jane P. Slater of Somers, Ct., Nov. 26, 1857, and is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ellington.

AMHERST (s. of Nathaniel, jr.), m. Betsy Ann Gilmore of Stafford, Ct., May 27, 1835; is a farmer in Ellington. *Children*—Henry Amherst, b. April 17, 1836; Nathaniel Horace, b. June 17, 1838; Anse Dewey, b. Feb. 21, 1840; Amelia Experience, b. Feb. 15, 1842; Arletta Jenette, b. Feb. 24, 1845; d.



Hon. John M. Niles.

April 17, 1852: Russell Gilmore, b. Dec. 8, 1846; Calista Ann, b. March 8, 1850; Ella Annette, b. April 19, 1853; d. Jan. 1, 1854.

NEWTON, Isaac, m. Sarah Levett, April 19, 1758. *Children*—Isaac, b. June 23, 1759; Sarah, b. June 9, 1761; Martha, b. June 14, 1763; Amos, b. Oct. 21, 1765.

Stephen, had Mary, b. Nov. 8, 1737; James, b. March 18, 1740; d. Nov. 3, 1753, a. 13 yrs., 7 mos., 16 d.: Oliver, b. April 2, 1742; Asa, b. April 13, 1748: Sarah, b. Nov. 29, 1745.

NICHOLAS, William of Lebanon, had Rebecca, b. Dec. 5, 1714.

NILES, Rev. Benjamin of Groton, Ct.; m. Lucy Sill, June 30, 1743. *Children*—Benjamin, b. Sept. 20, 1744; Phebe, b. May 4, 1746; Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1748; m. John Dean, and removed to New York State: Joseph, b. Jan. 7, 1750; removed to Spencertown, N. Y.: Moses,[1] b. Aug. 31, 1852; Thomas, b. July 2, 1760; removed to Spencertown, N. Y.

Moses, removed to Windsor, Ct., where he settled in Poquonnoc Society, and m. Naomi (dau. of David) Marshall, Oct. 12, 1780; he d. Nov. 24, 1789; she d. March 19, 1830, a. 73. *Children*—Pamela Niles, b. July 10, 1781; d. June 4, 1783: Naomi Griswold Niles, b. Feb. 6, 1783; m. Dr. John C. Pease: Richard Niles,[2] b. Feb. 23, 1785; John Milton Niles,[3] b. Aug. 20, 1787: Pamela Niles, b. 1789: m. Cyrus Griswold of W.

Richard,[2] m. Christiana (dau. of Isaac) Griswold, of W., May 7, 1810, and remained at the homestead in Windsor; he was a farmer, and commenced the manufacture of paper in 1825, and was actively engaged in business affairs through his life; was frequently a member of the state legislature, and possessed great energy and perseverance of character, and was prominent in advancing the interests of the community; he d. June 19, 1846; one child, Augusta E., who d. young.

John Milton,*[3] m. 1, Sarah (dau. of William Robinson, and wid. of Lewis

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John Milton Niles, an editor, author, politician and statesman of eminent ability, and long and varied public service, was born in that part of Windsor which retains the Indian name of Poquonnoc, on the 20th of August, 1787. His father, Moses Niles, was a native of Groton, in the county of New London, who emigrated to Windsor previous to the Revolutionary war, and married into the ancient family of the Marshalls. Both the Niles and the Marshall families were of the old Puritan stock, and each, with some intellectual peculiarities, had marked traits of mental vigor and capacity. Losing his father in early childhood, John Milton's educational advantages were limited to the opportunities afforded by a common district school—such as the schools were at the close of the last century. The family was not affluent, and his youth was one of severe and unremitting manual labor upon the little farm which he and his eldest brother cultivated. Though possessing an ardent thirst for knowledge, he had but slight opportunities for its gratification until after he was twenty years of age, when, prompted and encouraged by others, whose opinions he respected, and who saw and appreciated his talents, he resolved to acquire a more thorough education. Restricted, however, in his means, and deeming himself too old for collegiate advantages, he entered at once upon a course of systematic and laborious study, which he followed up with such assiduity as for a time to impair his health. With an inquisitive and keenly discriminating intellect, fond of statistics, and a memory that retained every incident and event that came within his reading and observation, his mind became a great store house of facts, that were always at command, and made him always formidable to political or legislative opponents. He was an earnest and close reader, thoroughly mastering the subject of every book he perused. This was of service to him not only while a student, but during his whole after life. Few men associated with him in the public councils were more conversant with history, better understood the science of government, or had more deeply investigated the political and civil institutions of our own and other countries.

The peculiar condition of our governmental and political affairs during the administration of Mr. Madison interested all classes. It was a time of high party excitement, sharpened by the commercial restrictions which the federal administration had deemed necessary to prevent our country from becoming involved in the wars that were then sweeping over almost the whole civilized world. The people were arrayed in opposing parties on these questions. Mr. Niles,

Howe, at Hartwick, Mass., June 17, 1824; she d. Nov. 23, 1842, and he m. 2, Jane Pratt, Nov. 26, 1845, who d. Sept., 1850; no children.

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while yet a student in the office of John Sargent, was a zealous Republican and supporter of the administration and policy of Mr. Madison. The courts and bar, as well as the state authorities, were almost unanimously of opposite politics.

Diffident and unassuming in his manners, but earnest and firm in his convictions, Mr. Niles was frank in the avowal of his opinions and principles, and the reasons by which he was governed. Professional business did not, however, accumulate on his hands, and he employed his time not only in his legal studies, but general reading. He made himself perfectly familiar with the structure of our political and civil system—state and federal—and became, in consequence, what is known in our politics as a strict constructionist and uncompromising states rights man. Then, and forever after, during all the vicissitudes of parties, he maintained for the federal government the rightful exercise of all the powers granted by the Constitution, but resisted any and every unauthorized assumption, claiming for the states, respectively, all their reserved rights and sovereignty. A portion of his leisure he devoted to political essays, most of which were published in the American Mercury at Hartford. Being attached, however, to his profession, and his circumscribed means rendering it necessary that he should attend to something else than political controversies for a livelihood, he contemplated emigrating to some other state. With this view he visited Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, but returned to Connecticut undecided, and without any definite plan for the future. It was while at Harrisburg in 1815, that he formed his first slight acquaintance with James Buchanan, William J. Dunne and Joel B. Southerland, then young men of about his own age, and each of them, for the first time, members of the Pennsylvania legislature. This acquaintance was, twenty years after, renewed with each, under widely different circumstances.

The termination of the war and the retirement of Mr. Madison extinguished the political issues that had been long in controversy, and led to a dissolution of the national party organizations which for years had divided the country. But during the general amnesty on federal politics that characterized the Monroe Administration, public action became concentrated on local differences within the states. In Connecticut there was a growing disquietude in regard to the old order of things, and the dynasty in power steadily refused to yield to innovations. The times were auspicious for the reformers to press their views, and radical changes were demanded—the most prominent of which were an extension of the right of suffrage, religious equality and a written constitution defining and limiting the powers of the government. Mr. Niles embarked in these reformatory measures with zeal, energy and ability, and more than any other man, perhaps, contributed to the revolution of parties which followed. To forward his views and give them efficiency, he with the co-operation of others established the Hartford Times, in January, 1817, a paper that acquired an immediate local position and influence. He was for several years the exclusive editor of that journal, and for thirty years continued to be a liberal contributor to its columns. The revolution was as complete as had been anticipated, but the results were less radical than Mr. Niles and the more earnest reformers desired and expected. After struggling ineffectually for several years to remedy what he deemed defects, and incurring to him, some pecuniary sacrifices, he relinquished his position as editor of the Times, though he long remained its principal proprietor.

In 1821, the general assembly appointed him one of the associate judges of the county court for the county of Hartford, an appointment which he held for eight years, when he declined the office. In 1826, he was elected a representative from the town of Hartford to the general assembly. The republicans nominated him as their candidate for the senate in 1827, but being friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, a portion of the party refused to sustain him, and he was consequently defeated. This proceeding contributed perhaps to his activity, as it certainly gave him prominence in instituting and organizing what was subsequently known as the Democratic party, which elected and sustained Gen. Jackson. In the spring of 1829, he was appointed post master at Hartford a place which he resigned on receiving from Gov. Edwards the Executive appointment of senator in congress, the post having been made vacant by the death of Nathan Smith. This appointment was confirmed by the legislature when it assembled, and he represented the state in the senate until March, 1839. He was the democratic candidate for Governor in 1839, and again in 1840. In the latter year President Van Buren tendered him the office of post-master general, and the senate unanimously confirmed his nomination. Retiring with Mr. Van Buren in March, 1841, he was again in 1842, re-elected to represent Connecticut in the senate of the United States. This place he held until the expiration of the term in 1849, when he relinquished from official life, although he retained to the close of his days an abiding and lively interest on all political subjects.

In the Senate he early took an active part in the proceedings and debates, steadily rising in position and influence during his whole career. Although not a brilliant speaker, he was a ready, interesting and instructive debater, whose accurate knowledge, acute and just discrimination and sound common sense were acknowledged and appreciated by men of all parties. There was much political asperity in the Senate during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. The financial questions which called into existence the Democratic and Whig parties, generated intense animosities, and to some extent affected social intercourse. The unyielding firmness and uncompromising character of Senator Niles, particularly when principles were involved, led many to misunderstand and misapprehend his genial and kindly nature. There was less partisan bitterness in his latter than his first senatorial term, in consequence of the adjustment and final disposition of the exciting financial questions that had agitated and convulsed the country; and he was not one who desired to perpetuate differences, when the causes which led to them ceased to exist. No man more fully recognized the utility and necessity of party organization to accomplish and carry into effect important measures, based on fundamental principles; but under no circumstances would he abandon or surrender those principles to the mandates of organization. This was, in his view, a perversion and abuse of party to which he would not submit. It was an axiom with him, that party and organization must be subordinate and subsidiary to principles, and that principles should never be secondary or sacrificed to party. Hence, on repeated occasions, when the party with which he acted took a new position, he was brought in conflict with valued friends, eventuating to some extent in a change of associates, but not of principles. This was the case in 1820, when the party which revolutionized the state neglected, as he conceived, to carry out the reforms with which they commenced to their fulfillment. Again, in the election of Gen. Jackson and the Bank controversy at a future period, he disregarded the old organizations with which he had been connected, because, as he alleged, it was faithless to the principles which originated it. The Bank, and kindred measures of the

NORTH, JONATHAN (of Farmington), m. Mary Wolcott of W., Aug. 28, 1730. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. July 6, 1732; Mary, b. April 1, 1734; John and Charles, twins, b. May 14, 1786; Sarah, b. April 27, 1738.

OLCOTT (Olcutt, Alcot). See *Genealogy of the Olcott Family*, by N. Goodwin, published at Hartford in 1845. The family originated in Hartford, and the first of the name in (E.) W. was Benoni, son of Dea. Timothy of Bolton,

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period, he denounced as centralizing, as an invasion of the reserved rights of the states, and unwarrantable assumptions of power by the federal government.

Though assailed with unsparing virulence, he ably vindicated his adherence to principles which he deemed fundamental and essential. The acquisition of large additional territory from Mexico, near the close of his senatorial service, brought the subject of extending and naturalizing slavery prominently before the country. Incidental to, and connected with this subject, was the territorial policy of the government, which it was proposed to change, in order to strengthen the organization on these new issues. Promptly and at the threshold, Senator Niles met the question, and denounced the scheme as a perversion of the objects, purposes and principles of the Democratic party, whose mission was of a different character. Adhering to the primitive doctrine of strictly construing the constitution, and limiting the authority of the federal government to the powers granted, he denied that Congress could legislate slavery into the territories, or delegate that power or permission to others. No obligation of party, or allegiance to organization, could swerve him, or induce him to sacrifice his conscientious convictions on this subject, for his opinions were deliberately formed, and essential principles were involved. With all the ardor and sincerity of his earlier years, he opposed what in his view were the centralizing tendencies of the administration. As the controversy progressed, his opinions became more decided and his feelings more interested, until, believing the emergency required extraordinary effort, he, at the age of sixty-eight, projected the establishment of a new daily paper, and the organization of a distinct Republican party, to act in concert with others in the different states, who were commencing a similar movement.

While earnestly engaged in the prosecution of these labors of disinterested political duty, a cancerous affection developed itself in his system. Undeterred by this affliction, he persevered in what he considered to be his duty to its consummation. Through his instrumentality the Hartford Press was established and published in February, 1856; a Republican state convention was held in March, and the Republican party was forthwith organized; but his disease in the meantime had made such progress, that he felt compelled to abandon further labors, and thenceforth cease from earthly cares. His last public effort, and his last appearance among his fellow citizens, was at the Republican convention in March. He breathed his last on the 31st of the following May, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Senator Niles, besides his political labors, employed his pen in other fields as an author. His first undertaking was that of editing the republication of an English work, entitled The Independent Whig, a large quarto of over five hundred pages, published in 1816. This was followed, in 1819, by a Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in the compilation of which he was assisted by his brother-in-law, Dr. John C. Pease. He also prepared a very useful and serviceable book called The Civil Officer, of which several editions were published. A History of Mexico and the South American Republics, written by him, ran through many editions. He also wrote a Biography of Oliver H. Perry, a quarto volume of about 400 pages. It is not necessary to enumerate the numerous pamphlets, orations and addresses on political, agricultural, financial and miscellaneous subjects, which, during a period of forty years, emanated from his prolific pen, and which had extensive circulation and influence. His speeches in the Senate were many, and on almost every important question before that body, while he was a member. Some of them were very effective, and distinguished for great research and argumentation. Those on the Bank, the Deposites, the Expunging resolutions, the Independent Treasury, the Tariff, the Mexican war, and the Jefferson Ordinance, as applicable to the newly acquired territory, may be specified as among his ablest efforts. Mr. Calhoun, with whom he often and widely differed, awarded him the possession of the most ready and accurately discriminate mind of any member of the Senate. Col. Benton said, that not only were his opinions eminently sound and correct, but that his political and moral courage exceeded that of his associates. Silas Wright declared he always distrusted the accuracy of his own conclusions when they differed from Senator Niles. Such were the estimates of some of the master minds of the Senate, men with whom he was associated in daily social and official intercourse for years. The remark publicly made by Mr. Van Buren, that "Senator Niles spoke as Franklin wrote," conveys a correct impression of the matter and manner of the man. Indeed, his marked traits were good, practical common sense, without pretension, unassumingly but honestly and fearlessly expressed.

President Van Buren showed his high appreciation of the qualities and abilities of Senator Niles, by tendering him, unsolicited, a seat in his Cabinet; and that too, when the department was laboring under serious embarrassments. The reforms which he introduced into the department not only contributed to its immediate relief, but constituted the basis of future action in its administration. He promptly discontinued the transportation of the mails on Sundays, except on the principal routes, and advised that great reform, which was soon carried into effect, the reduction of the rates of postage as a means of promoting mail facilities, and thereby increasing the revenue, a proposition that was to many a seeming paradox.

Senator Niles was twice married, but left no children. His first wife, Mrs. Sarah Howe, was a native of the county of Worcester, Massachusetts. His marriage with this lady was in the fall of 1824, and she died in the autumn of 1842. His second marriage was with Miss Jane H. Pratt of Columbia county, New York, in the latter part of 1845. She died in the summer of 1850.

A considerable portion of the years 1851 and 1852 he spent in visiting the various countries of Europe.

Unostentatious, plain and frugal, he acquired by industry and economy a handsome estate. Humane and benevolent, he living, exercised active charity, and dying, desired to alleviate suffering humanity. Besides numerous legacies to individuals, he bequeathed seventy thousand dollars in trust to the city of Hartford as a charity fund, the income from which he directed to be annually distributed to the poor. This noble benefaction to the city of his adoption was the crowning act of a useful and well spent life. (*Communicated by Hon.* GIDEON WELLES *of Hartford.*)

Ct. The family has always maintained a highly respectable position in the town.

OLD (Ould), ROBERT, m. Susannah Hosford ; had Robert, b. Oct. 9, 1670; Jonathan, b. Dec. 24 (Jan. 4, in *Old Ch. Rec.*), 1672.

OLDAGE, RICHARD, d. Jan. 27, 1660 ; said by *Hinman* to have come to W. with Mr. Huit in 1639.

ORTON, THOMAS (perhaps s. of Thomas of Charlestown, Mass.), m. Margaret Pell, June 1, 1641 ; was a juror, in 1663–4. *Children*—John,* b. Feb. 17, 1647 ; Mary, b. May 16, 1650 ; Sarah, bap. Aug. 22, 1652 ; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1654.

OSBORN

(By tradition of Welsh origin), JOHN,† married Ann Oldage, May 19, 1645, who d. Aug. 28, 1689 ; he d. Oct. 27, 1686. *Children*—John,[1] b. Jan, 10, 1645 ; Ann, b. May 15, 1647 ; d. April 5, 1690 : Nathaniel, b. March 10. 1649 ; d. Oct. 25, 1689 : Samuel, b. July 25, 1652; Mary, b. April 6, 1655 ; d. Aug. 6, 1689 : Hannah, b. Dec. 18, 1657 ; Samuel,[2] b. May 8, 1660 ; Isaac, b. Sept. 28, 1664; d. Nov. 14, 1673 : Sarah, b. Feb. 8, 1666; Esther, b. Aug. 9, 1662.

Sgt. JOHN, Jr.,[1] m. Abigail Eggleston, Oct. 14, 1669, who d. July (or Aug.) 30, 1689. *Children*—Abigail, b. March 2, 1671 ;‡ Mindwell, b. Jan. 2, 1673 ;‡ Ann, b. Jan., 1675 ; John ;§ [3] Mary, b. Jan., 1677 ; Hannah, b. June 14, 1680 : d. Dec. 25, 1689 ; ? Sarah, b. Aug. 12, 1682; d. May 8, 1692 : Elizabeth, b. Dec. 19, 1684 ; Martha, b. April 10, 1687 ; 2 sons, twins, b. Feb. 3, 1692 ; both d. same day : Isaac, b. June 6, 1694 ; private MSS. of the Osborn family say, that he went to Long Island :‖ Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1695 ; Jacob,[4] b. Jan. 4, 1697.

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* John of Farmington, mentioned by *Hinman*, p. 224, probably the same.

† JOHN settled in E. W. (which portion of Ancient W. has been ever since the residence of the greater part of the Osborn family), where he is said to have purchased nearly 1,000 acres of land, bounding on the north, on the original Bancroft lot, south on the original Stiles lot, west by the Connecticut River, and running back easterly from the river 3 miles.

All the names and families *without dates*, are from a MSS. outline genealogy furnished by JOSEPH OSBORN of E. W.

‡ From *Old Ch. Rec.*

§ Was said to be the strongest man in New England. It is related that a celebrated pugilist of Virginia, having heard of his wonderful strength, came to Connecticut with a challenge to a boxing match. Osborn being a peaceable man, declined, but after much urging finally accepted the challenge. Adroitly remarking, however, that a drink of cider would be refreshing before engaging in such a contest, he led his antagonist to a cider press on his farm, where were several barrels filled. Taking one of them he raised it to his lips with astonishing ease, and after wishing health to his visitor, took a good, long draught from the bung, and then politely handed it to his Virginia friend. The latter, however, stood amazed, and answering that he would never drink with the *devil*, for no man's strength alone, could enable Osborn to perform such a feat, took his departure for "the sunny south," a wiser and sadder man.

‖ *Hinman* says the name was early at East Hampton, L. I., and that the Osborns of Fairfield and New Haven Counties originated from that place.

SAMUEL,[2] m. 1, Mary ——, who d. Aug. 3, 1690; m. 2, Abigail Eggleston, May, 1704, who d. Oct. 18, 1708(?). *Children*—Samuel,[5] b. Oct. 19, 1684; Rebecca, b. April 20, 1687; Rebecca, b. July 9, 1691.

JOHN, Jr.,[3] m. Elizabeth Gibson, Dec. 7, 1696, who d. May 8, 1735, a. 62; he d. March 5, 1740, in 72d yr. *Children*—Benjamin,[6] b. Oct. 20, 1700; John,[7] b. Oct 20, 1702; Joseph,[8] b. May 2, 1707; Ezekiel,[9] b. May 18, 1710; John.[9½]

JACOB,[4] m. and settled, according to tradition, on 150 acres of land in the present town of South Windsor, which his mother purchased *for a sack of corn!*: Abigail, b. March 24, 1724–5; Lucy, b. May 30, 1727.

SAMUEL,[5] d. June 17, 1756. *Children*—Samuel, b. Nov. 23, 1725; Mary, b. Nov. 23, 1727; Nathaniel, b. Jan. 24, 1729–30; Israel,[10] b. Feb. 6, 1731–2; Abigail, b. July 17, 1734; d. April 16, 1737: Daniel,[11] b. June 23, 1736; Ebenezer, b. March 8, 1738; Abigail, b. June 18, 1744; Alexander, b. Jan. 1, 1743–4; Hannah, b. July 22, 1747; Samuel, b. April 8, 1751.

BENJAMIN,[6] m. Mary Phelps of Enfield, April 14, 1725. *Children*—Benjamin, b. June 2, 1721; Thomas, b. Sept. 20, 1722; d. Sept. 29, 1727: Zebedee,[11½] b. Jan. 25, 1724–5; Priscilla, b. July 23, 1727; Thomas, b. Aug. 7, 1729; Elizabeth, b. July 5, 1732; Thomas,[12] b. March 25, 1737.

JOHN,[7] m. Sarah Stiles, April 15, 1730. *Children*—John, b. Jan. 20, 1731–2; John, b. Feb. 7, 1736–7; Sarah, b. June 20, 1739; Rachel, b. July 6, 1741; Ann, b. Oct. 1, 1743; John, b. Nov. 23, 1746; Miriam, b. Nov. 30, 1750.

JOSEPH,[8] m. Martha Stiles, Dec. 30, 1736. *Children*—Martha, b. Jan. 13, 1737; Joseph,[13] b. Feb. 13, 1739: Mindwell, b. Feb. 28, 1742; David, b. Sept. 23, 1745; Abel, b. Feb. 11, 1747; Abel,[14] b. April 8, 1751; Dorcas, b. Nov. 23, 1754; Margaret, b. Jan. 22, 1759.

EZEKIEL,[9] m. Abigail Watson, April 12, 1744; who d. Sept. 28, 1749, a. 35. *Children*—Abigail, b. July 24, 1745; Jerusha, b. Jan. 3, 1747–8; Sarah, Ezekiel, Zulina, Abigail, Jerusha, Ruth, Lucretia, Emeline.

JOHN,[9½] had George, Dwight, Laura, Caroline, Emerette.

ISRAEL,[10] m. Damaris Bancroft of Wethersfield, April 18, 1751. *Children*—Israel, b. Nov. 26, 1753; Ruth, b. April 1, 1756; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 24, 1758; Abigail, b. Nov. 11, 1761.

DANIEL,[11] m. Hannah ——, who d. Dec. 29, 1825, a. 79; he d. March 18, 1818, a. 82. *Children*—Daniel, b. Feb. 25, 1765; Elijah, b. July 13, 1768; Stephen, b. June 4, 1770; d. of small-pox, March 22, 1794; Moses,[15] b. Nov. 10, 1772.

ZEBEDEE,[11½] m. Abigail Osborn, Jan. 8, 1746. *Children*—Zebedee, b. Aug. 11, 1748; d. July 17, 1750; Ezra,[16] Jacob,[17] Jonathan, Hannah, Achsah, Nehemiah,[18] John Robinson, George.

THOMAS,[12] had Ann, b. Nov. 7, 1777; Lovisa, b. June 7, 1779; Susanna, b. Oct. 24, 1781; Lucina, b. Oct. 17, 1783; Eden, b. Oct. 15, 1785; Bropper, b. Oct. 29, 1787; Anson, b. Sept. 29, 1789; Henry, b. March 25, 1792; Sarah, b. June 23, 1794.

JOSEPH,[13] had Mark, Joseph,[19] Archelaus,[20] Huldah, Ruth, Elizabeth.

ABEL,[14] had Annah, b. Feb. 12, 1777; Davis, b. Aug. 9, 1780; Achsah, b. March 19, 1782; Ezekiel, b. Feb. 27, 1775.

MOSES,[15] m. Mary Shaw, Aug. 27, 1794; he d. March 7, 1843, a. 70. *Children*—David, b. April 30, 1795; d. Feb. 7, 1854 (*Sc.*): Mary, b. March 3, 1797; Laura, b. Jan. 25, 1799; Persis, b. June 25, 1801; Hannah, b. March 17, 1804; Emily Terry, b. April 5, 1801; Moses Willis, b. Oct. 12, 1809; Nelson Starr, b. Feb. 18, 1812; m. Jennette ——, who d. March 19, 1839, a. 25; he lives at Ketch Mills, E. W.: Sophronia, b. June 22, 1814; Caroline, b. Aug. 9, 1817; d. Oct. 23, 1848, a. 31.

EZRA,[16] had Ezra, b. Oct. 27, 1784; Chester, b. Dec. 16, 1786; Abigail, b. Feb. 20, 1789; Horace, b. June 19, 1791; Polly, b. Sept. 21, 1793; Allen, b. March, 24, 1796; Ambrose, b. July 26, 1798; Wyllys, b. Dec. 21, 1801.

JACOB,[17] had Sophia, Emma, Celia, Ruth.

NEHEMIAH,[18] had Norton, Amelia, Sarah.

JOSEPH,[19] had William, Adelia, Joseph, Miranda, Meribah, William, Mary, Malvina, Meriva.

ARCHELAUS,[20] had Metta, Eleanor, Joseph, Ethan,[21] Francis,[22] Ann, Sarah, Ruth.

ETHAN (E. W.),[21] m. Sybil Wells, Nov. 25, 1823; he d. Feb. 4, 1853, a. 54; she d. Aug. 23, 1854, a. 55; had Archelaus, who d. Oct. 8, 1828, a. 1 yr.

FRANCIS,[22] had Henry, Mary, Francis, Adelaide.

SAMUEL, Jr., m. Hepzibah Lord, Nov. 20, 1766. *Children*—Ebenezer, b. Aug 16, 1767; Hepzibah, b. Feb. 12, 1769; Abigail, b. April 7, 1771; Samuel, b. July 12, 1774.

HENRY (probably s. of Thomas[12]), m. Kerijah ——, who d. May 14, 1825. *Children*—Henry, b. Aug. 21, 1819; Julia, b. Jan. 15, 1823.

EZEKIEL (perhaps Ezekiel[9]), had Jerusha, b. Dec. 20, 1780; Levi, b. Dec. 16, 1795.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Births.*—SAMUEL (s. of Samuel), b. July 6, 1708.

*Marriages.*—Sgt. SAMUEL, m. Hannah Phelps of Enfield, July 20, 1737. SAMUEL (s. of James), m. Mary Brooks, Nov. 14, 1688. SAMUEL, m. Rebecca Denslow, Feb. 7, who d. May 2, 1751. PARSONS, m. Artemesia Lord, Nov. 23, 1822. ALLEN, m. Betty S. May, Oct. 31, 1825.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*).—SAMUEL, sen., d. June 21, 1736. SAMUEL (s. of Samuel), d. March 9, 1746. JOHN (s. of John), d. Feb. 10, 1736. LAURA, wife of John, d. Nov. 17, 1814, a. 31.

(*E. W. O.*)—HEPZIBAH, wife of Samuel, d. March 5, 1819, a. 76. EBENEZER, d. March 21, 1806, in 30th year.

(*Sc.*)—WILLIAM (of Joseph[19] and Miranda), d. Nov. 18, 1823. ALSTHEA (of same), d. Sept. 22, 1823. ELIJAH, jr., d. Jan. 20, 1825, a. 28.

OWEN (Owin),

John, came from Wales, and settled in W.; he "was b. Dec. 25, 1624, so that in Dec. 25, 1664, he was 40 years" (*Windsor Record*); he settled in Windsor at a place called Hosford's Lane, but afterward removed further up the Farmington River to a place then and still known as Polly's Orchard, on the opposite side of the stream from Poquonnoc.

John, m. Rebecca Wade, Oct. 3, 1650; he d. Feb. 1, 1698, a. 76; she d. Dec. 3, 1711. *Children*—Josias,[1] b. Sept. 8, 1651; John, b. Nov. 5, 1652; John, b. April 23, 1654; Nathaniel,[2] b. April 9, 1656; Daniel, b. March 28, 1658; d. March 1, 1682-3: Joseph, b. Oct. 23, 1660; moved to Hebron: Mary, b. Dec. 5, 1662; Benjamin, b. Sept. 20, 1664; Rebecca, b. March 28, 1666; Obadiah,[3] b. Dec. 12, 1667; Isaac,[4] b. May 27, 1670; moved to Simsbury (Granby).

Josias,[1] m. Mary Osborn, Oct. 22, 1674*; moved to Simsbury. *Children*—Isaac, b. June 4, 1674; Josiah,[5] b. June 6, 1675.

Nathaniel,[2] m. Sarah Palmer, Feb. 2, 1697, who d. April 28, 1731. *Children*—Sarah, b. May 3, 1700; m. a Gillett of W.; moved to Westfield: Nathaniel,[6] b. Dec. 31, 1702; Anne, b. July 17, 1705; Abner, b. March 17, 1706; d. March 10, 1708: Anne, b. July 31, 1709.

Obadiah,[3] had Martha, b. Aug. 31, 1697; Obediah, b. July 8, 1694; d. July 18, 1694: Jemima, b. Nov. 18, 1700; Christian(a), b. Jan. 10, 1702; Obediah, b. June 8, 1705; d. Dec. 11, 1728: Samuel, b. Aug. 3, 1707; Tabitha, b. Feb. 6, 1709-10; d. June 10, 1714: Jedidiah, b. May 22, 1712; d. June 7, 1714: Jedidiah,[6½] b. April 21, 1715.

Isaac,[4] m. Sarah Holcomb, Dec. 20, 1694. *Children*—Sarah, b. Feb. 17, 1694; Eunice, b. Aug. 8, 1696; Rebecca, b. March 2, 1697; Ann, b. June 12, 1700; Isaac,[7] b. Nov. 7, 1702; Elijah,[8] b. Oct. 7, 1706.

Josiah, Jr.,[5] m. Mary Hosford, Dec. 31, 1698. *Children*—Asahel,[9] b. March 25, 1699; Noah, b. May 14, 1701; Silas, b. March 9, 1702; Amos, b. March 4, 1704; Mary, b. April 13, 1707.

Nathaniel,[6] m. Mary Griswold, July 2, 1729. *Children*—Keziah, b. April 11, 1730; d. Aug. 11, 1730: Mary, b. Sept. 12, 1731; m. a Warner of Hatfield, Mass.; removed to German Flats, N. Y.: Nathaniel;[10] Abner, b. Jan. 4, 1733; served under Lieut. Chick in the Old French War, and d. at Fort Edward: Alvan, b. Feb. 22, 1737-8; ancestor of the Owens of Shelburne, N. Y.

Jedidiah,[6½] m. Ruth Phelps, Oct. 4, 1735. *Children*—Obediah, b. Jan. 14, 1736; Daniel, b. Dec. 7, 1738; Tabitha, b. Oct. 2, 1740.

Isaac,[7] † had Mary, b. June 13, 1733; Isaac, b. Sept. 13, 1736; Abia, b. Dec. 30, 1739; Mr. Benajah, b. June 1, 1743; Sarah, b. Sept. 28, 1747.

Elijah,[8] ‡ m. Lydia Clark of Simsbury, March 8, 1672. *Children*—Rebecca, b. Nov. 6, 1736; m. Benedict Alford, and removed to Vermont about 1790; Hannah, b. July 17, 1740; m. Capt. John Brown of Canton: Elijah, b. April

* *Phelps' Hist. of Simsbury*, who also gives Mary, b. Feb. 15, 1679.

† Ancestors of the Owens in Turkey Hills, or East Granby, Ct.

‡ Ancestor of a Massachusetts branch of the family.

17, 1763; Shem, b. Nov. 9, 1764; Silas, b. Oct. 11, 1766; Daniel, b. Dec. 15, 1768; Erastus, b. Jan. 1, 1771; Lydia, b. April 9, 1773; Hannah, b. Feb. 11, 1775; Oliver, b. April 24, 1777; Joseph, b. June 26, 1779; Peletiah, b. Dec. 10, 1781.

ASAHEL,[9] m. Deborah Drake, June, 1752; had Asahel, b. Oct. 11, 1752; Abijah, b. April 9, 1754.

NATHANIEL,[10] * m. Mary Pinney, April 16, 1755; he d. Dec. 24, 1821, a. 86. *Children*—Aroer, b. July 21, 1756; Esther, b. Nov. 12, 1761; never married; lived on the ancient homestead with her father, and after his death with her widowed sister, Kezia; after her death, she resided alone until her death on Nov. 4, 1852†: Kezia, b. June 15, 1764; m. Gideon Tucker, and has 2 sons and a dau.: Hezekiah,[11] b. Sept. 1, 1766.

HEZEKIAH,[11] m. Elizabeth (dau. of John) Thrall of Wintonbury, Ct., Sept. 21, 1785; who d. Jan. 9, 1836; lived at Kingsborough, N. Y.‡ *Children*—Elizabeth, d. Jan. 25, 1816; unmarried; Candace, b. Aug. 14, 1789; m. Abner Leonard of Kingsborough, and d. April 2, 1839: Fanny, b. July 7, 1791; m. Roger Stillwell of Manlius, N. Y.; she d. Oct. 11, 1849: Altamira, b. Feb. 1, 1799; m. Ephraim Burt: John Jason[12] b. Aug. 13, 1803; Edward Hezekiah[13] b. Dec. 10, 1808; Roger Leonard, b. in Watertown, N. Y., April 2, 1812; enlisted in the Texan war of independence, and served till its close; having once been taken prisoner by the Mexicans, and having suffered the greatest privations; he d. unmarried at Houston, Texas, Nov. 3, 1839.

(Rev.) JOHN JASON,[12] § m. 1, Elizabeth B. (dau. of Hezekiah) Webb of

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*NATHANIEL, was at the time of his death, the last male member of the ancient Congregational Church at Poquonnoc, W. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Rowland of W. He was a man of great placidity of temper, seldom or ever showing any sign of anger, however much provoked. His children have said that they never knew him to laugh, a smile being all that would betray the feeling within. In the American Revolution, his son Aroer being called to do military duty, and being in poor health, the father took his place, and was in the army at New York, at the time of the retreat from Long Island.

† She left the ancient homestead to her brother Hezekiah, and it is now owned by Rev. JOHN, Jr., and EDWARD H. OWEN, Esq., of New York city.

‡ HEZEKIAH resided at the paternal homestead until 26 years of age, when he removed to Colebrook, Ct., where he united with the Congregational church, under the pastoral charge of the second President Edwards. In 1803, he removed to Kingsborough, N. Y., where he resided until 1836, after which time he lived in New York City, with his sons. He was an ardent patriot, and volunteered from Watertown, to defence of Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. His life was one of much vicissitude and trial, but his latter days were eminently peaceful and happy. His piety was even and cheerful; his hopes of eternal life unclouded, and many hours of each day were spent in the studious perusal of the Bible. He was remarkably fond of music, and often astonished his friends, even at the age of 80 years, by the purity and volume of voice with which he would sing the songs of other days. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16, 1854, nearly 90 years of age, and was buried at Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

§ (Rev.) JOHN JASON, D. D., being from his earliest years fond of books, and withal not of very robust health, was designed by his parents for some one of the learned professions, but was not able to commence upon a course of liberal education until 1823, when he commenced his preparatory studies at Middlebury (Vt.) Academy. One year after, he entered Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1828. The same autumn he entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1831. Having been licensed to preach by the South Suffolk Con-

Green Farms, Ct.; m. 2, Lavinia B. (dau. of Daniel) Heath of Bradford, Vt.; has had three children by 1st wife, two of whom d. in infancy; the third, Edward Jason, b. Nov. 28, 1835, in New York city; grad. at N. Y. University, 1855, now living and practising law in New York city.

Edward Hezekiah,[13] commenced the study of law with the Hon. Daniel Cady, at Johnstown, N. Y., and in Nov., 1832, removed to New York city, where he completed his studies in the office of Horace Holden; was admitted to practice in July, 1833, in New York city, where he now resides; he m. 1, Jane Augusta (dau. of Stephen) Livingston, of Johnstown, N. Y.; he m. 2, Sarah Lyman (dau. of Lora) Nash of New York city; 4 *children by 1st wife*, of whom are now living, Jane Augusta, William Henry, Edward Livingston. *By his 2d wife*, 2 children, Frederick Nash, and Sarah Catharine.

Samuel, m. Margaret Griswold, Nov. 19, 1730. *Children*—Samuel, b. Feb. 24, 1736–7; Margaret, b. April 28, 1742; Seth, b. Jan. 1, 1744.

Samuel, Jr., had Rachel, b. June 29, 1760; Eunice, b. Nov. 24, 1761; Keziah, b. July 16, 1763; Azubah, b. Jan. 6, 1765; Sarah, b. July 16, 1767; Peggy, b. April 22, 1769; Alice, b. ——; Samuel, b. June 11, 1773 (or 5).

Seth (perhaps s. of Samuel, jr.), had Seth, b. May 2, 1783; Jerusha, b. May 12, 1785.

John, had John, b. March 18, 1711–12; Derzier, b. Feb. 26, 1718.

Elijah, had Joel, b. Sept. 6, 1785.

Jedidiah (probably s. of Obadiah[3]).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Daniel, m. Mary Bissell, Jan. 24, ——. Nathaniel, m. Mary Gaylord, June 14, 1694. Dea. Samuel, m. Wid. Mary Fyler, Feb. 26, 1783.

*Deaths.*—John (s. of John), d. Jan. 25, 1670. Isaac (s. of Joseph), d. Dec. 3, 1709. Josias, d. Sept. 11, 1722. Margaret (dau. of Samuel), d. April 28, 1741. Margaret (wife of Dea. Samuel), d. Feb. 7, 1783. (*E. W. O.*) Sarah (wid. of John), d. Feb. 5, 1814, a. 89.

PALMER, Nicholas, m. Joan; who d. April 16, 1683; he d. Aug. 30, 1689; had Mary, b. May 3, 1637;* Hannah (or Ann), bap. Oct. 11, 1640; Timothy,[1] bap. March 20, 1641; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 7, 1644.

Timothy,[1] m. Hannah Buel, Sept. 17, 1663; who d. Sept. 26, 1704; he d.

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gregational Association, Boston, Mass.; he was ordained by the New York Third Presbytery in Oct., 1831. From that time until the spring of 1835 he filled the office of secretary of the Presbyterian Education Society, from which he resigned, in order to take charge of the Cornelius Institute, for the preparation of young men for the ministry. After this he received a call to Middlebury College, Vt., as professor of Greek and Latin languages, which he declined. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of the city of New York, and in 1849 he was elected professor of ancient languages in the New York Free Academy, and in 1853 was elected Vice President of the same institution, which offices he continues to fill at present. He has published with copious notes and commentaries, a classical series, comprising a Greek Reader, Xenophon's Anabasis, Xenophon's Cyropedia, Homer's Iliad, Homer's Odyssey, and Thucydides; also the Acts of the Apostles; and is now engaged on an English commentary on the New Testament, of which Matthew, Luke and John, have already been published.

*Old Ch. Rec.*

Aug. 29, 1713. *Children**—Timothy, b. Aug. 25, 1664; Hannah, b. Oct. 3, 1666; Mary, b. May 14, 1669; Sarah, b. Feb. 25, 1671; John,[2] b. April 13, 1673; Sarah, b. April 12, 1675; Samuel, b. Sept. 7, 1677; Martha, b. Dec. 29, 1679, who d. Aug. 16, 1683; Benjamin, b. Feb. 24, 1682.

John,[2] m. Sarah Mudge, Jan. 14, 1695. *Children*—John,[3] b. June 11, 1690; Benjamin, b. Dec. 23, 1703, who d. Aug. 23, 1706; Samuel,[4] b. April 5, 1712; Benjamin, b. Oct. 11, 1707.

Capt. John, Jr.,[3] m. Deborah Filley, Sept. 12, 1723, who d. Jan. 29, 1797, a. 92; he d. April 11, 1794. *Children*—John,[5] b. Feb. 7, 1724; Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1728; Jehiel, b. Jan. 12, 1730; d. Oct. 10, 1756: Eli, b. Oct. 13, 1733; m. Elizabeth Gillet, April 1, 1756; d. Sept. 29, 1756: Joel,[6] b. May 14, 1736; Ezekiel, b. March 17, 1737; d. Sept. 10, 1756: Jonathan,[7] b. May 31, 1740; Benjamin,[8] b. April 10, 1742; Deborah, b. June 21, 1746.

Samuel,[4] m. Ruth Pratt of Hartford, April 6, 1738. *Children*—Sarah, b. Jan. 12, 1738; who d. Feb. 14, 1759: Lydia, b. Aug. 25, 1743; Hannah, b. Dec. 29, 1745; Timothy, b Aug. 18, 1747; Stephen, b. June 7, 1750; Samuel, b. March 16, 1755.

John, 3d,[5] m. Jerusha Allyn, Dec. 3, 1748; who d. April 27, 1785. *Children*—John, b. April 21, 1750; Jerusha, b. Aug. 29, 1751; Jerusha, b. Nov. 11, 1752; Jehiel, b. March 18, 1757.

Joel,[6] m. Ann Hayden, July 23, 1761. *Children*—Ann, b. May 16, 1762; Naomi, b. Oct. 1, 1763; Latimer, b. Feb. 4, 1766; Joel, b. July 26, 1768; Hervey, b. Nov. 30, 1770; Martin, b. Feb. 19, 1773; Rubah, b. July 5, 1775; Hezekiah Hayden,[9] b. Jan. 19, 1781; Horace, b. March 5, 1783.

Mr. Jonathan,[7] m. wid. Hannan Hubbard, Jan. 19, 1764; who d. May 5, 1796, a. 67; he d. April 22, 1810, a. 70. *Children*—Jonathan, b. July 14, 1766; Jehiel, b. June 17, 1768; Ezekiel, b. Feb. 7, 1770.

Benjamin,[8] had Chloe, b. Aug., 1763; Mabel, b. Sept. 9, 1768.

Hezekiah H.,[9] had Julia Ann, b. July 16, 1813; Emeline, b. April 15, 1815; Abigail T., b. June 15, 1818; William Lucius, b. Nov. 20, 1820.

Stephen, m. Sarah Barber, Oct. 17, 1717; he d. Nov. 17, 1720; had Stephen, b. Jan. 18, 1718; Timothy, b. June 28, 1720.

Cornelius, had Mary, b. April 2, 1755; Job, b. Jan. 27, 1757.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—John, Jr., m. Widow Jerusha Wadsworth, March 4, 1762. Epaphras, m. Sophronia Woodward, Dec. 9, 1824. Hezekiah, m. Abigail Taylor, May 29, 1841. Horace, m. Mary Heath, Dec., 1823. Martin, Jr., m. Sophronia Barber, May 20, 1835. Israel J., m. Flora Wells, Dec. 3, 1828. Joel, m. Emily Barber, Feb. 19, 1834.

*Deaths* (*Poq.*).—Benjamin (s. of John and Miriam), d. Nov. 15, 1814, a. 23. Capt. John's *first* wife, Mindwell, d. Sept. 23, 1814, a. 26; his *second* wife, Abigail B., d. Jan. 1, 1832, a. 52. Wid. Miriam, d. May 31, 1727.

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*All but first and last from *Old. Ch. Rec.*

MARTIN, d. Nov. 21, 1732. ELI, s. of Samuel, d. Sept. 29, 1756. MARTIN, d. Aug. 23, 1843. JOAN, wife of Nicholas, d. April 16, 1683. Dea. JOHN, d. Sept. 10, 1756.

PANE, PHILIP, had Sarah, b. July 21, 1693.

PAINE (Payne), ELEAZER (E. W.), son of Stephen, who settled in E. W. about 1760, and who was of the Rehoboth, R. I., Paynes (see the *Paine Register*, published by Henry D. Paine, M. D., of Albany, N. Y.), had the following *Children*—Hendrick, b. Feb. 14, 1789; Franklin, b. Jan. 15, 1791; Charles Cook, b. May 6, 1793; Eleazer, b. Nov. 19, 1795; Aurelia, b. Sept. 15, 1798; Mary Trumbull, b. Oct. 1, 1801. (For extended genealogy of these see *Paine Register*, above referred to, Articles 31, 61, 71. We merely publish the above as furnishing dates, etc., which are wanting in that Record.)

DAVID, m. Ann A. Sill, Sept. 12, 1822; had Luther Henry, b. March 7, 1824; Theodore Sill, b. Aug. 28, 1825; Edward, b. Jan. 24, 1829.

PARKMAN, ELIAS (pp. 126, 133), had Samuel, b. Aug. 12, 1644.

PARSONS,* THOMAS of Windsor, m. Lydia Brown, June 28, 1641; he d. in Windsor, Sept. 23, 1661; his wife d. June 14, 1674. The name of Thomas Parsons appears on a book called *Town Wayes*, in Windsor, as one of the owners of the Palisado Plot. He was a Pequot soldier, and received fifty acres of land in Windsor for his services in the Pequot war; which land was subsequently allotted to his two sons, Ebenezer and Samuel Parsons, by the general court at Hartford, and Lieut. Matthew Allyn and Samuel Beckwith, jun., were appointed by the court to lay it out to them according to their grant, Oct. 13, 1698 (see *Col. Records*, p. 87). *Children*—Bethnia, b. May 21, 1642; m. Thomas Haskell of Simsbury, who was made a freeman, May 10, 1660: Abigail, b. Jan. 21, 1644; buried Dec. 5, 1659: Thomas,[1] b. Aug. 9, 1645; d. Dec. 14, 1680: John,[2] b. Nov. 13, 1647; Mary, b. July 23, 1652; Ebenezer,[3] b. May 14, 1655; Samuel, b. July 18, 1657; d. at Hartford, Aug. 11, 1708: Joseph, b May 1, 1661; d. in Simsbury, April 15, 1687; William.[4]

THOMAS,[1] m. Sarah Deare (or Dare), Dec. 24, 1648, in Windsor; he d. Dec. 14, 1680 (see *Hartford Probate Records*, vol. iv., p. 37); she d. June 14, 1674. *Children*—Sarah, b. Oct. 12, 1669; Hannah, b. Oct. 3, 1671; Thomas, b. Jan. 2, 1673.†

JOHN,[2] m. in 1679, Mrs. Elizabeth Garlick (the widow of Joshua Garlick, one of the original settlers of East Hampton, Long Island), and had a daughter Lydia, b. April 10, 1680, at East Hampton, L. I., who m., April 8, 1695, William Shaw, by whom she had six children; and after his decease she m. 2, Aaron Leamyeng of Cape May, Oct. 12, 1714, and had issue. It is supposed that her father removed from Windsor to East Hampton, L. I., and

* For an extensive genealogy of this family see *New Eng. Gen. Register*, vol. c, p. 263.

† *Query.* Did he remove to Enfield? Upon the Enfield Records the following children of Thomas and Sarah Parsons are recorded, viz.: John, April 25, 1699; Mary, b. Aug. 7, 1700: Hannah, b. March 28. 1703.

from thence to Cape May. The maiden name of Mrs. Elizabeth Garlick was Hardy. John Parsons sold his interest in a lot at East Hampton to Jeremiah Miller, and removed to Cape May, where he landed 13th July, 1691. In September, 1691, he moved on to his plantation, and lived there until his death, January, 1693–4, leaving the whole plantation to his daughter Lydia. After Mr. Parsons's death, his widow married John Fish, who died about six months after. Mrs. Parsons died in May, 1696. Robert W. Leaming, Esq. of Philadelphia, is a descendant of Aaron Leamyeng; also the Rev. Jeremiah Leaming, who was a rector of Christ Church in Stratford in 1788, and previously in Middleton, Ct.

Ebenezer,[3] * had Abigail, b. Aug. 1, 1675; Ebenezer, b. April 16, 1677; John, b. July 29, 1678.

William,[4] * m. Hannah Parkes or Parker, Oct. 26, 1666, in W.; he was a sergeant in Capt. Turner's company, in the campaign against King Philip, at Turner's Falls, since so called. *Children*—William, b. July 25, 1669; Hannah, b. Nov. 3, 1678.

William, had Abigail, b. April 19, 1777; Roxa, b. March 31, 1779; Rhoda b. Oct. 25, 1782.

James, had Louise, b. May 20, 1757.

John, had Eunice, b. Aug. 6, 1731.

Hezekiah, had Martha, b. June 20, 1732; Hezekiah, b. May 28, 1736.

Hezekiah, had Hezekiah, b. June 13, 1757; Ann, b. May 7, 1764; Abigail, b. Dec. 7, 1765; Peletiah, b. Sept. 1, 1758; who d. Jan. 29, 1769: Martha, b. Oct. 29, 1759; Peletiah, b. Sept. 15, 1761.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—Caleb (*E. W.*) m. Lois Higgins of Chatham, Sept. 22, 1777. Hezekiah, m. Ruth Case of Simsbury, May 4, 1822. Jerry, m. Laura Fish, April 26, 1823. Edward, m. Mary J. Abbey, Jan. 30, 1831. Alonzo, m. Cynthia Fish, Nov. 22, 1831. Anderson, m. Mary Hamilton, May 15, 1833. Jonathan J., m. Mary C. Griswold, Dec. 1, 1825.

*Deaths.*—Mary, d. Aug. 23, 1847, a. 57. Abner H. (s. of Avery H. and Adaline), d. May 4, 1847, a. 6 yrs, 7 mo. 7 d. Avery H., d. Sept. 11, 1852, a. 37. William H. (s. of Avery and Sarah), d. March 27, 1838, a. 3 weeks. (*K. M.*)—Norton C., d. June 6, 1855, a. 44.

PASCO, James, m. Hannah Osborn of Enfield, July, 1725; had Elizabeth, b. Jan. 29, 1728; James, b. March 28, 1731.

James (s. of James), had Jonathan, b. Sept. 29, 1760, who had a son Jonathan, who m. Elizabeth Allen, April 29, 1784; and had Jonathan, jr., b. March 12, 1785.

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* Ebenezer, Samuel, Joseph and William, signed an agreement with others, May 7, 1683, by which the inhabitants of Simsbury agreed to settle by lot the question of location of a meeting house. In 1696, Ebenezer, Samuel and William are named among those in Simsbury who paid minister's rates, and William appears in 1701. (See *New Eng. Gen. Register*, vol. v, p. 360).

Nelson, m. Charlotte King, Feb. 1, 1827.

Mr. Stephen, d. Dec. 4, 1807, a. 77; his wife Lydia d. Jan. 18, 1795, a. 82.

Peter, d. Dec. 20, 1844, a. 75; his wife Olive d. April 2, 1814, a. 51.

Percis C. (of Norman and Cynthia), d. June 10, 1848, a. 5.

PEARSON, Simon, m. Ruth Tailer, Dec. 25, 1738; had Ruth, b. Oct. 21, 1739; Benjamin, b. May 21, 1742; Ezra, b. April 16, 1744.

Samuel, m. Jerusha Kibbe of Enfield, Jan. 17, 1739; had Jerusha, b. Dec. 5, 1740; Love, b. Oct. 23, 1742; Abigail, b. May 27, 1744; Samuel, b. Dec. 23, 1745.

Ephraim, m. Hannah Barret, April 23, 1754; had Hannah, b. April 1, 1755; Anne, b. Nov. 19, 1756; Jesse, b. May 6, 1761; Benjamin, b. May 28, 1763; Ephraim, b. June 18, 1758.

PEASE* (an Enfield name), Nathaniel, had Louisa, b. Dec. 2, 1760.

Joel (E. W.), had Lois, b. Jan 7, 1763; Joel, b. Nov. 6, 1764; Joanna, b. Sept. 12, 1766; Eunice, b. July 10, 1769; Enoch, b. Aug. 9, 1771.

Peter (E. W.), had Alvah, b. Feb. 20, 1784; Elam, b. Aug. 13, 1776; Lucy, b. Oct. 30, 1780; Eliphalet, b. Nov. 14, 1785; Orrin, b. Jan. 28, 1788; Peter, b. Jan. 7, 1790; Samuel, b. Jan. 20, 1792; Lucina, b. May 8, 1794; Wyllys, b. April 16, 1798; Hannah, b. April 25, 1800; Loring, b. April 30, 1802.

James (E. W.), had Jabez, b. March 5, 1783; Erastus, b. May 30. 1785; Lucy, b. Nov. 22, 1788; Rufus, b June 1, 1790; Nancy, b. Oct. 2, 1792;

Walter, m. Olive Denslow, Sept. 4, 1822.

David, 2d, m. Elizabeth Cook, March 14, 1841.

Julius, m. Mary Griffin, March 23, 1826.

Septimeus, was b. March 27, 1813.

PECK, Joseph, m. Margaret Stiles, Feb. 23, 1714.

PEERINGS (Perren), Samuel, d. June 16, 1690; left no children; Samuel Cross was his heir.

PELTON, Nathan, had Ruth, b. Sept. 19, 1768; Enoch, b. Aug. 7, 1770; John, b. July 29, 1772; Lucy, b. Nov. 7, 1774; James, b. Oct. 20, 1778; Sarah, b. Oct. 12, 1780.

Austin, m. Charlotte Pelton, Jan. 1, 1822.

PEMBER, Elijah, had Thomas, b. March 2, 1757; Elizabeth, b. July 20, 1758; Stephen, b. Oct. 14, 1760; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1762.

PENDAL, Elisha, m. Irene Boyanton, April 15, 1762; had John, b. March 13, 1763.

PERRY, Rev. Joseph (2d pastor of E. W., pp. 247 and 255), m. 1, Mrs. Sarah Lawrence of Groton, Oct. 4, 1755; m. 2, wid. of Peter Verstille (see Verstille). *Children*—Joseph, b. Nov. 23, 1756; Simeon, b. March 3, 1758;

* For lengthy genealogy of this family, see vol 3, *New Eng. Gen. Register*.

Simeon, b. Feb. 7, 1759; William Lawrence, b. Jan 11, 1761; Nancy, who m. Peter Duponceau of Philadelphia.

PETTIBONE,* JOHN, m. Sarah Eggleston, Feb. 16, 1664; had John, b. Dec. 15, 1665; Sarah, b. Sept. 24, 1667; Stephen, b. Oct. 3, 1669.

DANIEL, had Daniel, b. Oct. 22, 1770; Levi, b. July 15, 1772; John, b. July 10, 1774; Sarah, b. Jan. 24, 1776; Samuel, b. April 18, 1780.

PHELPS (PHYLLYPPES),†

WILLIAM and GEORGE, supposed to be brothers, and SAMUEL, son of Wm., came to Dorchester early; also a RICHARD, supposed to be a son of one of the preceding, but the name disappears entirely at Dorchester, after the date of the emigration to Connecticut.‡ The three first came to W.

WILLIAM, came to Dorchester in 1630, with Rev. Mr. Warham, of whose church he, with his wife, was an original member (*Old Ch. Rec.*); remained at D. 5 years (see p. 138), and came in 1635 to W.; here he was one of the most prominent and highly respected men in the colony; he was a member of the first court held in Conn., 1636, also of the court in 1637, which declared war against the Pequots; a magistrate from 1638 until the close of 1642; in 1643, he was the foreman of the first grand jury; deputy in 1645, '46, '47, '48, '49, '51 and '57; in 1658, was again made magistrate, which office he continued to hold for four years after; he is frequently named on the petit jury, and in 1641, was appointed, in company with Mr. Welles of Hartford, a committee on *lying;* he was an excellent, pious and upright man in his public and private life, and was truly a pillar in church and state; his residence in Windsor, was about three-quarters of a mile north-west of Broad Street, on the road to Poquonnoc, on the place now owned by Dea. Roger Phelps.

"Ould Mr. WILLIAM Phelps," m. twice; 1, in England, to ——; 2, in this country, to Mary Dover, an Englishwoman; he d. July 14, 1672; she d. Nov. 27, 1675. *Children b. in England*—William; Samuel;[1] Nathaniel;[2] m. Isabel Wilson, June 4, 1646; "now since 29 yrs., and has not a child, 15th June, 1674;" after her death he m. Dec. 20, 1676, Sarah (dau. of Humphry) Pinne; no issue: Joseph.[3] *Children b. in Windsor*—Timothy,[4] b. Sept. 1, 1639; Mary, b. March 2, 1644; m. Thomas Barber; they settled in Simsbury, and were the ancestors, it is believed, of the numerous families of that name (Barber) in this section of the country.

SAMUEL,[1] m. Sarah (dau. of Edward) Griswold, Nov. 10, 1650; he d. May 15, 1669; after his death she m. Nathaniel (son of Humphrey) Pinney, by whom she had 2 children. *Children*—Samuel, bap. Sept. 5, 1652; Timothy,[5] b. Oct. 26, 1656; Sarah, b. March 16, 1653–4;§ m. John Mansfield, Dec. 13, 1683: Mary, b. Oct., 1658;§ William,[6] b. Nov. 3, 1660; John, b. July 7,

* See *Abiel Brown's Gen. Sketches of Canton*, for descendants, etc

† An ancient Staffordshire family. The superfluous letters in the name were dropped during the reign of Edward VI.

‡ *Hist. of Dorchester*, p. 70.

§ Unrecorded until after her father's death.

1662; d. without issue: Ephraim,[7] b. Nov. 1, 1663; Abigail, b. May 16, 1666; Josiah,[8] b. Dec. 15, 1667.

Nathaniel, [2] * m. Elizabeth Copley, Sept. 17, 1650; removed to Northampton, where he d. *Children*—Mary, b. June 21, 1651; Nathaniel, b. April 2, 1653; Abigail, b. April 5, 1655; William, b. June 22, 1657, at Northampton.

Joseph,[3] m. Hannah Newton, Sept. 20, 1660; removed to Simsbury, where he d. 1684. *Children*—Joseph,[9] b. Aug. 27, 1667; Hannah, b. Feb. 2, 1669; d. unmarried: Timothy, lived at Poquonnoc, W., in 1703; removed to Simsbury and had Rachel, b. March 18, 1709; Mary, b. July 1, 1711, and Timothy, who d. May 27, 1737; perhaps other children: Sarah, m. John Hill of Simsbury; William, d. Oct. 8, 1689, under age.

Lt. Timothy,[4] m. Mary (dau. of Edward) Griswold, May 19, 1661; he d. 1719. *Children*—Timothy, b. Nov. 1, 1663; m. Martha Crow, Nov. 4, 1686; he d. Sept. 28, 1689, and removed to Hebron: Joseph,[10] b. Sept. 27, 1666; William,[11] b. Feb. 4, 1668; Cornelius,[12] b. April 26, 1671; Mary, b. Aug. 14, 1673; d. March 23, 1690: Samuel,[13] b. Jan. 29, 1675; Nathaniel,[14] b. Jan. 7, 1677; Sarah, b. Dec. 27, 1679; Abigail, b. June 5, 1682; Hannah, b. Aug. 4, 1684; Ann, b. Oct. 2, 1686; Martha, b. Nov. 12, 1688.

Timothy,[5] m. 1, Sarah (dau. of Walter) Gaylord, Nov. 18, 1686; she d. July 10, 1688; m. 2, Sarah Pratt, Nov. 13, 1690; he d. 1712. *Children by 1st wife*—Stephen, b. Jan. 20, 1686; Sarah, b. Dec. 20, 1687; Timothy, b. June 22, 1689; d. Sept. 28, 1689.

William,[6] m. Hannah Hayden, Jan. 4, 1693; he d. Nov. 21, 1711. *Children*—Hannah, b. Oct. 13, 1694; Phebe, b. Sept. 1, 1696; William, b. Jan. 13, 1698–9; Daniel,[15] b. March 21, 1700; John,[16] b. March 21, 1702–3.

Ephraim,[7] m. Mary Joggers, May 21, 1691; he d. Oct. 30 (Nov. 26, *W.R.*), 1697. *Children*—Ephraim,[17] b. Sept. 28, 1692.

Josiah,[8] m. Sarah Winchell, April 26, 1690; who d. May 4, 1733. *Children*—Sarah, b. Aug. 18, 1693; d. Aug. 9, 1725: Lois, b. July 14, 1696; Samuel, b. Jan. 21, 1690 (perhaps the one who m. Rachel Owen, Aug. 28, 1713); Damaris, b. July 7, 1699; Mary, b. Aug. 18, 1702; Jerusha, b. Nov. 8, 1705; Josiah,[18] b. Aug. 24, 1708.

Joseph,[9] was among the foremost of the influential citizens of Simsbury; he held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and was elected a representative in the general assembly, twenty-eight times; he d. Jan. 20, 1750, a. 83 yrs.; he m. 1, Mary Collier of Hartford, who d. 1697; m. 2, Sarah (dau. of John) Case, Nov. 9, 1699; who d. May 2, 1704; m. 3, Mary (dau. of Richard) Case, who d. Sept. 10, 1757. *Children*—Joseph, b. Oct. 9, 1689; who settled at East Granby (for children see *Noah Phelps' Hist. of Simsbury;* p. 173): Hannah, b. Oct. 25, 1693; m. Samuel Humphrey, Feb. 23, 1710; she d. before her father, leaving one child, Samuel, b. Oct. 16, 1710: Mary, b. Oct. 17, 1696; d. Jan. 9, 1713, unmarried: Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1700; d. June 14, 1714: Damaris, b. March 5, 1703; m. John Mills, April 7, 1720;

* See *Hall's Hist. of Eastern Vermont*, pp. 689–691.

Elizabeth, b. April 7, 1709; m. Daniel Hoskins, July 23, 1725: John, b. Feb. 14, 1707; d. Jan. 5, 1713: Amos, who m. Sarah Pettibone, July 1, 1723 (for children see *Phelps' Hist. of Simsbury*, p. 174): David,[19] who m. Abigail Pettibone, April 25, 1731.

Joseph,[10] m. Sarah Hosford, Nov. 18, 1686; was a large land-holder in Hebron; d. in 1716. *Children*—Sarah, b. Aug. 14, 1687; Mary, b. June 8, 1689; Joseph, b. March 16, 1692; Abigail, b. Oct. 15, 1693; Benoni, b. June 24, 1699; Joseph, b. Sept. 20, 1703; Abel, b. Feb. 19, 1705; Daniel, b. March 28, 1707; Ichabod, b. April 3, 1708.

William,[11] m. 1, Abigail Mudge, Dec. 7, 1699, who d. April 24, 1705; m. 2, Ruth Barber, April 18, 1706: William, b. March 16, 1702; Ebenezer, b. April 2, 1705; Caleb,[20] b. Jan. 11, 1708; Jacob,[21] b. June 18, 1711; Ruth, b. Jan. 23, 1713.

Cornelius,[12] m. Sarah Mansfield, Nov. 2, 1704. *Children*—Sarah, b. Dec. 19, 1705; Cornelius,[22] b. June 2, 1707; John, b. July 6, 1710; Timothy,[23] b. Feb. 3, 1713–14; Isaac, b. July 22, 1722.

Samuel,[13] m. Abigail Enno, April 3, 1707. *Children*—Abigail, b. March 8, 1707; Samuel, b. April 5, 1710; James, b. Aug. 12, 1713; Matthew, b. Jan. 25, 1714–15; Mary, b. Feb. 20, 1718–19; James,[24] b. Jan. 23, 1719–20; Tabitha, b. June 18, 1721; Joshua, b. Oct. 13, 1729.

Nathaniel,[14] m. Hannah Bissell, March 28, 1700. *Children*—Hannah, b. Jan. 22, 1701; Nathaniel (s. of Nathaniel), who d. Oct. 18, 1735, a. 18; was probably son of this Nathaniel.

Lieut. Daniel,[15] m. 1, Mindwell Buckland, Nov. 9, 1728, who d. Aug. 21, 1775; he d. Feb. 16, 1807, a. 77; m. 2, Hannah ——, who d. May 31, 1804, a. 61. *Children*—Mindwell, b. Sept. 30, 1729; Daniel, b. April 26, 1730; Sarah, b. June 17, 1730; Hannah, b. Feb. 4, 1731.

Dea. John, Jr.,[16] m. Sarah Cornish, Nov. 24, 1728, who d. Sept. 5, 1777; he d. Sept. 1, 1777. *Children*—John, b. May 14, 1733; Elisha, b. March 27, 1737; Elizabeth, b. May 21, 1744.

Ephraim,[17] m. Sarah Owen, Dec. 30, 1714. *Children*—Mary, b. Dec. 24, 1716; Ephraim, b. June 29, 1718; Asa, b. Oct. 1, 1720; David and Jonathan, twins, b. May 24, 1723.

Capt. Josiah,[18] m. 1, Ann Griswold, Sept. 14, 1733; m. 2, Hannah Saxton of Simsbury, Dec. 18, 1734. *Children*—Bildad,[25] b. Aug. 22, 1739; Ann, b. March 20, 1741.

David,[19] was an officer in the militia, and represented the town in the general assembly at several sessions; he died of the small-pox, Dec. 10, 1760, at the age of 50 years; his widow m. Dea. David Strong of Bolton, Jan. 1, 1772; m. Abigail Pettibone, April 25, 1731. *Children*—David, b. March 26, 1733; Elisha, b. Oct. 17, 1737; Noah,* b. Jan. 22, 1740; Abigail, b.

* Famous as a prominent man in the Revolutionary War. (See *Hinman's Hist. of Conn. in the Revolution.*) Father of Noah A., whose children are Noah A. of Middletown, Ct. (the historian of Simsbury); Jeffry O., Hector F., Guy R. of Hartford, Ct.; Geo. D., and three daus., all living.

Nov. 5, 1735; Rachel, b. Dec. 11, 1741; Ruth, b. Sept. 15, 1743; Sarah, b. Oct. 15, 1745; Susanna, b. Jan. 4, 1748; Lois, b. March 27, 1750.

Capt. CALEB,[20] m. Mary Moore, Dec. 24, 1730, who d. April 20, 1747, a. 39; he m. 2, wid. Mary Henderson, June 22, 1749; he d. July 5, 1781, a. 73. *Children*—Caleb, b. June 24, 1738; Mary, b. May 14, 1734; Elijah,[26] b. July 18, 1744; Ruth, b. April 3, 1750; Lucy, b. Jan. 3, 1752; Ann, b. May 27, 1753; George, b. Jan. 9, 1755; Hezekiah,[27] b. Oct. 3, 1758.

JACOB,[21] m. Abigail Alford, Dec. 30, 1745. *Children*—Cornelius, b. July 1745; Abigail, b. Feb. 19, 1745-6; Jacob, b. June 16, 1747; Abigail, b. Sept. 22, 1749; William, b. May 2, 1752; Tabitha, b. June 25, 1754; Oliver, b. June 7, 1756; Alexander, b. Oct. 3, 1758; Jerusha, b. March 22, 1760; Mary, b. March 1, 1762.

CORNELIUS,[22] m. Hannah Phelps, March 24, 1742. *Children*—Hannah, b. March 17, 1747; Zaccheus, b. Aug. 11, 1751; Anna, b. Oct. 4, 1752.

TIMOTHY,[23] m. Margaret Gillett, April 24, 1746. *Child*—Timothy,[28] b. July 14, 1748.

JAMES,[24] had Hester, b. June 20, 1746; Elinor, b. June 10, 1749; James, b. Oct. 26, 1752; Hezekiah, b. Oct. 6, 1754; Israel, b. June 27, 1758; Israel, b. Sept. 26, 1757.

BILDAD,[25] m. Eunice Phelps, Jan. 5, 1763, who d. Nov. 6, 1817, a. 75; he d. March 12, 1814, a. 69. *Children*—Livia, b. Sept. 8, 1766; Mark Tully Cicero, b. March 10, 1768; Eunice, b. Aug. 18, 1769; Cyrus, b. Jan. 15, 1771; Candace, b. Jan. 28, 1773.

ELIJAH,[26] had Mary, b. Jan. 7, 1768; Hezekiah, b. May 12, 1770; Esther, b. Sept. 27, 1772.

Dr. HEZEKIAH,[27] m. Lydia Griswold of Simsbury, Feb. 21, 1749. *Children*—Lydia, b. Dec. 11, 1750; Margaret, b. March 2, 1752; Daniel, b. Oct. 11, 1753; Sabra, b. Oct. 7, 1755; Nathaniel, b. July 13, 1757.

TIMOTHY,[28] m. Ruth ——, who d. Dec. 2, 1827, a. 73; he d. March 11, 1827, a. 79 (*Poq. N.*). *Children*—Dr. Timothy, Ruth, twins, b. July 24, 1787; he d. Aug. 13, 1826: Eunice, b. Nov. 17, 1788; Hiram, b. Oct. 14, 1790; Solomon, b. July 15, 1792; Fluvia, b. March 28, 1794; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 22, 1795.

Capt. AUSTIN, m. Deborah Moore, Oct. 27, 1768. *Children*—Rhoda, b. April 29, 1770; Zulima, b. May 29, 1774; Jule (?), b. July 22, 1776; Harriet, b. Feb. 21, 1784.

BENJAMIN, m. Hannah Birdge, April 12, 1705; had a posthumous child, Mary, b. Sept. 4, 1706.

BENJAMIN, m. Rachel Brown, June 24, 1731. *Children*—Benjamin, b. Nov. 12, 1732; Bildad, b. July 17, 1734; Rachel, b. Nov. 6, 1736.

BENJAMIN, had Joseph, b. May 24, 1760.

CHARLES, had Hannah, b. Sept. 2, 1748; Lucy, b. June 18, 1750; Charles, b. July 21, 1752; m. Ann Cook, April 13, 1776: Rhoda, b. April 9, 1755;

Oliver, b. Aug. 11, 1758; Abner, b. Oct. 15, 1761; Joab, b. June 10, 1765; Ann, b. April 10, 1777.

Daniel (E. W.), had Daniel, b. Jan. 11, 1792; Huldah, b. Aug. 2, 1793; Benjamin, b. June 27, 1795.

Ebenezer, m. Mindwell Egleston, Dec. 7, 1727; he d. Sept. 22, 1756, a. 52. *Children*—Mindwell, b. Dec. 3, 1728; d. Nov. 27, 1736: Abigail, b. Dec. 29, 1731; Ebenezer, b. March 18, 1734–5; Mindwell, b. March 21, 1736–7; Agnes, b. Jan. 25, 1738; Sarah, b. July 3, 1744; Lucy, b. Sept. 13, 1747.

Ebenezer, had Ebenezer, b. July 27, 1764.

Elisha, had Elisha, b. Aug. 9, 1770; Cornish, b. July 18, 1772; Zelotus, b. April 13, 1774; Ralph, b. Feb. 1, 1776.

Ichabod, m. Hepzibah Loomis. *Children*—Ichabod, b. Dec. 10, 1717; Reuben, b. March 4, 1719; Hepzibah, b. July 5, 1722; Lois, b. Nov. 26, 1724.

James, had James, b. April 25, 1770.

Job, had Job, b. April 28, 1752; Lucy, b. April 4, 1754; Lydia, b. Jan. 21, 1756; Rosanna, b. Sept. 24, 1757; Margaret, b. July 13, 1759; Abinoam, b. Oct. 23, 1761; Roxalina, b. Dec. 1, 1763; Sylvester, b. Feb. 16, 1766; Tabitha, b. July 29, 1768.

John 3d, m. Elizabeth Pinney of Simsbury, March 10, 1762. *Children*—Elihu, b. July 17, 1762; Elizabeth, b. July 27, 1764; d. Sept. 13, 1777: Horace, b. Dec. 19, 1766; Sarah, b. July 27, 1770; Orrin, b. June 12, 1773; d. Sept. 10, 1777.

John (probably the same as John 3d above), had Levi, b. Oct. 20, 1767; Sarah, b. Sept. 8, 1771; Aurelia, b. May 31, 1776; Noadiah, b. March 30, 1780; d. Jan. 4, 1800, in 21st yr. (*Poq. N.*).

Joseph, had Daniel, b. Dec. 25, 1689; d. Jan. 4, 1690. The following are all entered as children of Joseph: Joseph, b. Sept. 20, 1703; Joseph, b. March 20, 1704; Sarah, b. March 17, 1703; Hannah, b. Jan. 8, 1703.

Joseph, had Joseph, b. May 12, 1711; Jonathan, b. Oct. 20, 1711; Abigail, b. Jan. 6, 1713.

Joseph, had Abigail, b. Nov. 18, 1709; Jerijah, b. Feb. 17, 1712–13; Jonathan, b. Aug. 20, 1715; Benjamin, b. Nov. 11, 1717; Mary, b. Nov. 29, 1719;

Joseph, had Isaac, b. Aug. 16, 1724.

Launcelot, m. Jerusha Pinny, July 6, 1779. *Children*—Paulina, b. Oct. 24, 1779; Jerusha, b. Nov. 1, 1782; Lot, b. Nov. 9, 1784; Bethuel, b. Feb. 16, 1787: Jerusha, b. Dec. 12, 1789; Jerusha, b. Jan. 27, 1790; Warren, b. Jan. 10, 1794.

Josias, Sr., had Ruth, b. Oct. 21, 1715.

Mindwell, had Phebe, b. May 23, 1739.

Ruth, had Ruth, b. Aug. 9, 1735.

William, had Elizabeth, b. July 23, 1706; Charles, b. Oct. 13, 1708.

William (son of Timothy[4] or William[6] ?). *Children*—William, b. Sept. 22, 1740; Martha, b. April 8, 1742; Eli, b. Aug. 16, 1746.

GEORGE (probably a brother of WILLIAM, sen.), m. 1, Phillury (dau. of Philip) Randall, who d. April 29, 1648; m. 2, Frances (wid. of Thomas) Dewey, Nov. 2, 1648; removed to Westfield, where he d. July 9, 1678. *Children*—Isaac,[1] b. Aug. 20, 1638; Abraham,[2] b. Jan. 22, 1642; Joseph,[3] b. June 24, 1647; Jacob, b. Feb. 7, 1649; John,[4] b. Feb. 15, 1651; Nathaniel, b. Dec. 7, 1653.

ISAAC,[1] m. Ann Gaylord, March 11, 1664; had Isaac, b. Sept. 18, 1666; m. Mary Maudsley, Dec. 17, 1690; lived at Westfield, Mass.: Sarah, bap. July 4, 1670; John, bap. June 29, 1673.

Capt. ABRAHAM,[2] lived it is supposed in E. W.; m. Mary Pinney, July 6, 1663, who d. July 25, 1725, a. 81; he d. Jan. 28, 1728, a. 85. *Children*—Abraham, b. March 6, 1665–6; d. in Aug., 1732, a. 67; had a son Abraham; for whose descendants see *Brown's Gen. Sketches of Canton, p.* 117: Isaac, b. Aug. 5, 1673; d. Jan. 4, 1703: Benjamin, b. Oct. 1, 1683; d. July 24, 1706.

JOSEPH,[3] m. Mary Porter, June 26, 1673, who d. Jan. 16, 1682. *Children*—Mary, b. Jan. 13, 1674; Sarah, b. April 4, 1677; Joseph,[4½] b. Dec. 30, 1678; Hannah, b. 1680; Mindwell, b. 1682; Hester, b. 1693; Benoni, b. 1695; d. Feb., 1709–10.

JOHN,[4] m. Sarah Buckland. *Children*—Enoch,[5] b. Jan. 21, 1675; John,[6] b. April 12, 1678; Josiah,[7] b. Feb. 17, 1679; Samuel, b. March 2, 1681; Frances, b. Dec., 1683; Thomas,[8] b. Aug. 21, 1687; David, b. Jan. 17, 1689; Job, b. April 27, 1692; d. Aug. 16, 1692: Job. b. Aug. 24, 1693.

JOSEPH,[4½] m. Abigail Bissell, Nov. 26, 1702, who d. Oct. 23, 1750; he d. Sept. 3, 1751; had Joseph, d. Nov. 5, 1746; Jonathan, d. Feb. 23, 1758; Isaac, d. Oct. 30, 1785, a. 63; Jerijah.[8½]

ENOCH,[5] m. Mary Owen, April 13, 1704. *Children*—Mary, b. Sept. 11, 1706; Abigail, b. Feb. 9, 1708–9.

JOHN,[6] m. Elizabeth Lewis, Jan. 15, 1707–8; had John, b. Aug. 31, 1709; Daniel, b. May 27, 1712; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 25, 1714; Ann, b. Feb. 4, 1717–18; Martha, b. Oct. 6, 1720; Rachel, b. Aug. 3, 1722.

JOSIAH,[7] m. Abigail Griswold, June 21, 1711. *Children*—Sarah, b. June 14, 1712; Josiah, b. Nov. 14, 1714; Aaron,[9] b. Nov. 9, 1716; Moses, b. Oct., 1718; Sarah, b. March, 1723; Ruth, b. Aug., 1726; Abigail, b. March 1, 1727.

THOMAS,[8] had Hannah, b. Sept. 28, 1709; Thomas,[10] b. July 27, 1711; Sarah, b. Sept. 28, 1713; Modia, b. Jan. 7, 1715–16; Margaret, b. March 15, 1717; Benjamin, b. July 25, 1720; Mindwell, b. Feb. 17, 1722; Lydia, b. Jan. 12, 1725.

JERIJAH [8½] (E. W.), m. wid. Sarah Bissell, Feb. 10, 1763; who d. Sept. 10, 1794, a. 71; he d. Jan. 22, 1792, a. 80. *Child*—Joseph, b. March 18, 1766.

AARON,[9] m. Mercy Kent of Simsbury, Aug. 13, 1742. *Children*—Joanna, b. July 31, 1743; Aaron, b. Jan. 26, 1745: Mercy, b. May 8, 1749; Enoch, b. Nov., 1751; Thankful b. March 20, 1754; Deborah, b. Feb. 16, 1757; Benajah, b. April 8, 1773.

THOMAS,[10] had Abraham and Margaret, twins, b. July 20, 1730; Ann, b. May 20, 1732; David, b. Nov. 1, 1734; John, b. Jan. 8, 1738; Anna, b. Dec. 10, 1736; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1740; Deborah, b. May 27, 1743.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—JOSEPH, m. Sarah Gillet, Feb. 22, 1722. DANIEL, Jr. (E. W.) (s. of Capt. Joseph), m. Damaris Loomis, Feb. 28, 1744; who d. May. 5, 1792, a. 80; he d. July 11, 1792. JOSIAH, Jr., m. Emily Allyn, Dec. 26, 1820. SOLOMON, m. Deborah Barber, April 16, 1822. JOSIAH, m. Susanna Holcomb, Nov. 6, 1822. NOAH, m. Lucy Barber, Dec. 5, 1820. L. C., m. Martha Fish, May 13, 1821. HORACE, m. Laura Allen, May 10, 1827. JABEZ, m. Mary Allen, Dec. 27, 1821; who d. May 5, 1841, a. 52; their dau. Mary, d. Oct. 9, 1843, a. 15 yrs. 5 mos. WYLLYS, m. Fluvia Pasco, Jan. 18, 1831. CICERO, m. Catherine L. Griswold, Jan. 31, 1822; had Herselia Catalina, who d. April 25, 1826, a. 2; and another of same name, who d. Oct. 4, 1828, a. 17 mos (*Poq. N.*). CICERO J., m. Sarah Allis, June 28, 1848. ELIHU, m. Huldah P. Haise, Dec. 31, 1843. DANIEL B., m. Phebe L. Ellsworth, March 21, 1848. ELLSWORTH N., m. Lucy Ann Marshall, Nov. 25, 1850; Timothy, m. Elizabeth Loomis, Dec. 20, 1843.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*).—Mrs. ANN, d. Aug. 30, 1689. WILLIAM, d. Feb. 17, 1681. JOSEPH (s. of Joseph, jr.), d. Oct. 4, 1703. SARAH (wife of Joseph, sen.), d. Aug. 9, 1708. SARAH (dau. of John), d. Feb. 27, 1719. Capt. Timothy had JOSEPH, who d. Aug. 30, 1716. MARY (dau. of Ephraim), d. Feb. 13, 1716–17. SAMUEL, had Mary, who d. March 15, 1718; and James, who d. April 3, 1718. MARY, d. April 1, 1808, a. 91. ROGER, d. Jan. 27, 1811, a. 76; his wife Deborah d. Aug. 31, 1792, a. 49. JOHN, had Daniel, who d. Jan. 6, 1732–3; and JOHN, who d. July 5, 1734. SARAH (dau. of Timothy), d. June 18, 1736. Lieut. SAMUEL, d. Oct. 26, 1741. ENOCH, d. Aug. 5, 1750. THOMAS, d. Jan. 6, 1750–51. Dr. HEZEKIAH, d. July 12, 1752. HEZEKIAH, d. May 31, 1757. Mr. JOHN, d. Sept. 29, 1776. AMELIA (dau. of Roger), d. March 13, 1840. HARRY, had Samuel O., who d. May 14, 1845.

(*Poq. O.*)—JAMES, d. Oct. 27, 1751. ESTHER (wife of James), d. April 3, 1767, a. 45; they had JAMES, who d. Sept. 26, 1752, a. 9 days. HEZEKIAH, who d. May 31, 1757, in 3d yr. ISRAEL, who d. March 25, 1763, a. 5; and JAMES, d. July, 1767, a. 5. THOMAS, d. 1750–1, a. 64. ABEL, d. Feb. 21, 1731; his wife, Jerusha, d. Jan. 21, 1736, a. 31. Capt. JOSIAH, d. July 24, 1791, in 83d yr. Inf. dau. of Lt. Isaac and Joanna, d. Aug. 30, 1789, a. 6 hours.

(*Poq. N.*)—JOSIAH, d. Sept. 11, 1828, a. 65; his wife, POLLY, d. Oct. 3, 1818, a. 54. DEBORAH (wife of Solomon), d. Aug. 31, 1844, a. 47. ORLANDA (s. of Josiah, jr., and Emily), d. Sept. 9, 1825, a. 1 yr. ELI, d. Jan. 28, 1829, a. 84; his wife, Abigail, buried there also. EMILY (dau. of Eli), d. July 22, 1852, a. 1 yr. 10 mos. JAMES (s. of Eli), d. Dec. 25, 1849, a. 20 d. SARAH (wife of Noadiah), d. March 16, 1749, a. 49. MARK TULLY (s. of

Cyrus and Narcissa), d. Oct. 3, 1803. JOHN, d. March 14, 1812, a. 73; his wife, Rachel, d. Jan. 30, 1829, a. 89.

(*E. W. O.*)—JOSEPH (s. of Joseph and Elizabeth), d. June 22, 1802, a. 2 yrs. 6 mos.

(*Sc.*)—NATHANIEL, d. June 1, 1815, a. 36. MARY (wife of Jabez), d. Aug. 1, 1817, a. 30; her dau. MARY, d. March 1, 1820, a. 4 yrs.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, found dead in his room; estate £152; no family (*Hinman*).

PIERCE, NATHANIEL, had Abigail, b. June 20, 1739; Benjamin, b. April 5, 1743; Ephraim, b. Feb. 26, 1745; Ebenezer, b. May 3, 1753.

SAMUEL, had Lois, b. Nov. 28, 1748; Samuel, b. April 3, 1750; Ebenezer, b. Jan. 4, 1754.

DANIEL, had Elizabeth, b. May 12, 1765; Joseph, b. Oct. 11, 1767; Anne, b. Sept. 18, 1770; Luther, b. Sept. 6, 1772; Daniel, b. May 13, 1775.

JOSEPH, had Joseph, b. April 1, 1774; Sarah, b. Feb. 19, 1777; Theodore, b. May 30, 1781.

## PINNEY,*

HUMPHREY,† born in Somerset County, England; came to America with the Rev. John Warham in the ship Mary and John, which sailed from Plymouth, England, March 30, 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass, where he m. Mary Hull, who came from England in the same vessel with him. He was a person of considerable respectability, being called *Mr.* In 1635 he removed to and settled in Windsor, Ct. His residence was on the west side of the Main Street, about one mile north of the present Congregational Meeting-house, on a lot north and adjoining the present residence of Mr. John

* Compiled by HENRY BRIGHT, Esq., of Northampton, Mass.

† HUMPHREY PINNEY'S immediate ancestors appear to have resided in Broadway, Somersetshire, England. From the will of his uncle, Edmund Pinney, which was proved by his nephew, Humphrey, administrator, in 1631, we learn that the said Edmund resided in Broadway, and that his father (Humphrey's grandfather) was buried in Broadway churchyard, and in a tomb called the *Pinney Tomb.* In this will Edmund Pinney left an annuity of 28*s* 8*d* payable from 3 pieces of land situated in the parish of Ile Abbots, or Abbots Ile, which is to be paid yearly in quarterly payments, by the wardens or overseers of Broadway Church, to two poor people of Broadway. This legacy is still regularly paid by Wm. Speake, Esq., of Jordan's, the present owner of the property, and its recipients are two poor persons by the name of Standerwick. It is a somewhat curious coincidence that the Standerwick family were intimately related to the testator, and appear in his will as legatees and executors of certain legacies. In this will, which is remarkably curious and interesting, certain legacies are ordered to be paid by Humphrey Pinney, viz: £4 yearly to Nicholas Pinney, and 20*s* yearly to Wm. Watts, during their lives, payable quarterly, at the four principal feasts of the year (the Birth of our Lord Jesus; the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael the Archangel). The said payments to be made in the churchyard of Broadway, upon a tomb or monument called Pinney's Tomb, with certain penalties imposed for any delinquency or default of regular payments.

Broadway Church is a small and ancient, though beautiful structure, situated in a picturesque churchyard, adorned with yew trees, located on a little knoll, in an extensive valley, about two miles from the commencement of the hill which terminates in the Blackdon Range. This hill is in the adjoining parish of Buckland and St. Mary's, and commands one of the finest views in

Gaylord; he d. Aug. 20, 1683; she d. Aug. 18, 1684.* *Children*—Samuel,[1] b. in Dorchester, Mass.; Nathaniel,[2] b. in Windsor, Dec., 1640; bap. Jan. 2, 1641: Mary, bap. in Windsor, June 16, 1644; married Abraham, July 6, 1663 (son of George, the emigrant), Phelps: Sarah, b. in Windsor, Nov. 19; bap. Dec. 3, 1648; married William (son of William, the emigrant) Phelps, Dec. 20, 1676; she was his second wife, and received one-third of his proerty as a settlement before her marriage; no issue: John, b. and bap. Oct. 19, 1651, and d. at Windsor without family: Abigail, b. Nov. 26, 1654; m. John Addams, Dec. 6, 1667; moved to Simsbury: Isaac,[3] b. Feb. 24, and bap. 28, 1663.

Samuel,[1] m. Joyce (dau. of John, the emigrant) Bissell, Nov. 17, 1665; he went to Simsbury, 1667–9; left there when Simsbury was burned by the Indians, 1676; was afterwards employed in surveying Ellington, where he settled.† *Children*—Mary, b. June 16, 1667; Samuel,[4] b. Nov. 20, 1668; Josiah, b. Nov. 3, 1681.

Nathaniel,[2] m. Wid. Sarah (Griswold) Phelps, July 21, 1670; relict of Samuel Phelps, and dau. of Ed. Griswold, the emigrant; he d. Aug. 7, 1676; she d. Nov. 6, 1715. *Children*—Nathaniel,[5] b. May 11, 1671; Sarah, b. Oct. 11, 1673.

Isaac,[3] m. Sarah (dau. of Daniel) Clark; Oct. 6, 1709; "Sargent Isaac Pinney died on board a vessell coming from Albany" (see p. 215). *Children*—Isaac,[6] b. Jan. 17, 1686; Jonathan, b. Oct. 23, 1688; Mary, b. March 4, 1690; Sarah, b. March 7, 1692; d. unmarried: Humphrey,[7] b. Sept. 5,

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Somerset County. Broadway is said to have taken its name from a Roman road which lead to Nevocke forest, and whose breadth made an impression on the Saxons. The forest has long since disappeared, but there are still remains of a Roman encampment on Blackdon Hill. Broadway itself is a long, straggling village, with more than 400 agricultural inhabitants, an almshouse, &c. The church is quite by itself at the extremity of the village. *Pinney's Ground*, so called, although paying 26*s* 8*d* to two poor persons in Broadway, is in the Ile Abbots or Abbots Ile, an adjoining village, boasting of a still more beautiful little fabric of a church.

From Edmund Pinney's will, proved 1631, we learn that he had a brother, *John the elder;* and a brother *John the younger;* m. Elizabeth, and had dau. Sarah, who m. Thomas Wrentmore, and had Thomas and Elizabeth; a sister Alice, who m. —— Way; a sister Johanna, who m. Giles Godwin, and had Johanna.

John (the elder), m. Johanna ——. *Children*—Elizabeth, Edmond, Richard, Roger, Nicholas, William, Humphrey (the emigrant to New England), John of Exeter, Agnes (probably m. John House; had children): Mary (probably m. Thomas Pearce; had children): Sarah (possibly m. John Turberfield): Alice (possibly m. Wm. Standerwicke).

John (of Exeter), m. Parthesy ——; had Elizabeth, Edmond, John, Sarah, Susanna, Hester Prudence.

* A Mrs. Pinney was admitted to church in Windsor, Feb. 9, 1639.

† The Hon. Judge Benjamin Pinney of Ellington, in a letter, dated May 24, 1850, says: "We can show you the *Homestead* where *Samuel* Pinney built his log-house; and I feel proud in saying that the land bought by him from the Indians, is now in the hands of my son, *William*, and two half-brothers, *Nelson* and *Andrew Pinney* and it has never been in other hands, *than the Pinneys*. It is the *only* tract of land in this town which has *never* been conveyed by deed from the family descendants. Of this tract *no deed* can be found but the Indian title to Samuel Pinney."

1694; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 6, 1696; d. Sept. 13, 1715: Noah, b. July 24, 1703; m. Mary Allyn, Sept. 30, 1744; he d. Feb. 2; she d. Feb. 22, 1744–5: Hannah; Daniel.

Samuel,[4] m. Sarah Phelps, Oct. 24, 1698, who d. Nov. 1712. *Children*—Samuel, b. Feb. 19, 1700; m. Sarah Pearce, and left Ellington; it is not known where he went; Sarah, b. Nov. 21, 1703; Mary, b. Nov. 26, 1706; Joseph,[8] b. Feb. 12, 1710; Hannah, b. May 19, 1713; Benjamin,[9] b. 1715.

Nathaniel,[5] m. Martha (dau. of Timothy, and granddau. of William, the emigrant) Thrall, Sept. 21, 1693; they lived in Poquonnoc, Windsor. *Children*—Martha, b. Feb. 24, 1694; d. April 25, 1715: Nathaniel,[10] b. Aug. 18, 1695; Azariah, b, June 18, 1700; was deranged; d. unmarried in Poq.; Joseph,[11] b. March 10, 1702; Amy, b. Oct. 6, 1704; m. Wm. (son of John, and grandson of John, and gt. gd. son of John) Pratt of Hartford: Sarah, b. Feb. 24, 1706–7; John, b. Nov. 18, 1707; d. June 20, 1715: Abraham,[12] b. Feb., 1709–10.

Isaac,[6] m. Abigail Filley, Jan. 26, 1709–10; he d. Aug. 12, 1717. *Children*—Prudence, b. Oct. 6, 1710; Anne, b. Jan. 24, 1712–13; Oliver, b. March 20, 1714–15; Isaac,[12½] b. Jan. 15, 1716–17.

Humphrey,[7] m. Abigail Deman of Hartford, July 22, 1717. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. July 14, 1718; Abigail, b. Oct. 2, 1720; m. Benj. Wolcott: Jonathan, b. Feb. 15, 1725–6; d. Sept. 21, 1737: Mabel, b. Sept. 30, 1728; Jerusha, b. April, 1731; Mary, d. Oct. 25, 1732.

Joseph,[8] had Joseph,[13] b. July 15, 1734.

Capt. Benjamin[9] of Ellington, m. 1, —— Ladd; 2, Susannah Lathrop; he d. Nov. 25, 1777, a. 62; she d. Oct. 22, 1792, a. 82. *Children by 1st wife*—Elizabeth, m. Silas Reed (see *Reed*); d. Oct. 1805, at Ellington: Lois, m. Dr. Standliff; d. in Shaftsbury, Vt.: Benjamin, d. in Provincial army at Havana, unm.: *Children by 2d wife*—Jedidah, m. Eliakim Hitchcock; d. in New York city: Eleazer,[14] b. Feb., 1753; Lemuel;[15] Ruth, m. Benj. Woodworth; had 4 sons and 2 daus.; d. in Randolph, Vt.: Chloe, m. Lemuel Chapman; moved to Ohio, May, 1712: Ebenezer (M. D.), d. in Ellington, July 6, 1786.

Nathaniel,[10] m. Elizabeth ——. *Children*—Martha, b. Feb. 22, 1716–17; Irene, b. Jan. 8, 1719; Lauraina, b. July 20. 1721; Lucretia, b. Jan. 17, 1722–3; Darius,[16] b. June 5, 1724; Ruhamah and Philander, twins, b. March 3, 1725–6; Philander d. June 28, 1764:

Joseph,[11] m. Jerusha Griswold. *Children*—Nathaniel, d. in N. Y. state; Joseph, b. July 15, 1734; d. in Havana: John,[17] b. 1736; Susan.

Capt. Abraham,[12] m. 1: Elizabeth Butler; 2, Wid. Sarah (Clark) Moore; he settled in what is called Scotland, in Simsbury, Ct.; d. Sept. 12, 1780, a. 71. *Children all by 1st wife*—Abraham;[18] Jonathan;[19] Abigail, m. Nathaniel Griswold of Poquonnoc; Elizabeth, m. John Phelps of Windsor; Chloe, b. 1750; m. Capt. Hezekiah Holcomb: Aaron,[20] b. 1743; Martha, m. Capt. Joel

Clark of Turkey Hills, Simsbury: Grove, b. 1759; d. April 12, 1761, a 2 yrs. and 2 mos.: Azariah; Abner;[21] Levi;[22] Huldah, m. Abiel Griswold of Poquonnoc, Oct. 25, 1775.

Ens. Isaac,[12½] m. Mary ——. *Children*—Isaac,[23] b. July 4, 1741; David,[24] b. April 12, 1744; Martin,[25] b. Aug. 21, 1747; Mary, b. June 3, 1751; d. Sept. 21, 1753; Mary, b. Nov. 28, 1754; Judah,[26] b. Sept. 18, 1757; Salome, b. May 5, 1760; d. May 30, 1762.

Joseph,[13] m. Jerusha Fuller, July 16, 1761; both d. in Ludlow, Mass. *Children*—Charlotte, m. Russell Smith of Ludlow, Mass.; Oliver F., b. Nov. 8, 1766; m. —— Bliss: Joel, b. June 21, 1768; Gurdon, b. Aug. 24, 1770; Orda, b. Aug. 24, 1792; m. —— Kendall, Ludlow, Mass.: Anna, b. June 9, 1777; m. —— Burr, Ludlow, Mass.: Gustavus, b. March 11, 1779; living in Ludlow, Mass., 1850.

Eleazer,[14] m. 1, Eunice King, who d. July 6, 1789; 2, Anna Kinney, b. Aug. 1, 1772; living in 1850: he d. July 15, 1835. *Children by 1st wife*—Lydia, b. Oct. 9, 1772; m. Lemuel Bartlett of E. Windsor: Persis, b. Sept. 6, 1778; d. unmarried, June 2, 1802: Benjamin,[27] b. July 4, 1780; Elizabeth, b. April, 1783; m. Dr. Davilla Farnsworth, May, 1812; she d. in Ohio, Oct., 1813: Permella, b. June 2, 1785; m. Col. Sam'l Belcher, March, 1805; he d. in Hartford, 1849; no issue. *Children by 2d wife*—Eleazer, b. Sept. 4, 1794; Ebenezer, b. Sept. 26, 1796; Eunice, b. March 19, 1799; m. Col. O. H. King of Vernon; has 2 daus.: Loring, b. April 3, 1802; Nelson, b. April 6, 1804; Andrew, b. Feb. 28, 1807.

Lemuel,[15] m. Mrs. Zeriah Tiffany, who d. Nov. 27, 1814; he d. in Tolland. *Children*—Lemuel, Roxana, Arsah, Nancy, Thankful, Charles, Susannah, Grandison, Horace, Rhoda.

Darius,[16] had Anne, bap. July, 1770; d. July 11, 1778: Dorcas, bap. July 25, 1773; Anne, bap. Aug., 1781; d. Oct. 26, 1784.

John,[17] m. Sarah Lull, who was b. 1742, and d. June 11, 1811, a. 69; he d. Sept. 24, 1816, a. 80. *Children*—John,[28]; Salome, b. July 1, 1764; bap. Oct. 14, 1770; m. 1, —— Perkins; 2, Oliver (s. of Isaac) Eno: Sarah, b. Sept. 17, 1765; bap. Oct. 14, 1770; m. 1, John Carpenter; 2, —— Latham: Joseph,[29] b. Sept. 13, 1772; Griswold, bap. Sept. 26, 1773: d. unmarried: Susan; Erastus,[30] b. June 26, 1777; Nathaniel;[31] Lydia, b. June, 1759; m. Reuben Case.

Lieut. Abraham,[18] m. 1, Lucretia Barnard, who d. Oct. 26, 1775, a. 32; 2, Sarah Clark, who d. in childbed, June 10, 1811; 3, wid. Hester (Case) Higley; 4, Ruth (Cossett) Perrin, who d. July 28, 1836, a. 89; he built a house and lived south and near the pressent house of Rockwell Hoskins, in what is called Scotland, Simsbury, Ct. *Children by 1st wife*—Grove,[32] b. 1759; Abraham,[33] bap. 1765; Israel,[34] bap. at Easter, 1767; Asaph,[35] bap. May 4, 1769; Lucretia, bap. June 23, 1771; m. Thaddeus Humphrey; had children; went to Woodbridge, N. J.: Rhoda, bap. June 13, 1773; m. Noah Griswold of Windsor: Elisha, Elijah, twins, both m. and went to Pennsyl-

vania; had large families; Elisha d. about 1849; Elijah living in 1850. *Children by 2d wife*—Erastus,[36] bap. 1778; Elihu; Sally, m. John Gaylord of Windsor. *Children by 3d wife*—David, m. Anis Eno of Simsbury, and went to Ohio; Horace, m. in Ohio, and d. there; Lois, m. 1, —— Ellsworth of Poquonnoc; went to Ohio; 2, ———: Hester, m. 1, Geo. Ellsworth; 2, ———.

Ensign JONATHAN,[19] m. twice; 1, Lydia Case, dau. of John and Abigail (Humphrey) Case; b. Sept. 1, 1741; she d. Aug. 25, 1796, a. 55; 2, wid. Susannah (relict of John) Pettibone, Dec. 25, 1798, by whom he had no children; his residence was near and south of his brother Abraham's; he d. July 10, 1813, a. 76. *Children, all by 1st wife*—Lydia, b. June, 1759; m. Reuben Case; lived in Simsbury: Lovisa, b. Oct., 1761; m. Jesse Holcomb; she d. Sept. 10, 1825, a. 64: Elizabeth, b. Aug., 1763; m. Abel Holcomb, brother of above; lived in Canandaigua, N. Y.: Butler,[37] b. Sept., 1765; Jonathan,[38] b. Jan., 1769; Lot,[39] b. Aug., 1771; Abigail, b. April 1, 1767; m. John Mitchelson, May 12, 1787; lived in Simsbury, west of Tariffville; 5 children: Chloe, b. Dec., 1774; m. George Owen; lived in Granby; 8 children: Origen,[40] b. April, 1776; Joseph,[41] b. Nov. 18, 1780; Silvia, b. Jan. 20, 1782; m. Jude Barnard; live in Scotland, Simsbury; have 3 children.

Capt. AARON,[20] m. 1, Martha Bidwell, June 1, 1765; she d. Dec. 20, 1772, a. 32; m. 2, Susan Phelps, who d. Jan. 2, 1814, a. 60; he resided where Rockwell Hoskins now lives in Scotland, Simsbury, and d. Dec. 26, 1812, a. 70. *Children*—Joab;[42] Codad;[43] Permelia, m. Enoch Buttles; no issue: Annis, bap. June 8, 1766; m. Joel Eno, Sept. 17, 1787: Aaron,[44] bap. July 10, 1768; Bidwell, bap. April 3, 1773; d. Nov. 16, 1793, a. 20, of small pox: Hemon,[45] b. 1771; Bidwell, b. 1789; d. Aug. 4, 1806, a. 17.

Capt. ABNER,[21] m. Ruth Gillet, of Granby, Ct.; moved to Worthington, Ohio, in 1804; where he died. *Children*—Ruth, b. July 29, 1774; Azariah, b. July 26, 1775; Martha, b. March 31, 1777; Abner Putnam, b. Feb. 28, 1779; Huldah, b. April 5, 1780; Levi,[46] b. March 30, 1782; Chester, b. July 26, 1785; Harvey, b. July 13, 1787; Betsy.

Capt. LEVI,[22] m. 1, Hannah Eno, Jan. 2, 1783, who d. Aug. 10, 1795, a. 30; 2, wid. Sabra Freeman; he lived at Hatchel Hill, Granby, Ct., and d. Oct. 5, 1805, a. 55. *Children*—Levi, b. July 9, 1775; Samuel;[47] Hannah, m. J. P. (son of Capt. Jesse) Holcomb, Ohio: Elizabeth; Mary, m. Rev. Fred. Holcomb, Watertown, Ct.; Daniel; Sabra, m. G. C. Owen (son of Geo. and Chloe (Pinney) Owen: Allen;[48] Luther;[49] Clitus.[50]

Capt. ISAAC[23] of Poquonnoc, W., m. Sabra Phelps, who d. Dec. 2, 1817, a. 63; he d. July 3, 1832, a. 91. *Child*—Mary, b. Nov. 3, 1781; m. Abiel B. (son of Isaac G.) Griswold of Windsor, Sept. 8, 1800.

Capt. DAVID[24] of Poquonnoc, W.; he d. June 24, 1811, a. 67. *Child*—Sabina, m. Capt. Enos North, of Colebrook, Ct.

MARTIN[25] of Poquonnoc, m. Hannah Phelps of Windsor; who d. Oct 6, 1825, a. 78; he d. March 8, 1831, a. 84. *Children*—Hannah, m. Samuel Denslow of Windsor; Martin;[51] Isaac;[52] Amy, m. Levi Phelps, of E. Windsor; Salome, m. —— Parsons, Enfield; David;[53] Charlotte, b. 1788; m. Erastus, Griswold of Windsor, 1809.

JUDAH,[26] m. Esther Griswold. *Children*—Youngs, b. 1788; Esther, Delia, Edward, and others.

Hon. Judge BENJAMIN,[27] m. Susannah McKinney, Feb. 23, 1803; she was b. July 6, 1780. *Children*—Persis, b. Feb. 18, 1804; m. June Ariel Flint, June, 1832; d. Jan. 3, 1838, in Quincy, Ill.; had 4 children: William, b. Oct. 26, 1806; Permela, b. Oct. 8, 1808; m. Rev. Edwin C. Brown, Quincy, Ill.; and d. June 15, 1850; 1 son: Benjamin, b. Aug. 17, 1810; Albert, b. April 6, 1812; Henry, b. Jan. 3, 1814; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 25, 1817; m. Wm. P. Earl of N. Y. city: Samuel B. b. Oct. 2, 1820; Susan C., b. Nov. 22, 1822; m. Elisha K. Williams, merchant of Bolton.

JOHN,[28] had Lucretia, m. John Perkins; Hurlburt, m. and went to Ohio; Betsey, m. —— Kelsey; lived in Bloomfield.

JOSEPH,[29] m. Ellen (dau. of Alexander) Griswold, who d. Oct. 1, 1839, a. 70. *Children*—Elinor H., b. 1804; m Allen Pinney; she d. Jan. 25, 1846, a. 42: Joseph; Susan, m. Geo. Plackner, a widower with 2 children, in Ravenna, O.; lives in Portage County; no issue.

ERASTUS,[30] m. Mary (dau. of David) Eno; she d. Jan. 18, 1823. *Children*—Mary, b. 1810; m. Clitus Pinney; Rennselaer; Caroline, m. —— Johnson, in Ohio; Abigail, m. Smith, in Suffield; Cecilia, unm.

NATHANIEL,[31] m. Jerusha (dau. of David) Eno; had Eliza, Jerusha, Lydia; Sarah, m. Lafayette L. Johnson; Jane; Julia, b. 1815; d. Aug. 16, 1833, a. 18.

GROVE,[32] m. Mercy Case of Simsbury; went to Pennsylvania; had Clarissa, Mercy.

ABRAHAM,[33] m. Mehitable Case; went to Colebrook or New Canaan; had Ovid, Mehitable, Lee.

ISRAEL,[34] m. Melinda Loomis; went to Winsted. *Children*—Israel, Melinda, Reuben, Nathaniel, Elihu, Miranda.

ASAPH,[35] m. Betsey Wilcox; went to Winsted; had Orville, m. Elizabeth Phelps; no issue: Eliza, m. —— Barbour.

ERASTUS,[36] m. 1, Polly Foster, who d. Dec. 20, 1813, a. 38; 2, wid. Elizabeth (Pratt) Patterson, a gt. gd. dau. of Esq. Samuel Griswold. *Children*—Erastus Almon;[54] Maria, m. Merrit (s. of Wm.) Soper, June 6, 1826: Romanta; Laura, m. —— Cook; Edwin; Philo;[55] Gaylord, d. young.

BUTLER,[37] m. 1797, Wid. Eunice (Griswold) Holcomb, dau. of Elijah and Eunice (Viets) Griswold, and relict of Oliver Holcomb; she d. May 12, 1849; he d. Dec. 28, 1850, and is buried in Episcopal burying ground (Scotland) Simsbury. *Children*—Rev. Norman, b. Oct. 21, 1800; grad. Y. C., 1823;

studied theology with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell of the Episcopal Church; was by him ordained in Hartford; held the professorship of mathematics in Washington College, Hartford; removed to Mobile in 1831, and became Rector of the Epis. Ch. there, but becoming Unitarian in his views, resigned his connection with the church. He then undertook to establish a college in Mobile, where he erected a splendid building for the purpose, but being unable to secure satisfactory teachers under him, abandoned the project in 1839, and taking a selection of his scholars under his sole charge, established a high reputation as a scholar, preacher, and particularly as a teacher. He prepared and published a French grammar, and a series of auxiliary books, also a Spanish grammar. In 1851, for the purpose of more leisure in preparing his works for publication, he removed to New Orleans, where he remained writing and teaching until the spring of 1852, when he returned to Mobile, where he became connected with a Mr. Joseph Rindge in establishing a large boys' school, called The Collegiate Institute of Mobile: Emeline Minerva, b. April 21, 1808; commenced as a teacher, for which she was remarkably qualified, at an early age, in Virginia, then in Middletown, Ct., where she established a young ladies' school, lastly at Mobile, where she removed at the urgent request of her brother, and established a young ladies' school, which continued until her marriage with Mr. Henry Bright of Northampton, Feb. 10, 1835. One child, Julia Sanford Bright, b. March 12, 1839: Viets Griswold, b. Sept. 24, 1815; was remarkable for his taste and skill in mechanics; d. Oct. 4, 1830, from injuries received by a fall from a cherry tree.

Jonathan,[38] m. Mercy Foster, who d. March 22, 1847, a. 68; he d. Jan. 22, 1846, a. 77. *Children*—Amanda, b. 1800; m. Joshua Combs of Granby; Morimia, m. Joel Clark of Hartford; Orphia, m. —— Clark of Bloomfield; Emily, m. Jason Graham.

Lot,[39] m. Diadema Loomis, 1794; he lived in Scotland, Simsbury; and d. April 16, 1822, a. 50. *Children*—Lot, m. Laura Western; lived in Scotland, Simsbury, Ct.; d. Sept. 25, 1838, leaving widow, 2 sons, and 2 daus.: Diadama, b. 1797; d. Jan. 22, 1816: Chloe, became 1st wife of Rockwell Hoskins; Anson, m. Harriet (of George) Barnard; Rebecca, m. Henry Winship of Hartford; Lester, m. Jane Graham, and went south; Julia Anne, m. William F. Martyn, who d. in 1852.

Origen,[40] m. Rose B. Adams, May 26, 1799; he lived in Scotland; and d. Nov. 15, 1818, a. 46. *Children*—Rosabella, b. 1800; m. Hezekiah H. Case: Hilpah, b. 1802; d. May 6, 1815, a. 13: Eliza, m. Virgil Adams of Bloomfield, Ct.; Emma, m. Geo. Thompson; Henry, m. Joel Holis (s. of Joel) Holcomb; Orra, m. Henry (of Joel) Holcomb.

Joseph,[41] m. Asenath Adams; lived and d. in Scotland, Simsbury, July 15, 1830, a. 50. *Only Child*—Orator, m. Laimia Holcomb (of Alex.); he d. July, 1830; she d. Jan. 8, 1832; leaving two children, viz: James Otis, who m. Sarah Anne Rhodes, 1848; and Elizabeth Laimia, b. Dec. 9, 1824; who m.

Phelps I. Holcomb, Sept. 17, 1844; has one son, Clayton Pinney Holcomb, b. May, 1845.

JOAB,[42] m. Betsy Perkins. *Children*—Dwight, 1816, d. Nov. 24, 1828, a. 12; Sidney, m. Eunice L. Wright; Amoret, m. John (of Roger) Griswold; Susan, m. Daniel Olmstead.

CODAD,[43] m. Lydia Eno; had Amelia, unm.; teacher in Tariffville: Gaylord, m. Jane (of Rockwell) Hoskins; Aaron, m. Catharine Stiles; Amelia, m. Jonathan Butler.

AARON,[44] m. Susannah Holcomb; he d. Jan. 28, 1802, a. 34: had Sophia, m. E. Thompson; Aaron, d. young of consumption, unm.; Bidwell.

HEMON,[45] m. Polly Higley; he d. Dec. 15, 1808, a. 27; had Horatio, Lavinia, Melissa.

LEVI,[46] m. Betsey Hill; had Levi, Betsy.

SAMUEL,[47] m. Mary Miller; had Mary, Alexander, Randolph, Adeline, Laura, Elizabeth, Samuel, Jennet.

ALLEN,[48] m. 1, Ellen H. (of Nathaniel) Pinney, who d. Jan. 25, 1846, a. 42; he m. 2, Huldah Mather. *Children*—Wolcot; Ellen, b. 1810; d. Jan. 2, 1812, a. 2 yrs., 2 days.: Ellen; Dewitt, d. Sept. 2, 1839, a. 9 mos., 10 days.

LUTHER,[49] m. Fanny Bartlett; lives in Turkey Hills, Granby; had Martin, Margaret, Harriet, Catharine, Emma Jane, Edward, Alice.

CLITUS,[50] m. Mary (of Erastus) Pinney, who d. Aug. 21, 1848, a. 38; he lives in Granby; had Nuncia, Sabra, Rosaline.

MARTIN,[51] m. Elizabeth N. Haskell, Windsor; removed to Windsor Vt.; has Fanny, m. a Gibson; now lives in Berlin, Ct.: William Henry, has a family; lives in Ohio: Haskell, do.; Martin, do.; Eliza, m.; lives at Knowlton, Ohio: Joseph, do.; Sidney, lives at Cincinnati, O.; has family: Rulza.

ISAAC,[52] m. Rhoda Lord of East Windsor; removed to Ohio; has Jennet, who m. Elijah Porter of East Windsor; Napoleon, m. and has family in Ohio; John; Wm. Henry.

DAVID,[53] m. Adaline Hathaway of Suffield; Emeline, m. Joseph Whipple of Windsor Locks; Adeline, m. —— Hartley, do.; David, m. Augusta Clark; has 2 children: Helen, George, Henry.

ERASTUS ALMOND,[54] m. Elizabeth Patterson, dau. of his father's 2d wife by her 1st husband; lives in Farmington, Ct. *Children*—Elizabeth Melonia, b. Feb. 4, 1828; m. Wm. A. Sage, Oct. 1, 1851: Lucy Ann, b. Dec. 14, 1829; Almond Erastus, b. July 24, 1831; Edward Gaylord, b. March 8, 1833; Henry John, b. May 11, 1835; d. Oct. 9, 1848: Charles Woodbridge, b. Aug. 15, 1837; James Ward, born Dec. 13, 1839; Mary Augusta, born July 21, 1843; William Wyllys, b. June 6, 1849.

PHILO,[55] m. Delia Griswold, Sept. 4, 1828. *Children*—Mary Hercelia, b. April, 1830; m. Reuben Knapp, 1849: Philo Jerome, b. Feb. 28, 1832; m. Mary Knapp: Merton Gilman, b. Sept. 10, 1835; Oscar Gaylord, b. March 6, 1837; Ammie Walton, b. March 26, 1841; Mila Amanda, b. March 18, 1844;

Edwin J., b. May 5, 1846; Frances Medora, b. May 12, 1848; Orestus Griswold, b. April 25, 1851.

POLK, Noah, m. Rachel Pasco of Stafford, Dec. 13, 1764; had Xerxes, b. Jan 14, 1766; Noah, b. July 16, 1767; Cyrus, b. Dec. 26, 1769.

POMEROY, Eltweed (Eltwed, Eltwood), had a mare killed or lost during the Pequot troubles, 1637, for which, after much petitioning the general court, he received an indemnity of £10, in wampum, at 6 a penny. *Children*—Medad, bap. Aug. 19, 1638; Caleb, b. March 6, 1641; m. Hepzibah Baker, and went to Northampton; Mary, b. April 21, 1644; d. April 12, 1657; Joshua, b. Nov. 22, 1646; Joseph, b. June 20, 1652.

POND, Samuel, m. Sarah ——, Nov. 18, 1642. *Children*—Isaac,[1] b. March 16, 1646; Samuel, b. March 4, 1648; Nathaniel,[2] b. Sept. 21, 1650; Sarah, b. Feb. 16, 1552.

Isaac,[1] m. Hannah Griffen, May 20, 1667; he d. Nov. 15, 1669, a. 23; had Hannah, b. Feb. 10, 1667–8.

Nathaniel,[2] was probably the one killed in the Swamp fight, 1675; had Mary, b. June 21, 1651.

PONDER, John, m. Temperance Buckland at Hartford, June 26, 1668.

POPE, John, d. Aug. 20, 1683. See *Hist. Dorchester*, p. 74.

PORTER,

John, came to W. early; was on a committee in 1637; constable in 1639–40; juror in 1641; grand juror in 1643; deputy in 1646 and '47; was an important man in town and colony; left a large estate (will is printed in *Trumbull's Col. Rec. of Conn.*); m. in England, Rose ——; he was buried on the 22d of April, and his wife on the 12th of May, 1648. *Children b. in England*—John;[1] James, was a merchant and colonial agent at London, Eng.; Sarah, m. Joseph Judson of Milford, Ct., Oct. 24, 1644; she d. March 16, 1696, a. 70; had Samuel;[2] Rebecca, Rose, Mary, Anna, Joseph. *Children b. in Windsor*—Nathaniel, b. July 19, 1640; Hannah, b. Sept. 4, 1642.

John, Jr.,[1] m. Mary ——, who d. Sept. 13, 1688; he d. Aug. 2, 1688: had John,[3] b. June 3, 1651; Mary, b. July 17, 1653; Sarah, b. Sept. 5, 1655; James,[4] b. Dec. 22, 1657; Nathaniel, b. April 20, 1660; Hannah, b. Jan. 1, 1662; Samuel, b. March 5, 1664; Rebecca, b. March 8, 1666; Hester, b. May 8, 1667; Ruth, b. Aug. 7, 1671; Hezekiah,[5] b. Nov. 9, 1673 (Nov. 7, 1672, *Old Ch. Rec.*); Joseph,[6] b. Feb. 7, 1675.

Samuel,[2] m. Hannah Stanley of Hartford, Ct., settled in Hadley, Mass. *Children*—Samuel, b. 1660; remained at Hadley;* Thomas, b. 1663, d. 1668; Hezekiah, b. 1665; settled at East Hartford, Ct.: John, b. 1666; settled at Lebanon, the ancestor of Judah, &c., in Lebanon and Hebron, Ct.: Mehitable, b. 1673; m. Nathaniel Goodwin of Hartford, Ct.: Experience,

* For genealogy of Hadley branch of Porter family from this Samuel, see *Goodwin's Gen. Notes*.

b. 1676; was one of the first settlers of Mansfield, Ct.: Ichabod, b. 1678 resided at Hatfield, Mass.: Nathaniel, b. 1680; settled at Lebanon, Ct.: Thomas,[7] b. 1683.

John, Jr.,[3] m. Joanna (dau. of Walter) Gaylord, Sept. 16, 1669. *Children*—Joanna, b. Feb. 7, 1670; Mary, b. Nov. 20, 1672; John,[8] b. Jan. 17, 1674; Sarah, b. June 1, 1677; Ann, b. Aug. 26, 1679; Daniel,[9] b. Nov. 13, 1683; Martha, b. Sept. 16, 1683; David,[10] b. Oct. 3, 1685; Isaac and Martha, twins, b. Sept. 23, 1687; Lydia and Esther, twins, b. Nov. 28, 1689.

James,[4] m. Sarah (dau. of Owen) Tudor, Jan. 15, 1679. *Children*—James, b. Oct. 13, 1680; d. Jan. 14: Mary, b. June 4, 1682; d. June 9, 1684: Isaac, b. July 13, 1683; d. May 1, 1684: Mary, b. Sept. 23, 1684; Sarah, b. May 31, 1686.

Hezekiah,[5] m. Mary Bissell, June 27, 1700; had Hezekiah,[11] b. July 7, 1699; Deborah, b. March 1, 1702–3; James, b. May 11, 1706; Lois, b. March 19, 1707–8; Samuel, b. March 23, 1709.

Joseph,[6] m. Hannah Buel of Killingworth, Dec. 5, 1699; had Joseph, b. Sept. 14, 1700; d. Feb. 2, 1700; Joseph,[12] b. Jan. 20, 1701; Mehitable, b. June 27, 1707; Nathaniel,[13] b. Jan. 14, 1709; Mary, b. May 25, 1713; d. March 16, 1718.

Capt. Thomas,[7] settled at Coventry, Ct., where he resided until his death, Aug. 7, 1752; was the first town clerk there; m. 1, Thankful ——, who d. 1736; m. 2, Rebecca ——, who d. 1795. *Children*—Mary, b. Nov. 16, 1708; m. Jeremiah Fitch, Jan. 6, 1730; d. 1744: Mary, b. Nov. 16, 1710; m. John Sargeant, Jan. 15, 1730; d. Dec. 18, 1773; no issue: (Ens.) Jonathan,[14] b. March 20, 1713; (Col.) Noah, b. Aug. 24, 1715; d. Aug. 3, 1790; m., but without children; was the 2d town clerk of Ct.

John,[8] m. Mary Drake, Sept. 23, 1697, who d. Sept. 12, 1717; had John,[15] b. March 7, 1699; Mary, b. July 10, 1703; Anne, b. April 2, 1706; Catharine, b. Sept. 14, 1707; Lydia, b. May 4, 1711; Ann, b. Oct. 13, 1714, who d. June 1, 1716.

Daniel,[9] m. Mindwell Alexander of Northampton, Feb. 19, 1706–7. *Children*—Mindwell, b. March 26, 1708; Abigail, b. Aug. 26, 1710; Anna, b. Sept. 25, 1710; Daniel, b. Oct. 11, 1712; Sarah, b. Dec. 11, 1714; Eunice, b. Jan. 29, 1716; Alexander, b. March 7, 1718–19.

David,[10] m. Anne Phelps, Jan. 13, 1706–7; had David, b. Sept. 13, 1708; Jerusha, b. Sept. 15, 1712; John, b. April 18, 1714.

Hezekiah,[11] m. Hannah Ashley of Westfield, Oct. 30, 1734. *Children*—Hezekiah,[16] b. Sept. 9, 1735; Elizabeth, b. July 17, 1738; Abiazer, b. Dec. 23, 1757; Israel, b. Sept. 27, 1759; Roxalena, b. Jan., 1762; Timothy, b. Feb. 5, 1764; Naomi, b. Oct. 13, 1761; Warham,[17] b. Oct. 1, 1766.

Joseph.[12] *Children*—Joseph, b. Oct. 27, 1732; d. Feb. 24, 1736; Joanna, b. Oct. 13, 1734; Mehitable, born May 27, 1737; Hannah, born Feb., 1739; Joseph,[18] b. July 11, 1742; Elisha, b. Sept. 25, 1745; Samuel, b. June 3, 1750; Mary, b. Dec. 11, 1739–40.

Nathaniel,[13] m. Elizabeth Dodd of Hartford, Oct. 3, 1738; had Eleanor, b. May 16, 1739.

Ens. Jonathan[14] of Coventry, m. Sarah Ladd, June 20, 1734; he d. March 24, 1790. *Children*—Thomas, b. March 16, 1735; Sarah, b. Dec. 28, 1736; d. inf.: Dea. Jonathan,[19] b. Sept. 17, 1737; d. Jan. 19, 1819: Josiah, b. Aug. 21, 1739; d. July 19, 1811: Noah, b. Oct. 6, 1742; m. Submit (dau. of Dea. Jesse) Cook, sr.: Sarah, b. Dec. 6, 1744; Mary, b. Jan. 27, 1748; Phebe, b. March 11, 1750; Irene, b. Dec. 8, 1756.

John,[15] m. Sarah Hill, June 27, 1720; had Abner, b. June 2, 1732; Azariah, b. April 6, 1734.

Hezekiah,[16] had Rumah, b. Feb. 26, 1775.

Warham[17] (E. W.), had Marvin, m. Porter; Chloe, m. Harvey Elmer; Frederick; Eleanor; Warham, jr.,[20] Mary.

Joseph,[18] had Lucina, b. Feb. 6, 1765; George, b. Feb. 1, 1767; Naomi, b. March 5, 1769; Joseph, b. April 9, 1771; Abigail, b. Nov. 27, 1773.

Dea. Jonathan[19] of Coventry, m. 1, Lois Richardson of Coventry; m. 2, Wid. Lydia (Williams) Abell of Lebanon, Ct. *Children*—Lois, b. April 14, 1759; Mercy, b. May 22, 1760; Rachel, b. May 28, 1761; Persis, b. July 10, 1762; Amaziah, b. Dec. 2, 1763; Irene, b. March 6, 1765; Jonathan, b. April 5, 1766; Elijah, b. Aug. 20, 1770; John Sargeant, b. June 14, 1772; Ruby, b. Aug. 20, 1774; Williams,[21] b. March 31, 1777; Betsy, b. July 28, 1779.

Warham, Jr.[20] (E. W.), m. Olive Amelia Hills. *Children*—Inf., b. 1833; d. ——: Olive A., b. April 1835; Inf., b. Jan. 10, 1837; d. ——: Lucy Ann, b. Aug. 28, 1840; Samuel Warham, b. Jan. 7, 1843.

Capt. Williams[21] of Coventry. *Children*—John Bliss;[22] Melinda, Francis, Eunice, Jonathan.

John Bliss[22] (M. D.), surgeon in U. S. A.; his wife d. in summer of 1858, at Coventry. *Children*—Francis Buckingham; John Bliss, jr.

Thomas, had Hannable (?), b. Oct. 3, 1682.

Nathaniel, m. Elizabeth Gillet of Colchester, June 4, 1712; had Amos, b. May 25, 1713.

This Amos m. Amy Gains of Glastenbury, Dec. 22, 1734.

Jonathan, had John, b. June 29, 1738; Betty, b. Dec. 16, 1739: Reuben, b. Jan. 12, 1741; Lydia, b. June 16, 1744; Jonathan, b. Nov. 20, 1748.

William, m. Mary Burt, Jan. 24, 1805. *Children*—Mary, b. Dec. 16, 1805; William, b. Feb. 21, 1807; Elizabeth Burt, b. March 10, 1809; Hannah, b. Dec. 27, 1811? Daniel, b. July 18, 1814; Sally, b. April 17, 1817; Harriet Belden, b. Oct. 18, 1819; John F., b. Aug. 18, 1822.

Joseph, had Reuben, b. Oct. 17, 1773, and Jeptha, b. Jan. 12, 1776.

Reuben had Ruth, b. Dec. 4, 1776; Eunice, b. Nov. 26, 1778, and David, b. Sept. 6, 1780.

Daniel (of W. L.), m. Ann E. Harris of W., Dec. 15, 1850.

Abiezer, m. Sophia Wood, Sept. 9, 1820.

Elijah, m. Olive ——, Sept. 2, 1821.

LUTHER, m. Sarah Ann Ellis, Feb. 12, 1850.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*).—ISAAC (s. of John, sr.), d. Oct. 10, 1687. ESTHER (dau. of John, sr.), d. Feb. 5, ——. SAMUEL, d. Nov. 16, 1694. Sgt. JOHN, d. Jan. 4, 1698–9. JOHN (s. of John), d. July 2, 1712. DANIEL, d. April 17, 1724. JOHN, d. April 28, 1724. Sgt. JAMES, d. Sept. 29, 1727. DANIEL, d. Nov. 30, 1733. Dea. HEZEKIAH, d. June 3, 1767. Mr. HEZEKIAH, d. Feb. 25, 1758.

(*Sc.*)—Dr. DANIEL, d. Jan. 15, 1822; his wife, ANN, d. Sept. 24, 1828, a. 59. Dr. HENRY A., b. Aug. 22, 1789; d. March 24, 1837, a. 47. DANIEL, b. Nov. 25, 1793; d. at New York, June 2, 1822. HERVEY, b. July 19, 1800; d. at sea off Havana, Sept. 28, 1825. In same enclosure are buried Dr. Jona. Sparhawk's family.

PORTER, JOHN, from England (or Wales?) in 1632; of Salem, 1637; was made freeman, 1646; had children who settled at Topsfield and Wenham, from which latter place Deacon WILLIAM PORTER removed to Braintree, about 1740; his son JONATHAN moved to Malden about 1755; and his son Jonathan moved to Medford 1773 (*Whitmore's Medford Genealogies*, p. 38, which also contains a genealogical record of said Jonathan's family).

Lieut. JOHN of Wenham, Mass., m. Lydia ——; he d. March 8, 1753, a. 95. *Children*—Samuel; John,[1] b. July 21, 1683, in Wenham; Benjamin; Nehemiah; Jonathan; Lydia, m. —— Lamson; Mehitable, m. —— Kimball; Mary, m. —— Cue; Elizabeth, m. —— Burnham; Sally m. —— Dodge; Hannah, m. —— Kimball.

JOHN,[1] m. Elizabeth (dau. of Capt. John) Putnam of Wenham; she was born Feb. 2, 1687, and d. before her husband's removal to Connecticut; he removed to Ellington, Ct., about 1740, and d. there, a. 92. *Children*—John, b. April 16, 1710; Jonathan,[2] b. April 1, 1712; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 8, 1714; David, b. March 10, 1716; Lydia, b. Sept. 5, 1717; Ruth, b. Oct. 28, 1719; Daniel, b. Sept. 19, 1721.

Dea. JONATHAN,[2] m. Elizabeth Bachelor of Wenham, May 5, 1736; and moved to Ellington with his father; he d. July 5, 1783, in 72d year of his age; she d. Feb. 16, 1793, in the 81st year of her age. *Children*—John, b. June 29, 1738; Betsy, b. Dec. 28, 1739; Reuben, b. Jan. 8, 1742, in Ellington; Lydia, b. July 16, 1744; Jonathan,[3] b. Nov. 24, 1748; Jerusha, b. Jan. 28, 1752; Daniel, b. April 23, 1754.

JONATHAN,[3] m. Mercy (dau. of Jared) Foot of Ellington, Ct., June 3, 1785. *Children*—Sally, b. March 29, 1786; d. Dec. 7, 1792; Louisa, b. Nov. 24, 1788; m. Jabez Collins, and d. Dec. 19, 1829: Marilda, b. May 21, 1790; Lemuel, b. March 19, 1792; d. Jan. 3, 1842: Sally, b. Dec. 23, 1793; d. Jan. 1, 1796: Betsy, b. Aug. 13, 1795; d. Nov. 20, 1839; Jerusha, b. May 5, 1797; d. Dec. 5, 1839; Horace, b. May 7, 1799; d. at sea, Aug. 21, 1824; Dolly, b. May 16, 1801; d. June 30, 1823: Guy, b. June 27, 1803: Philo,[4] b. June 27, 1806; Sally.

PHILO,[4] m. 1, Clarissa B. (d. of Daniel and Cloenda) Skinner of Windsor,

March 27, 1838; she d. Aug. 15, 1853; m. 2, Cordelia (dau. of David D.) Wadsworth of Ellington, March 30, 1858; lives at Ellington. *Children*—Horace Philo, b. Feb. 6, 1839; Louisa Clarissa, b. Aug. 24, 1842; d. June 23, 1849: William Emerson, b. July 16, 1846; Emma Hortense, b. Feb. 5, 1849; d. Oct. 4, 1851, from burns received by her clothing taking fire.

POTTER, Mrs. MARY, d. Jan. 2, 1799, in 71st year (*Sc.*).

POTWINE, E. W. (*French*, Poitevin, meaning an inhabitant of Poitou, in France; *English*, Potyn; has only one coat of arms, which bears a *fleur-de-lys*). This family is probably of French Huguenot origin.

JOHN (see p. 300), m. Mary ——, who d. at Coventry, March 5, 1765, in her 68th year; he d. in East Windsor, May 16, 1792, in 94th year (*Sc.*) *Children*—John, b. about 1727; d. at E. Windsor, Ct., Aug. 10, 1785, in 58th year (*E. W. O.*): (Rev.) Thomas, b. in Boston, 1731; Mary, b. about 1835; d. at E. Windsor, Ct., May 22, 1792, in 59th year (*Sc.*).

Rev. THOMAS (see p. 297 and 306), m. Abigail (dau. of Capt. Abner) Mosely of Glastonbury, Ct., who d. July 23, 1759, in her 27th year; he m. 2, Lydia ——, who d. Sept. 19, 1817, a. 83 (*Sc.*). *Children*—Benjamin, who d. July 5, 1787, in 20th year (*Sc.*); William, who d. April, 1794, in 20th year (*Sc.*), and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—NATHANIEL, m. Sophia M. Clark, Oct. 16, 1821. THOMAS, m. Sarah Stoughton, May 22, 1828. Israel, m. Mary F. Bartlett, Nov. 12, 1828. GEO. C., m. Ruth W. Hall, April 25, 1853.

*Deaths* (*I.*).—ROBERT, d. April 13, 1853, a. 80; his wife JEMIMA, d. Nov. 10, 1843, a. 67; their dau., LOUISA P., d. Sept. 24, 1818, a. 3 yrs. 5 mos.; their son, JOHN T., d. June 17, 1807, a. 2 yrs. 3 mos.; their dau., LOUISA, d. June 17, 1811, a. 2 yrs. 4 mos.; their son, GEORGE C., d. at Granby, Mass., May 28, 1838, a. 31; his wife, RUTH W., d. Oct. 2, 1843, a. 34. RACHEL, wife of John, d. Aug. 10, 1817, a. 86. ROBERT (son of John T. and Sophronia), d. Dec. 31, 1843, a. 7 mos. 6 days. MARY JANE (their dau.), d. Oct. 1, 1846, a. 1 yr. 13 days.

(*E. W. O.*)—JOHN, d. at Roxbury, Aug. 22, 1775, in his 21st year; and DAVID d. Sept. 29, 1775, in his 11th year, both sons of Mr. John (son of John the brother of Rev. Thomas ?) and Eunice.

(*Sc.*)—ISRAEL ATWATER (son of Israel and Mary F.), d. Sept. 8, 1854, a. 17. STEPHEN ATWATER (son of Stephen and Mary), d. March 4, 1834, a. 23; he grad. A. B. at Y. C., the August previous to his death, and was intending to enter the gospel ministry. His sister, LUCINDA MARIA, d. Oct. 4, 1828, a. 21. THOMAS, d. Sept. 14, 1824, a. 67. SARAH (dau. of Thomas and Martha), d. Aug. 7, 1825, a. 25. MARTHA (dau. of same), d. July 9, 1822, a. 62.

POWERS, JONATHAN, b. Feb. 12, 1734.

POWELL, THOMAS, m. Elsie Traharan (?) Aug. 25, 1676, and had Ann, b.

April 19, 1678, and Thomas, b. in 1680; Thomas, Sen., d. 1685; left an estate of only £3 9.

HANNIBAL (s. of Thomas), d. Jan. 15, 1684.

JOHN, d. Jan. 17, 1685.

PRIOR (E. W.) HUMPHREY, m. Ann Osborn, Nov. 12, 1663. *Children*—John,[1] b. Feb. 14, 1664; Daniel,[2] b. Dec. 18, 1667.

JOHN,[1] had Ann, b. March 31, 1690; Mary, b. March 6, 1692; John, b. May 16, 1695.

DANIEL,[2] m. Sarah Eggleston of Middletown, Feb. 9, 1692–3. *Child*—Sarah, b. March 4, 1693–4.

JOHN had Gideon, b. Feb. 19, 1736; Joel, b. Jan. 16, 1739.

JOHN, Jr., had Ann, b. Nov. 8, 1748; Roswell, b. Jan. 30, 1749; Mehitable, b. Aug. 15, 1751; Jerusha, b. Jan. 12, 1753; Eleanor, b. Feb. 26, 1755; Roxy, b. Oct. 14, 1756; Roswell, b. May 30, 1758.

JOEL, had George, b. March 6, 1767; Augustus, b. April 16, 1769; Frederick, b. April 18, 1771; Jerusha, b. May 14, 1776; Clarissa, b. May 21, 1777; Augustus, b. Aug 22, 1780; Gideon, b. July 31, 1782; Asa, b. Sept. 13, 1788; Rhoda, b. Aug. 16, 1790; Joel, b. Sept. 11, 1793; Harvey, b. Nov. 21, 1784.

ABNER, Abner b. June 10, 1758.

*Marriages.*—SETH m. Sophia Allen, April 17, 1821. HORACE m. Charlotte Chapin, June 5, 1821.

REED, JOSIAH, m. Hannah Amsdale.

DAVID (s. of Josiah), b. June 20, 1706; m. Hannah, dau. of Edward and Abigail (Baulch) Raynesford, March 22, 1733; her parents came from the vicinity of London, Eng., and settled at Rehoboth, Mass.; she was b. Aug. 7, 1706;* they moved to Ellington, Ct., where he d. very suddenly in the road, in a fit, March 9, 1763; she d. Nov. 19, 1800, a. 93, at E. W., at the residence of her son, Ebenezer. *Children*—David, settled in New Marlboro, Mass.; lived on the old Albany road; had Augustin, Eliphalet, Reuben, and 2 daus.: Ebenezer,[1] b. March 22, 1734; Josiah;[2] Abijah, m. Anna White, and lived in Canterbury, Ct.; was a Revolutionary officer, confined as prisoner by the British in the Jersey prison ship, but returned home to die; his widow afterwards resided with his brother Ebenezer;† one dau., Nancy, m. Stephen Cole of Manchester, Ct.: Elizabeth, b. May 26, 1751; m. Jonathan Alford of W.: Charity, m. Stephen Gibbs of W.

EBENEZER,[1] m. 1, Mary, dau. of Elijah and Mary (dau. of Joseph Loomis of W.) Fitch, Dec. 6, 1759; she d. Nov. 11, 1774, in 31st year; he m. 2, Elizabeth, dau. of James and wid. of Zebulon Thompson) Barrett, Nov. 1,

* Hannah Raynsford, had 2 brothers, Richard and Joseph, who both settled in Canterbury, Ct.; Richard had a son Benjamin, who had one dau.; Joseph, had one son Joseph, who had a son Waldo, who went to Penn., near Silver Lake.

† M. after his death to a Chapin of S. Windsor.

1781. *Children*—Justus,[3] b. Oct. 17, 1760; Chloe, b. June 1, 1764; m. Charles May, Aug. 20, 1788, and d. Jan. 26, 1795, a. 31: Elijah Fitch,[4] b. May 11, 1767; Abner,[5] b. Nov. 13, 1771; Judith, b. Oct. 23, 1773; Jerusha, b. Aug. 10, 1773; d. March 2, 1777.

Josiah,[2] m. a sister of Lieut. Pinney of Ellington. *Children*—Lovisa; Horace, b. May 15, 1770; studied medicine with Porter of Windsor; spent 8 years at the south with the especial view of studying fevers, in the treatment of which he was afterwards very successful, returning to Glastenbury, Ct., he practiced there until his marriage, in 1803, with Betsy Welles, whose father dying, and leaving her considerable property, they removed to Putnam, Ohio, in 1814, where he remained until his death, April 7, 1804; his *only child*—Lucy Welles, m. Robert Hazlett, June 8, 1810; has 8 children living; resides at Zanesville, Ohio: Roswell; —— d. inft.

Justus,[3] m. 1, Sarah (dau. of Elisha and Sarah (Wolcott) Steele; she was b. April 19, 1759, and d. July 15, 1790, a. 31; m. 2, Lucina Elmer, b. Dec. 6, 1792, at E. Hartford; m. 3, wid. Lydia Burnham; he was a shoemaker in E. W., where he d. Oct., 1846. *Children by 1st wife*—Polly, b. Dec. 17, 1781; m. Ellen Loomis, of Torringford, Ct.: Jerusha, b. Nov. 22, 1783; m. —— Moulton: Sarah, b. Oct. 26, 1785; m. Phineas Blodgett: Anne, b. April 25, 1787. *Children by 2d wife*—Justus Orlanzo,[6] b. Aug. 31, 1792 or 3; Chloe, b. Jan. 28, 1795; Celina, who d. Nov. 20, 1849, a. 24. *Children by 3d wife*—Emily, m. a Nettleton.

Elijah Fitch[4] (M. D.), m. Hannah (dau. of Alexander and Joanna (Smith McLean of Simsbury, May 6, 1792. *Children*—Julia, b. Oct. 8, 1792, m. Henry Watson, Sept. 5, 1809: Ebenezer Fitch, b. Feb. 4, 1799; d. Nov. 25, 1832: Maro McLean,[7] b. Oct. 18, 1801; Mary Eliza, b. Jan. 15, 1804; d. unm. at Waverly, Ill., July 26, 1850: Harriet Smith, b. Feb. 12, 1806; m. John Hall of Ellington, Sept. 6, 1830; was his 2d wife; had Charles, Alfred, Robert: Julius Alexander,[8] b. Jan. 16, 1809; Rosanna, b. May 14, 1810; m. Stanley White, Oct. 17, 1838; d. May 28, 1839, at Andover, Ct.

Dea. Abner,[5] m. Elizabeth (dau. of Thomas) Loring of Lansingburgh, N. Y., April 9, 1795; he now lives at Conneaut, Ohio; has been an engraver and artist; she d. at New York city. *Children*—Jane Ann Maria; m. Edward Bissell of E. W.: Abner Loring;[9] Elizabeth; Charlotte Sophia, m. Samuel Stiles; Waldo Raynsford, d. at Geneseo, N. Y.; Arthur Melancthon.[10]

Justus Orlanzo,[6] m. Betsy (dau. of David) Crane, of E. W; he d. Sept. 21, 1850, a. 58; was a farmer in E. W. *Children*—Lemuel E., b. Aug. 27, 1817; Charlotte C., b. April 9, 1819; d. Aug. 10, 1846: John H., b. July, 15, 1820; Maro S.,[11] b. May 14, 1822; Celina, b. March 22, 1825; d. Nov. 20, 1849: Waldo R., b. Oct. 22, 1827.

Maro McLean,[7] M. D., m. Elizabeth (dau. of James and Parthenia (Bliss) Lathrop, Sept. 16, 1830; she was b. at Hartford, Ct., Aug. 23, 1807. *Children b. at Jacksonville, Ill.*—Harriet, b. June 21, 1831; Edward, b. March 6, 1833; d. July 3, 1833, of cholera: Albert Hale, b. Feb. 12, 1836; Elijah Fitch; Maria

Lathrop, b. Jan. 27, 1839; Sarah; Julia, b. Nov. 20, 1846; Henry, b. Feb. 15, 1848; d. Aug. 17, 1849: Mary Eliza, b. June 25, 1849.

Rev. JULIUS ALEX'R,[8] m. Caroline Blood, Dec. 1, 1835; lives at Davenport, Iowa. *Children*—Anna, b. Aug. 30, 1836; Rosanna, b. Aug. 11, 1839; d. April 25, 1840, by being thrown from a wagon: Mary, b. Feb. 9, 1843.

ABNER LORING,[9] m. Abby (dau. of Oliver and Abby (McClure) Tudor, of E. W.; lives at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio; farmer. *Children*—Charlotte, Oliver.

ARTHUR M.,[10] m. Harriet (dau. of Judge Thomas) Douglas of Florida; is a banker at Jacksonville, Fla. *Children*—Louisa and Harriet, twins.

MARO S.,[11] m., Nov. 17, 1844, Elizabeth L. (dau. of Allen) Loomis of Torringford, Ct.; farmer in E. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEZEKIAH, m. Hannah Hadlock, Feb. 16, 1746, and had Benjamin, b. Sept. 3, 1748. LEWIS, m. Elizabeth Fish, Sept. 28, 1830. ISAAC, had Frederick b. Nov. 22, 1754. JOSIAH, d. April 24, 1774, a. 67. JACOB, d. May 25, 1774. CATHERINE (dau. of Elizabeth) Reed, alias Rite, b. June 12, 1721. MATTHEW and Lydia had Emeline, who d. Dec. 20, 1831, a. 6½ yrs., and Susan, who d. at Ashford, July 28, 1825, a. 2½.

RANDALL, ABRAHAM, one of the first at W., juror in 1670, m. 1, Mary ——, Dec. 1, 1640; m. 2, Elizabeth Kibby of Middletown, Oct. 27, 1681; he d. Aug. 21, 1690; estate £140; his principal legatee was his cousin Abraham Phelps, whom he had adopted when a child, having no children of his own; Isaac Phelps of Westfield, and Joseph of W., received small legacies also.

Goodman PHILIP, at Dorchester in 1633, freeman in 1634; buried Sept. 26, 1648; his dau. Philury, m. Geo. Phelps.

RAYMOND, SAMUEL, had Anna, b. Nov. 10, 1744.

RICHARDSON (E. W. O.), PHIPPS (s. of Stephen and Mabel), d. May, 1793, in 19th yr. STEPHEN, d. Oct. 4, 1809, a. 71; his wife MABEL, d. Aug. 4, 1798, in 56th yr.

(*Sc.*)—Lois (wife of Alexander), d. Jan. 22, 1806, in 30 yr.; her sons Harlow, d. Oct. 17, 1801, a. 3 yr.; HARLOW P., d. Oct. 6, 1806, a. 4 yr. JAMES H. (s. of Alex. and Hannah), d. Jan. 27, 1810, a. 12. MARY (wife of Daniel M.), d. Nov. 29, 1827, a. 33.

RIGHT (probably should be spelt *Wright*), ABEL, had Jerusha, b. Aug. 16, 1768. MEHITABLE, had Gideon, b. April 29, 1761.

RIMINGTON (REMMINGTON), THOMAS, had Joseph, b. Sept. 1, 1675.

RILEY, *Hinman* mentions a JACOB at W., in 1730.

RIPNER, JOHN, had Elizabeth, b. June 27, 1743.

RISING, JAMES; his wife d. April 2, 1674.

ROBERTS, JOHN of Wethersfield, had JOHN, Jr., who moved to Simsbury,

and had JOHN, 3d, who had LEMUEL of Simsbury, m. Ruth Woodford of Northington, Ct. *Children*—Lemuel,[1] b. 1766; Ruth, m. Ezra Griswold of Simsbury, and went to Ohio in 1803; Hannah, m. Lester Filley of Mass.; Samuel,[2] b. 1772; Eunice and Lois, twins; Eunice, m. James Goodwin of Hartford, Ct.; Lois, m. a Topping and went to Ohio; Hezekiah.[3]

LEMUEL,[1] m. Roxa Gillet of (Blomfield) Windsor; he d. 1829; she d. 1848. *Children*—Roxy, b. 1786; m. 1, Elijah Taylor; m. 2, Russell Wells; and d. in 1822: Lemuel,[4] b. 1789; Laura, b. 1792; m. Newton Case; and d. 1829: Hiram;[5] Hermon, b. 1794; d. 1810: Melissa, b. 1800; m. Simeon S. Batterson.

SAMUEL,[2] m. 1, Althea Calkins; she d. 1813; m. 2, Pomely Patchin, who d. 1825; he d. 1846. *Children*—Samuel,[6] b. 1794; Hector, b. 1767; m. Harriet Calkins; no children: Albert,[7] b. 1799; Virgil,[8] b. 1805; Emily, b. 1807; m. 1, Elijah Hunt; m. 2, Dr. R. Hills: Henry, b. 1808; d. 1810: Jennete, b. 1818; m. Simeon B. Sears; Ella, b. 1818; m. George Cole; d. 1849; Catharine, 1820; m. Wm. D. Hamlin.

HEZEKIAH,[3] b. 1784; m. Harriet King of Sharon. *Children*—George King, b. 1808; m. Jane T. Knuckle: Hezekiah Chesterfield, b. 1811; m. —— Chamberlain: Roswell Augustus, b. 1815; m. Caroline Robinson: Harriet King, b. 1821; Richard William, b. 1823; d. 1829: Aurelia Walker, b. 1826; m. Stephen D. Van Winkle.

LEMUEL,[4] m. Betsy Gillet Thrall; he d. 1825. *Children*—Elizabeth Thrall, m. 1, E. Seymour Roberts; 2, S. F. Burnham; d. 1858: Tryphena Latimer, m. Elihu Latimer; Lemuel Decatur, m. Julia Maria Brown; had Augusta Cornelia and Julia Maria: James Monroe, m. Eliza Jenkins; had Ellen Maria: Lester Augustus, b. 1826; m. Laura Cook Griswold; has Jeanie, b. 1857.

HIRAM,[5] m. Polly Bidwell. *Children*—Hiram Bidwell, b. 1826; d. 1831: Mary Serelia, Sarah Ann, George Bidwell, Mary Jane.

SAMUEL,[6] b. 1794; m. Betsy Breadley. *Children*—Harriette, Hector, Samuel, Henry.

ALBERT,[7] d. 1841; m. Charlotte Crane, who d. 1841; Charlotte, *only child*.

VIRGIL,[8] m. Harriett K. Swan. *Children*—Cyrus, Albert, Caroline, Charles, James.

Mr. JOHN, m. Mary Allyn, Oct. 22, 1734. *Children*—John, b. May 9, 1737; James, b. May 2, 1739; Paul, b. May 19, 1741; Mary, b. May 22, 1743; Lucy, b. Aug. 15, 1745; Sarah, b. Oct. 18, 1747; Ann, b. Feb. 4, 1749; Ruhamah, b. June 15, 1752; Oliver, b. July 25, 1754; Peletiah, b. Aug. 30, 1756; Henry, b. Nov. 20, 1759.

JOHN, Jr., had Clark, b. Sept. 16, 1761; Peter, b. June 26, 1764; Nabby Humphrey, b. Dec. 24, 1766; Allyn, b. Nov. 9, 1769; Mary, b. July 22, 1772; Susy, b. Dec. 12, 1775; d. Feb. 17, 1776; John, b. March 24, 1780.

JAMES, m. Jerusha Talcott, Oct. 5, 1766. *Children*—Jerusha, b. Sept., 1767; Jerusha, b. Aug. 17, 1769; James, b. June 15, 1771; Sally, b. Oct. 25, 1776; Elihu, b. June 24, 1779.

WILLIAM, had Lucina, b. Oct. 28, 1751.

*Marriages.*—ELIHU, m. Ann R. Lathrop of Middletown, Dec. 6, 1826. CICERO, m. Julia Stoughton, April 11, 1849. CICERO, m. Julia A. Loomis, Oct. 25, 1843. JAMES, m. Margaret O. Moore, Sept. 23, 1829. HORACE G., m. Lydia C. Moore, April 16, 1835.

*Deaths.*—Mr. PETER, d. May 26, 1752, a. 72. Mr. JOHN, d. Dec. 11, 1775, a. 62. MARGARET (wife of Rev. Robert, and dau. of Rev. John Marsh, d. Oct. 1, 1747, a. 30.

## ROCKWELL.

The Rockwell family in England traces back its origin to Sir RALPH DE ROCKVILLE, a Norman Knight, who accompanied the Empress Maude into England, when she laid claim to the throne of that realm. He ultimately joined King Henry II, and had a grant of three knights of land, in the county of York, upon which estate the Rockwells have continued until the present day. JAMES ROCKWELL, Esq., of Rockwell Hall, near Borough Bridge, county of York, is the present representative of the family in England.

The *Old Ch. Rec.* says that ABRAHAM R., and his wife Mary, were m. Dec. 4, 1640, and that his wife d. July 8, 1677, *without children; Hinman* also mentions a SIMON who d. 1665, leaving his estate to the children of his two sisters, viz., Mary, wife of Robert Watson of W., and ——, the wife of Zachary Sanford.

WILLIAM (see p. 128), was in W. a prominent and highly respected member of the community; he m. Susannah Chapin (probably a 2d wife); he d. May 15, 1640. *Children*—John;[1] Ruth, m. Christopher Huntington; Mary, m. Jeffry Mohon; Samuel;[2] Joseph; Sarah, m. Wait Gaylord.

JOHN,[1] m. 1, Sarah Ensign, May 6, 1651; who d. and was buried at Hartford, June 23, 1659; he m. 2, Deliverance Haynes, at Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 18, 1662; he d. Sept. 3, 1673, and "was buried at sunsetting, 45 years old." *Children*—Sarah, b. May 12, 1653; m. David Hall: Ruth, b. March 5, 1654; m. Daniel Mix: Lydia, b. Nov. 27, 1656; m. Joshua Atwater: John, b. Sept. 6, 1663; Hannah, b. May 30, 1665; Joseph,[3] b. July 8, 1668; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 5, 1670; m. James Ward.

SAMUEL,[2] m. Mary Norton, April 7, 1660 (*Windsor Rec.* say she was of Saybrook, and was m. April 9, 1658). *Children*—Mary, b. Jan. 18, 1662; m. Joshua Loomis; Abigail, b. Aug. 23, 1664; Samuel,[4] b. Oct. 19, 1667; Joseph,[5] b. May 22, 1670; John,[6] b. March 31, 1673; Abigail, b. April 11, 1676; m. John Smith: Josiah,[7] b. March 10, 1678.

JOSEPH,[3] m. Elizabeth Foster. *Children*—John, Joseph, Edwin;[8] William, m. Hannah Fisher; Hannah, Edwin, Edmund.

SAMUEL[4] (E. W.), m. Elizabeth Gaylord, Jan. 10, 1694; "he was chosen Feb., 1716, in the place of a deacon, and departed this life May the 13th, 1725, in 58th year of his age" (*Monument in Old E. W. graveyard*). His wid. d. Dec. 12, 1727. *Children*—Elizabeth, m. Thomas Spencer; Samuel,

b. Jan. 11, 1702; d. April 21, 1725: William, b. Nov. 11, 1704; d. April 22, 1725; Matthew,[9] b. Jan. 30, 1707.

Joseph,[5] m. Elizabeth Drake; he d. June 26, 1733, a. 64. *Children*—Joseph,[10] b. Nov. 23, 1695; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 12, 1698; Benjamin,[11] b. Oct. 26, 1700; James,[12] b. June 3, 1704; Job,[13] b. April 13, 1709; Elizabeth, b. July 24, 1713; m. Jonathan Huntington.

John,[6] m. Anne Skinner, who d. April 1, 1756, in 72d year; he d. Aug. 6, 1746 in 75th year. *Children*—John, b. Dec. 8, 1701; Ann, b. Jan. 18, 1704; twins, b. May 12, 1706; "both d. 3 days after;" Daniel,[14] b. May 30, 1707; David,[15] b. Aug. 15, 1709; Mary, b. July 10, 1711; Abigail, b. Aug. 9, 1713; Isaac,[16] b. March 14, 1715–16; Ebenezer, b. Jan. 5, 1717; Joel, b. Sept. 25, 1718; Martha, b. Aug. 28, 1720; Joel,[17] b. Sept. 8, 1719; d. Dec. 7, 1801, in 54th year; wife Mary, d. Aug. 27, 1782, in 30th year; wife Martha, d. May 2, 1791, in 39th year; dau. Mary, d. June 19, 1795, in 19th year; son (by 1st wife) David, d. May 21, 1779, in 2d year; dau. (by 2d wife) Elizabeth, d. Nov., 1788; Silvanus,* b. Jan. 7, 1723–4; Rachel, b. June 26, 1726; John, b. Dec. 5, 1728.

Josiah,[7] m. Rebecca Loomis of Lebanon, Dec. 14, 1713. *Children*—Rebecca, b. March 24, 1714–15; Ruth, b. Jan. 6, 1716; Josiah, b. March 7, 1718; Ezra, b. April 15, 1721; Waitstill, b. Sept 6, 1723; Eunice, b. June 3, 1727.

Joseph,[8] m. Sarah Yeomans; had Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Susanna, Joseph.

Mr. Matthew[9] (E. W.), physician, clergyman and deacon; m. 1, Jemima Cook, Jan. 19, 1743; m. 2, Elizabeth ——, who d. Dec. 12, 1727, a. about 57; he d. March 28, 1782. *Children*—Jemima, b. Oct. 8, 1744; d. Nov. 19, 1744; Samuel, b. Sept. 6, 1747; d. Oct. 28, 1747: Mabel, b. April 22, 1749; d. Oct. 15, 1796, in 47th yr: Lucretia, b. March 26, 1756.

Joseph,[10] m. Hannah Huntington, Nov. 11 or 15; who d. Jan. 18, 1761, a. 68, of small-pox; he d. Oct. 16, 1746, a. 51. *Children*—Joseph, 17½ b. March 15, 1715–16; Hannah, b. Dec. 25, 1717; m. Joseph Bidwell: Jerusha, "and a son b. with her, being twins, b. June 5, 1720; son d. same day:" Jonathan, b. May 2, 1723; Samuel, b. March 9, 1725–6; Samuel,[18] b. Jan. 19, 1728.

Benjamin,[11] m. Margaret Drake; had Margaret, Samuel, Elizabeth.

James,[12] m. Abigail Loomis, Nov. 7, 1728. *Children*—James, b. Sept. 27, 1723; Ebenezer,[19] b. Sept. 27, 1728; William, b. Sept. 19, 1731; Abigail, b. Dec. 19, 1733; d. Feb. 13, 1733–4; Elizabeth, b. April 9, 1742; Nathaniel,[19½] b. Nov. 3, 1746; Sybil.

Job[13] (E. W.), m. Miriam Hayden, Jan. 20, 1736–7; who d. April 15, 1801, a. 93; he d. Aug. 23, 1751, a. 45. *Children*—Charles,[20] b. Dec. 22, 1737; Miriam, b. Jan. 23, 1739; d. Jan. 14, 1769: Benjamin, b. Jan. 25, 1742; d. Feb. 4, 1773, in 30th yr: Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1750; d. Nov. 9, 1751.

* Record of his family from the monuments in *W. O.* (E. W.) graveyard.

Dea. DANIEL[14] (E. W.), m. Margaret Loomis of Lebanon, Feb. 20, 1732–3, who d. March 1, 1789, in 80th yr; he, as his tombstone says, was "one who honored his holy profession, living and dying;" he lived in Wapping parish, and d. Sept. 3, 1775. *Children*—Isaac,[21] b. Jan. 26, 1733; Beulah, b. May 20, 1735; d. July 20, 1741: Mary, b. Aug. 18, 1736; Abner, b. March 6, 1737; d. Aug. 7, 1741: Lydia, b. Oct. 4, 1740; Beulah, b. Jan. 20, 1742; Abner, b. Oct. 10, 1744; Daniel,[22] b. Sept. 4, 1746; Beulah, b. July 3, 1748; John, b. Aug. 5, 1751; d. June 23, 1755: Noah, b. March 31, 1753; d. June 20, 1755: Margaret.

DAVID,[15] m. Margaret Van Horne of Springfield, Feb. 22, 1735–6. *Child*—Sarah, b. Sept. 12, 1737.

ISAAC,[16] m. Desire Munsell, July 22, 1764; had Frances, b. June 2, 1765.

JOEL,[17] m. Sarah Drake, Dec. 3, 1740. *Children*—Isaac, b. Sept. 9, 1742; Sarah, b. April 2, 1744; Sabrina, b. Feb. 1, 1747; Ephraim,[23] b. Sept. 16, 1750; Susannah, b. June 28, 1753; Ann, b. Oct. 23, 1755; Lucretia, b. June 18, 1757.

JOSEPH,[17½] m. Ann Dodd, had Anna, m. Nathan Bass; John; Elijah; Mary, m. William Goodwin; Jerusha; Elizabeth; Gurdon; Joseph; Elihu.

SAMUEL,[18] m. Hepzibah Pratt. He was the ancestor of the Rockwells. *Children**—Dr. Samuel; Timothy; Solomon; Reuben; Alpha; Martin; Luman; Hepzibah.

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* The following biographical notices of the members of this family are extracted from a privately printed pamphlet, entitled *A Sermon preached at the Funeral of Martin Rockwell of Colebrook (Ct.), Dec.* 11, 1851, *by the Rev. Joseph Eldridge.* It is proper to state that we have received the same biographical material in the original MSS. from the mother of GEO. R. GAYLORD of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the above pamphlet for a very correct *outline* genealogy of the R. family, *without dates.* It also contains a similar outline genealogy of the *Colebrook* Rockwells.

SAMUEL ROCKWELL, of the fifth generation from Deacon WILLIAM ROCKWELL, was born in January, 1759, at East Windsor. He was about seventeen years old at the time of his father's death. He was married, at the age of twenty-eight to Hepzibah Pratt of East Hartford. He inherited a small farm of about thirty acres in East Windsor, on which he lived until 1767, when his family having been increased to four sons, he began to apprehend his place would soon be too straight for him; and being the owner of a hundred acres of wild land in Colebrook, he removed there, with his family, in February, 1767. He was the fifth settler in the town. He erected for his dwelling, the building which now constitutes the back or kitchen part of the present residence of the family of the late REUBEN ROCKWELL. It was then two miles distant from the other settlers. The frame had been raised before his family arrived. They were accommodated by their friends, who came into the wilderness the year before, for two or three days, until boards could be brought from the saw-mill and the house made tenantable. This house, of one story, with a stone chimney, and a ball room under the roof, was for many years the house of entertainment, and place for all town and religious meetings of the infant settlement. Here, amid the toils and privations of a new and rough country, he reared his family of six sons in habits of industry, enterprise and rectitude. He retained, in a high degree, the virtues of his Puritan ancestors. He was reared under the ministry of the Rev. Timothy Edwards—had frequently heard the preaching of Whitfield and the elder President Edwards,—was a professor of religion, punctual in family duties, and to a good degree, faithful in the religious instruction of his children. He commanded the military company of the town through most of the war of the Revolution,—served as an officer in the army on a short tour of duty, and was a firm and decided friend of the liberties of his country. He was one of the fathers of the town—was much employed in managing its concerns, and was ever zealous to promote its welfare and respectability.

He had a remarkable faculty of stimulating and directing men in accomplishing objects, requiring united effort. Feeling a constitutional ardor on such occasions, he could impart to others his own spirit. Possessed of a vigorous constitution, few men had more physical strength, when in the prime of his manhood. The sickness which terminated his life, was a highly malignant fever of about ten days' duration. His extreme grief at the death of his favorite son Timothy, which occurred a few days before his sickness, probably increased the malignancy of his disorder. He died on the 24th day of September, 1794, in his 66th year.

His wife was well calculated to perform the duties devolving on her as a wife and mother. She looked well to the affairs of her household. She never herself ate the bread of idleness, nor suffered others to do so, if in her power to prevent it. Her wool and her flax were always spun and wove in season. Her geese were picked at the proper time of the moon, and every thing

EBENEZER,[19] m. Lucy Barber, Aug. 16, 1749. *Children*—Ebenezer, b. July 5, 1752; Azubah, b. April 3, 1755.

NATHANIEL,[19½] m. Anna Bullen; he d. Aug. 22, 1822, a. 76; his wife Sarah (a 2d wife) d. June 5, 1810, a. 68. *Children*—Huldah, Ruth, Nathaniel, John, Martin, George, Sophia.

CHARLES,[20] (E. W.), m. Abigail Wolcott, April 9, 1764; who d. May 12, 1825, a. 84; he d. Feb. 26, 1777. *Children*—Charles,[24] b. July 2, 1765; Mary, b. July 27, 1767; m. Festus Bliss: Elihu, b. Oct. 16, 1770; d. Jan. 17, 1776, in 6th year: Miriam, m. Oliver Cook.

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thoroughly done. Her large Indian pudding was on the table precisely at noon and her Conch shell blown in proper season. Her large brass kettle was over the fire for brewing beer every Tuesday morning. Her family, always large, required her constant exertions, and her energy and foresight were always equal to the emergency. Ever kind and attentive to her children, their heads must be combed when she could best attend to it, and if they were cross and restive, she would box their ears—and if that failed, she would promise them bread and butter—and at any rate, when undertaken, it must be done and thoroughly done. She was a great lover of peace, and took no part in neighborhood quarrels, or tea-table slanders. She was ever attentive to the duties of religion, and in the latter half of her life gave evidence of sincere and fervent piety. She survived her husband twenty years.

Doctor SAMUEL ROCKWELL, the oldest son, lived at home and worked on the farm until the age of seventeen, when in the year 1776 he was six or eight months in the army at New London. In the following year, his health becoming impaired, he commenced the preparatory studies for college—studying in summer and keeping school in winter. In 1779 he entered Yale College, and at the end of one term took a dismission, and pursued for the usual time the study of medicine with Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, then of Litchfield, after which he traveled for some time to find a place, and finally settled in 1784 as a practitioner in Sharon, in this State. He soon obtained a handsome run of practice, and in 1788 married Miss Eunice Canfield, daughter of John Canfield of that place, who died of a consumption in 1795. Soon after this bereavement, he removed to Salisbury, and after two or three years, married Mrs. Hannah Reed and returned to Sharon, where the remainder of his days were spent. He was signally happy in both his marriages. His second wife died in 1833. He was an honest and skillful physician, a firm and efficient friend and supporter of religious institutions, an intelligent and consistent Christian professor—a useful and influential member of the community. He sustained the office of justice of the peace for several years, and occasionally represented the town in the Legislature. He died on the 24th of June, 1836. A long and consistent profession, and a faithful, conscientious, and persevering adherence to Christian principles, and discharge of Christian duties, were rewarded with the comforts of faith and hope in his last sickness, and at the near approach of death. He was born February 18, 1759, and died June 24, 1836, aged 77 years, 4 months and 6 days.

TIMOTHY ROCKWELL, the second son, having in early life manifested an unusual capacity for business, was, by common consent of the father and younger brothers, considered the principal manager of their extensive business concerns, a post which his foresight, enterprise and business tact, well qualified him to fill. He had a strong propensity for reading, and improved all the means to which he had access, in the acquisition of knowledge. He wrote some scraps of poetry, which afforded decisive indications of genius. He was ever kind and affectionate to his parents, and a faithful teacher of his younger brothers, in those rudiments of education, which the circumstances of a new settlement rendered difficult of attainment. As head of the firm of Samuel Rockwell & Sons, he so conducted the business, as to retain the confidence and affection of his brothers, and to exclude those jealousies and uneasy feelings which so frequently take place when a partnership is composed of several members of the same family, all of whom are of an age to transact business.

In the autumn of 1793, he married Mary, daughter of Col. Charles Burrall of Canaan, and made preparation for building a house the next season. In the summer of 1794, his health became impaired,—an unusual languor affected him. His reason became in a measure prostrated about two weeks before his death, and his disorder advanced rapidly to a fatal termination. He died on the 7th day of August, 1794, in the 33d year of his age. His disorder was dropsy in the brain.

After the death of TIMOTHY ROCKWELL and his father, the business of the family was carried forward under the name of Solomon Rockwell & Brothers,—the partners being SOLOMON, REUBEN, ALPHA and MARTIN,—until 1810, when REUBEN withdrew with his share of the property, by mutual agreement. The remaining brothers continued the business, principally at Winsted—to which place SOLOMON and ALPHA had removed—until the death of ALPHA in 1818, after which, under the firm of S. & M. Rockwell, the business was continued until 1827, when MARTIN withdrew from the concern, leaving the business in the hands of SOLOMON.

SOLOMON ROCKWELL, removed from Colebrook to Winsted in 1798 or 1799, where he resided during the rest of his life. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Dea. Robert McEwen of Winchester, in 1800. As a business man he possessed an uncommon share of energy and perseverance, and a good degree of prudence and sound discretion. He successfully accomplished most of his business projects; and although in his early career, some of his business enterprises were attended with disasters which would have discouraged and crushed any ordinary man—his motto was, never to be disheartened, but if one project failed, to try another. Experience taught him prudence, without in any degree diminishing his energetic and sanguine temperament. He was a man of integrity, constitutionally, and from principle; and it is believed that few, if any, can be found, among those having business transactions with him, during his long career, who were ever dissatisfied or felt themselves wronged. He was liberal and generous without a narrow or contracted streak in his character. He practiced hospitality without stint and without grudging. His unvaried cheerfulness, his genial humor, and exhaustless fund of anecdote, made him the favorite of old and young, wise and simple. He was a true gentleman of the old school.

He was forward in devising and liberally aiding, objects of public improvement and benevo-

ISAAC[21] (E. W.), had John, b. Sept. 29, 1767; Isaac, b. Nov. 16, 1769; Naomi, b. April 25, 1774; Noadiah, b. Feb. 12, 1776; Keziah, b. Aug. 1, 1778; Chloe, b. June 16, 1780.

DANIEL,[22] lived in Wapping Parish, m. Esther Bingham. *Children*—Irene Noah, Daniel, Esther, d. Feb. 3, 1794, in 16th yr.; Mary Ann, Hannah, Eleazer B., Elvira, Warner, Lora, Alfred, Clarissa.

EPHRAIM,[23] lived in Wapping, E. W.; had Sarah, Sept. 15, 1774; d. Oct. 15, 1776.

CHARLES,[24] m. Sarah Hayden; had Emily, Mariah, Abigail, W. Hayden, Mary, Julia, Naomi, Helen.

SAMUEL, m. Sarah Sheldon, Feb. 17, 1775. *Children*—Sarah, b. Nov. 9, 1775; Aaron, b. Oct. 2, 1777; Jerusha, b. June 8, 1780; Samuel, b. Sept. 9, 1782; Rhoda, b. April 13, 1785; Elijah, b. Oct. 16, 1788; Russell, b. Jan. 16, 1792; Joseph, b. Aug. 8, 1794.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Marriages.*—SILENCE, m. John Ellis, Oct. 13, 1826. ALPHEUS, m. Silence Bower, Dec. 19, 1821. SAMUEL, m. Harriet Hitchcock, March 25, 1821. CHARLES, m. Rhoda Brown, March 25, 1821.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*).—SAMUEL (son of Joseph, jr.), d. Sept. 10, 1727. WIL-

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lence. His donations for the support of the poor of the church of which he was a member—for the endowment of the Western Reserve College and other literary institutions, and to the American Board, amounted to no inconsiderable sums.

In May, 1835, while present at a fire which was consuming one of his factories, he was visited with an attack of paralysis which rendered him for some time, helpless and speechless. He slowly and partially recovered the use of his faculties, so as to ride his horse and attend to his farming business, until in May, 1838, he was prostrated by another paralytic shock, followed, in five or six weeks, by a third, which so impaired his bodily and mental faculties, that death was a messenger of mercy, rather than of judgment. He died on the first day of August, 1838, aged 74 years, 6 months and 10 days. His wife finished her course March 15, 1837, aged 62, with the blessings of the poor upon her.

Deacon REUBEN ROCKWELL was born at East Windsor, October 1, 1765, and was carried, in his mother's arms, on horseback, to Colebrook in February, 1767. He was the son who remained in the old homestead; and his whole life and character was in beautiful keeping with the firm foundations, unvarnished plainness, and substantial comforts of the good old dwelling.

With scarcely any opportunities of education, and constantly engaged in the hard labor incident to the first settlement of a rough New England town, his strong, far-reaching mind was not satisfied without improvement; and by judicious reading and hard thinking, he acquired an amount and variety of knowledge, which enabled him, honorably and usefully, to discharge, not only the ordinary duties of life, but all public trusts and responsibilities which were committed to him.

With a large amount of information, constantly increasing, combined with a ready wit, and cheerfulness that seldom failed, and a kindness shown in actions, rather than words, he was eminently useful and dearly beloved in his own family. His sincere piety and plainness of speech, might sometimes seem unmindful of the feelings of others, yet he meant it not so, and was as ready to commend the right, as to reprove the wrong. He shunned no responsibility, and where principle was at stake, was fearless in the expression of his opinions. His habit of commenting on what he read or heard, gave him the pen of a ready writer.

In 1799, under the ministry of Doctor Edwards, a marked change came over his religious views and feelings. His piety became, like himself, earnest, sincere and practical.

After enjoying uninterrupted health for more than seventy-four years, he was prostrated by disease, and made familiar with pain. In full possession of his mental faculties, with calmness and resignation, he set his house in order, and was "gathered as a shock of corn, fully ripe in its season." It was a pleasant Sabbath morning in June, 1840, that his spirit left its earthly dwelling, and went up, as we fully believe, to keep an eternal sabbath of rest in Heaven.

His companion, Rebecca, daughter of Col. Bezaleel Beebe of Litchfield, was permitted to smooth his dying pillow, and still lingers on this side of time.

Deacon ALPHA ROCKWELL, the first child born in Colebrook, received a baptismal name which commemorates this circumstance. He was born Sept. 21, 1776, and was a feeble child. A severe attack of whooping cough, at the age of about eleven years, seriously affected his lungs during the remainder of his life. Though generally able to do business, and at times, to endure considerable toil, the affection of his lungs at length terminated in consumption, which carried him off on the 31st of May, 1818, at the age of fifty-one. His companion, Rhoda, daughter of John Ensign of Salisbury, a pious, efficient and faithful wife and mother, died a few days after the birth of their youngest daughter, in February, 1817.

He was well qualified for business—a good accountant—of a mild and obliging temper; remarkably kind and attentive to his family and connections. But the chief excellence of his character was, his eminent piety.

LIAM, d. April 22, 1725. JOHN (son of John), d. Feb. 23, 1725–6. ISAAC (son of John), drowned June 23, 1732. ISAAC (son of Daniel), d. Feb. 5, 1733–4. LUCY (wife of Ebenezer), April 13, 1755. Wid. RUTH, d. June 11, 1831.

(*E. W. O.*)—JOSEPH, d. June 26, 1733, in 64th year.

(*W. N.*)—ELIJAH, d. Sept. 13, 1845, a. 57. ALMIRA (wife of Russell), d. Oct. 13, 1849, a. 59. CURTIS (son of above), d. Oct. 17, 1849, a. 19. JOSEPH, d. Jan. 30, 1855, a. 60. HIRAM, d. July 4, 1851, a. 32.

*E. W.* (*W. O.*)—JOEL, d. Nov. 36, 1790, in 72d year. JOEL (son by Chloe), d. Sept. 26, 1819, a. 7. JOEL, d. April 28, 1839, a. 67. ISAAC, d. March 14, 1802, in 60th year; his wife DESIRE, d. Aug. 19, 1782, in 41st year; his wife, ABIGAIL, d. Oct. 3, 1810, a. 66. EZRA, d. Sept. 20, 1800, a. 79; his wife, JEMIMA, d. Jan. 9, 1802, in 83d year; his son, AARON, d. Sept. 29, 1776, in 25th year. DAVID, d. Aug. 7, 1800, in 51st year. AARON, d. Oct. 21, 1807, a. 30. LEVI, d. July 9, 1838, a. 43; his wife, ELIZABETH, d. Nov. 13, 1835, a. 53. JOHN, killed by powder mill explosion, Jan. 20, 1834, a. 24. LOVINA (dau. of Daniel and Lucretia), d. Dec. 25, 1791, in 4th year. NANCY (dau. of John and Lois), b and d. Aug. 29, 1796. ELIZABETH, (wife of Elijah), d. Feb. 16, 1831, a. 37. SARAH (wife of Ephraim), d. Oct. 27, 1776, in 22d year. ELAM WILLIAM (son of Amasa and Esther), d. Dec. 5, 1793, in 3d year.

ROGER, PETER, d. June 13, 1651.

ROGERS, SAMUEL, m. Sarah Skinner, Nov. 24, 1785; had Sally Lodi, b. Sept. 17, 1786; Samuel Keep, b. Dec. 21, 1788.

ROSS, JOHN, m. Patience Denslow, March, 1763; had Roxana, b. March 6, 1764; James, b. Oct. 31, 1767; Sabra, b. Feb. 5, 1771.

ROSSETTER (Rossiter, Rochester), Dr. BRAY, or Brian, see chapter on Windsor Physicians, in Appendix.

ROWELL, THOMAS, sen., m. Mary Denslow, May 5, 1669; he d. Aug. 4, 1708, had Thomas; Abigail, b. Feb. 10, 1686; Samuel, who d. Aug. 11, 1697.

THOMAS, Jr., m. Violet Stedman of Hartford, March 16, 1699. *Children*—Hannah, b. July 5, 1700; d. Jan. 5, 1719–20: Ann, b. Sept. 24, 1703; Thomas, b. Dec. 5, 1705; Sarah, b. Sept. 17, 1708; Samuel, b. March 11, 1710; Daniel, d. Oct. 11, 1717; Hannah, b. Feb. 11, 1720.

JOHN, m. Mary Filley, Jan. 4, 1743. *Children*—John, b. Feb. 20, 1744; Reuben, b. Oct. 11, 1746; d. July 11, 1764, "whose death was occasioned by going into Windsor Little River to swimming about one of the clock, of the day, and was by some supposed to be seized with a fit of the fainting sickness. The jury brought in accidental death" (*Windsor Rec.*): Martin, b. Aug. 18, 1748; Thomas, b. Dec. 24, 1753; Philander, b. Dec. 20, 1755.

DANIEL, m. Eunice Brown, June 23, 1736. *Children*—Daniel, b. April 25, 1737; d. Oct. 20, 1741: David, b. April 6, 1739; d. Oct. 28, 1741: Eunice, b. Sept. 7, 1742; Ann, b. March 17, 1745; Hannah, b. April 9, 1758.

SAMUEL, had Samuel, b. May 29, 1746; Job, b. April 15, 1752; Stephen, b. March 21, 1755; Silas, b. Dec. 2, 1759; Lucina, b. March 10, 1762; Kate, b. Dec. 9, 1766.

PHILANDER, m. Joanna Haze of Simsbury, Jan. 5, 1775. *Children*—Philander, b. Oct. 19, 1775; Jesse, b. Oct. 4, 1777; Levi, b. March 24, 1780; Susannah, b. Feb. 20, 1782; Charlotte, b. March 20, 1785; Odad O., b. Aug. 29, 1790; Gurdon, b. Aug. 13, 1792; Solomon, b. May 5, 1796; Byron (?), Sept. 28, 1797; Fanny, b. July 10, 1801.

SAMUEL, Jr., had Samuel, b. May 22, 1772; James, b. April 9, 1774; Lindria, b. Nov. 11, 1775.

JOB, had Job, b. Aug. 11, 1787; Ruth, b. June 4, 1789; Amy, b. May 30, 1791; Bildad, b. Aug. 17, 1795; Loomis, b. April 13, 1797.

LUCINA, had Orma, b. June 15, 1784.

SILAS, had Silas, b. Nov. 19, 1785; Cressa, b. Oct. 4, 1787; Betsy, b. Aug. 15, 1792: Hiram, b. Oct. 19, 1795; Nabby King, b. May 2, 1798.

ABIGAIL, had Daniel, b. Jan. 3, 1709.

JOHN, Jr., had Reuben, b. June 26, 1764.

THOMAS, m. Hannah Elmer, Dec. 7, 1743.

*Deaths.*—Wid. MARY, d. June 14, 1739. THOMAS, d. Oct. 28, 1741. STEPHEN, d. April 30, 1778.

ROWLAND, Rev. HENRY A. (pastor of 1st church at W., and son of Rev. DAVID S., pastor of same ch.). *Children*—Elizabeth Newberry, b. Feb. 9, 1801; Frances Bliss, b. Aug. 24, 1802; Henry Augustus, b. Sept. 18, 1804; Elizabeth Newberry, b. May 8, 1807; Edward, b. Nov. 18, 1809; George, b. Oct. 10, 1810; James Edwards, b. Oct. 24, 1814; William Sherman, b. Oct. 23, 1817.

JOHN, had Sylvester, b. Dec. 19, 1805; Charles, b. July 5, 1808.

ROWLEY, THOMAS, had Grace, b. Aug. 5, 1692.

SAMUEL, had Elizabeth, b. March 29, 1748.

JOHN, had Roger, b. Aug. 24, 1750; and Mary, b. Oct. 27, 1760.

DANIEL, had Olive, b. Jan. 1, 1749; and Daniel, b. March 10, 1751.

Mr. S. ROWLEY d. at Windsor, a 103. (*Pres. Dwight's Travels.*)

RUSSELL, EBENEZER, had Susannah, b. March 14, 1736; Anna, b. Oct. 20, 1739; Ebenezer, b. June 3, 1741; Hannah, b. March 16, 1745; Jonathan, b. May 1, 1748; Lucy, b. July 30, 1749; Jerusha, b. June 21, 1751; John, b. Aug. 27, 1755.

EBENEZER, E. W., (probably s. of above); had Wyllys, b. Jan. 9, 1770.

SAMUEL, had Jacob, b. April 15, 1746; Stephen, b. Jan. 22, 1748; Cornet, b. April 18, 1750; Elizabeth, b. June 27, 1752; Maracha, b. April 13, 1756; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 11, 1758; John, b. Dec. 11, 1761.

NATHANIEL, had Ruth, b. Aug. 23, 1743; Hezekiah, b. March 18, 1745; Mercy, b. Nov. 11, 1751; Sarah, b. July 3, 1756; Elijah, b. April 14, 1754; Nathan, b. July 15, 1758.

Ellis, m. Jane Catherine Wolcott, Nov. 14, 1751 ; had Miriam, b. Feb. 1, 1757 ; Abner, b. March 22, 1759 ; Roxa, b. April 27, 1762 ; Stephen, b. Nov. 9, 1752 ; Mary, b. Nov. 20, 1754.

William, had William, b. May 26, 1767.

Isaac (E. W.), had Joel, b. July 16, 1772.

Rev. Wm. W., d. April 19, 1775.

Augustus, d. Dec. 5, 1824. (*E. W. O.*)

RUST, Matthias, had Phineas, b. Jan. 7, 1754.

Nathaniel, had Hannah, b. Nov. 26, 1762.

SADD (*Hinman* says that a Thomas was at W. in 1645 ; also that John of W., d. in 1694, and left a son Thomas, a. 4 yrs.), Thomas, had Hannah, b. Dec. 2, 1719 ; Thomas, b. Aug. 3, 1723 ; Hepzibah, b. March 20, 1725 ; Matthew, d. May 8, 1728, a. 10 ; Matthew, b. July 11, 1729 ; John, b. Nov. 22, 1734.

Thomas, Jr., m. Waitstill Rockwell, May 31, 1744 ; he d. April 15, 1806 ; she d. May 20, 1804, a. 80 yrs., 8 mos. ; had Hannah, b. Nov. 19, 1751 ; Elijah, b. June 24, 1753 ; d. Sept. 15, 1756, in 4th yr. ; Mabel, b. March 14, 1756 ; Hepzibah, b. Aug. 27, 1758 ; Lucy, b. April 5, 1761 ; Eunice, b. Oct. 28, 1763 ; Elisha, d. May 6, 1766, a. 17 mos.

Matthew, m. —— Grant ; had Molly, who m. Abiel Drake ; Sibel, who m. —— Hale ; Happy, who m. Israel Porter ; Waitstill, who m. Amasa Drake ; Betty, who m. Joseph Phelps, and d. March 21, 1826, a. 48.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—Elijah, d. Feb. 9, 1843, a. 77. John, d. May 15, 1790, in 23d yr. Roswell, d. Aug. 16, 1817, a. 36.

(*Sc.*) —Sarah E. (dau. of John and Emeline), d. March 31, 1840, a. 4. James I. (of above), d. Feb. 15, 1836, a. 7 mos. Oliver C. (of above), d. Aug. 10, 1842, a. 1 yr. Emerette J. (dau. of same), d. Dec. 11, 1851, a. 17.

(*K. M.*)—Roswell K. and Laura B. had Sarah Jane, who d. Sept. 28, 1842, a. 5 mos., and Rollin S., who d. Sept. 15, 1843, a. 4 yrs.

(*Wp. N.*)—Wells, d. July 19, 1850, a. 34. Joseph L. and Mary R. had Martha W., who d. April 26, 1858, a. 24 yrs., 11 mo., and Elizabeth R., d. April 16, 1856, a. 25½ yrs. Franklin (s. of Wm, jr., and Maronet), d. June 25, 1838, a. 1 yr., 8 mos. William A., d. July 1, 1838, a. 6 yrs., 2 mos. William, d. March 20, 1854, a. 81. Ursula, d. Sept. 1, 1849, a. 45. Joseph, d. March 27, 1849, a. 39. Amanda (wife of Joseph) d. March 9, 1845. Noah, b. June 10, 1774 ; d. April 11, 1825 ; his wife Irene, d. Feb. 11, 1855, a. 76 ; Eunice (of Noah and Irene), d. Oct. 1, 1807, a. 7 yrs., 5 mos. Frederick (s. of same), d. Sept. 1, 1810, a. 2 yrs., 1 mo. Cornelia, b. July 3, 1820, d. Dec. 8, 1823. Ralsamon T., d. March 1, 1830, a. 12.

(*Wp. O.*)—Hannah (dau. of Thomas and Delight), d. April 1, 1790, a. 3 mos., 3 days. Thomas, b. March 29, 1748 ; d. July 10, 1823 ; his wife, Delight, b. June 10, 1749, d. June 27, 1825.

John, m. Endine Clark, Nov. 28, 1826.

SAFFORD, JONATHAN, m. Susanna Butt, Nov. 21, 1759; had Jonathan, b. Aug. 2, 1760.

SAMWAYES (Samos, Sammis), RICHARD, buried Oct. 23, ——.

SANDERS (Saunders), Mr. CHRISTOPHER (whom *Hinman* says came to W. before 1671), had Susannah,* b. Nov. 20, 1676; Daniel, d. Dec. 22, 1675, a. 11 days; Daniel, b. Oct. 27, 1678; Elizabeth, b. April 30, 1681.*

ENS. GEORGE (brother of Christopher above), m. Abigail Russell, Dec. 17, 1691; he d. Dec. 5, 1697; had Hannah, b. May 23, 1691.

SANGER, JONATHAN (E. W.), had Pamelia, b. Nov. 18, 1784.

Mr. NATHANIEL, d. Jan. 11, 1803, in 51st yr; had a son IRA, who was father of Dr. Sanger of New York city; he resided in Broad Brook district, E. W., and after his death his family went to Canterbury, Ct.

SAXTON (Sexton), RICHARD, (who according to *Hinman* was in W. as early as 1643), came to New England in the ship Blessing, John Lester, captain, m. Sarah Cook, April 16, 1646; who d. May 3, 1662; he d. June 13, 1674. *Children*—Sarah, b. March 23, 1647; John, b. March 4, 1649; Mary, b. Feb. 27, 1651; m. Geo. Sanders: Richard, b. March 1, 1654; Patience, b. June 28, 1658; Francis, b. Jan. 11, 1661; d. May 11, 1666.

JOHN, m. Mary Hill, July 30, 1677; had Mary, b. May 4, 1678.

GEORGE, had John, b. May 26, 1673.

THOMAS, had Allyn, b. March 4, 1760; Lovicia, b. Nov. 21, 1761.

JONATHAN (E. W.), had Sarah, b. Aug. 1, 1777; the "wid. Saxton" d. June 13, 1674.

SCOTT, TIMOTHY, had Timothy, b. March 30, 1738.

RACHEL (wife of Robert), d. Jan. 3, 1757.

REUBEN, m. Esther M. Cook, June 11, 1835.

SEARLE (Searles), JOHN, had Gideon, b. Nov. 13, 1742; John, b. Jan. 24, 1745; Reuben, b. Jan. 17, 1747; Elisha, b. Jan. 22, 1751; Margaret, b. Jan. 25, 1752; Lemuel, b. March 27, 1754; Ruth, b. Oct. 9, 1756; Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1759; Eunice, b. Sept. 29, 1761.

GIDEON, m. Cynthia Swetland of Hartford, Sept. 9, 1761; had Gideon, b. March 11, 1762.

SENCHION, NICHOLAS, (came from England in the Elizabeth and Ann), m. Isabel ——, June 12, 1645; who d. Oct. 2, 1689; he d. Sept. 18, 1689.

MATTHIAS (p. 127), went to Norwalk.

SESSIONS, SAMUEL (E. W.), had Nabby Ruggles, b. June 8, 1774; Anne, b. Oct. 18, 1776; Hannah, b. Aug. 22, 1778; Persa, b. March 19, 1781; Samuel, b. Aug. 31, 1783.

SHADDOCK, ELIAS, d. at W., May 26, 1676; leaving a wid. and child.—(*Hinman.*)

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* *Old Ch. Rec.*

SHAW, David (E. W.), had Mary, b. May 1, 1775.

SHEARS (Share), John, m. Sarah Gibbs, Dec. 5, 1661; he d. 1688; his wid. d. 1689; estate £128 (for legatees, see *Hinman*, p. 235); had John, b. Dec. 11, 1662.

John, buried Sept., 1664.

Isaac, at Dorchester in 1634; at W. as early as 1640; went to Northampton.

SHELDING (Shelden, Sheldon), Remembrance, had Elisha, b. Feb. 29, 1719-20; Jerusha, b. Nov. 27, 1722; Epraphras, b. Sept. 4, 1726; Remembrance, b. Oct. 23, 1728.

Epaphras, m. Eunice Allyn, April 30, 1752; had Epraphras, b. Aug. 2, 1753; Allyn, b. July 30, 1755.

Remembrance, Jr., m. Sarah Eggleston, Jan. 31, 1751; who d. Nov. 7, 1761, a. 35; had Sarah, b. May 19, 1753; Eli, b. Sept. 4, 1761; Remembrance, b. Jan. 20, 1763.

Remembrance (of Hartford), m. Hannah Drake, Feb. 19, 1718; who d. March 31, 1758.

Gad, m. Lucinda A. Chandler, April 5, 1831.

Odiah L., m. Candace Marshall, Aug. 1, 1826.

SHEPARD, William, m. Hannah Gillet, March 28, 1754; had Hannah, b. April 8, 1756; William, b. Oct. 3, 1758.

(*K. M.*)—Lucy K. (wife of Sumner), d. March 11, 1846, a. 26. *Children*—William F., d. April 12, 1852, a. 4. Charles, d. Feb. 23, 1852, a. 8. Walter K., d. March 30, 1846, a. 26 days.

## SILL,*

John Sill, emigrated from Lyme, England, to Cambridge, Mass., about 1637; d. before 1653. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. in England; m. Zachariah Hicks of Cambridge, Mass.: Capt. Joseph,[1] b. 1636.

Capt. Joseph,[1] m. 1, Joanna Belcher, about 1664; 2, Mrs. Sarah Marvin, Feb., 1677; lived at Cambridge until 1675, when he removed to Lyme, Ct. *Children by 1st wife*—Andrew, b. Feb. 5, 1665; Joseph;[2] Jemima; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 12, 1668; Thomas, b. 1672; all b. in Cambridge, Mass. *Children by 2d wife*—Joseph, jr., b. Jan. 6, 1678, in Lyme, Ct.; Zachariah, b. June 1, 1682, in Lyme, Ct.

Joseph, Jr.,[2] m. Phebe Lord, 1706; he d. Nov. 10, 1765. *Children, all b. in Lyme, Ct.*—Luce, b. Feb., 1706; d. Jan. 26, 1716: Elizabeth, b. Nov. 20, 1707; m. Robert Hubbard of Middletown, Ct.: John,[3] b. Feb. 14, 1710; Phebe, b. Feb. 10, 1713; m. John Murdock: Joseph, 3d, b. April 25, 1715; m. 1, Ruth Watson, 1747; m. 2, Azubah Lee; lived at Lyme, Ct.; d. Jan. 20, 1782: Thomas, b. Aug. 25, 1717; m. Jemima Dudley, 1742: Lucy, b. Dec. 1, 1719; m. Benj. Nyler: Jabez,[4] (Rev.) Richard, twins, b. Aug., 1722; Richard m. Zipporah Ayer, June 10, 1753: (Rev.) Elijah, b. Nov. 8,

* *Windsor Records* and *Genealogy of the Sill Family*, by Henry A. Sill of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

1724; m. Dorcas Bennett: Sarah, b. Jan. 2, 1728; m. Nehemiah Hubbard: (Dr.) Elisha, b. April 7, 1730; m. Polly Eaton; resided at Goshen, Ct.:

JOHN,[3] m. 1. Phebe Fithin, Dec. 22, 1731; m. 2, Hepzibah Lee, April 9, 1752. *Children*—(Col.) David Fithin, Joseph, Phebe, Mary, Anna, John,[5] Sarah, b. at Lyme, Ct., April 16, 1744.

JABEZ,[4] m. Elizabeth Noyes, 1749; lived at Lyme, Ct., until 1770, then removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa. (see *Minor's Hist. of Wyoming*, Appendix); had Elisha Noyes,[6] b. Jan. 15, 1763; Jabez, jr.,[7] b. March 6, 1763.

JOHN,[5] m. 1, Miss Anderson; m. 2, Elizabeth Griswold, 1785; resided in Windsor, Ct.; d. May 27, 1827. *Children*—Enoch; Joseph; b. Nov. 16, 1781, at Windsor, Ct.; d. Aug. 13, 1839; Henry,[8] b. Aug. 25, 1786.

Dr. ELISHA NOYES,[6] m. Chloe Allyn, Feb. 11, 1796; resided at W.; d. May 24, 1845. *Children, b. in Windsor*—Horace Hooker,[9] b. March 2, 1797, in Windsor, Ct.; Ann Allyn, b. Feb. 17, 1799; m. David Payne, Sept. 12, 1822; resided at Cleveland, Ohio; had Luther H., born March 7, 1824; Theodore S., born Aug. 28, 1825; married Sarah Siddall; has Theodore, James S., and Edward A. b. Jan. 24, 1829: Elisha Noyes,[10] b. Jan. 6, 1801; Henry Allyn, b. Sept. 19, 1805; m. Susan Watrous, Sept. 20, 1847; resides at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio: (Dr.) Theodore,[11] b. Jan. 12, 1808: Charles Schott, b. Nov. 21, 1809, in Windsor, Ct.: Edward Josiah, b. Aug. 21, 1811; lives at Cuyahoga Falls, O.: James Kingsbury, b. April 15, 1813; resides in W.: William F. A., b. June 16, 1817; resides in W.: George Denison, b. Oct. 25, 1819; d. March 20, 1820.

JABEZ, Jr.,[7] m. 1, —— Haight; 2, Mary Osborn; resided at E. Windsor, Ct., and Dansville, N. Y.; d. 1830. *Children*—William, b. Nov. 27, 1788; m. Catharine Sims, Dec. 19, 1812; had 10 children; Sedley,[12] b. Sept. 13, 1795, in E. W.; Daniel,[13] b. July 26, 1797, in E. W.; Jabez,[14] 3d, b. Jan. 11, 1800, in E. W.; Joseph,[15] b. Feb. 21, 1803; Lydia, b. 1806; m. William Cook of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

HENRY,[8] m. Almeda Marshall, May, 1809; resided at Windsor, Ct. *Children*—Henry G., b. Nov. 20, 1811; d. Dec. 1, 1835; Eliza Ann, b. Oct. 23, 1814; John M., b. Jan. 22, 1816; d. Sept. 29, 1834: Julia, b. Sept. 24, 1819; m. Samuel Mather of W.: William R., b. Jan. 30, 1822, resides at Milwaukee, Ct.; Emily, b. June 30, 1824; m. E. S. Alvord of W.: Mary Ann, b. March 1, 1827; m. O. B. Holcomb of E. Granby: George G., b. Oct. 26, 1829; Jane H., b. July 1, 1833.

HORACE HOOKER,[9] m. Charlotte Strong, May 17, 1820; residence, Elyria, Ohio. *Children*—Horace Wareham, b. Sept. 23, 1822; m. Mary E. Boynton, Elyria, O.; has 2 children, Ethelbert R., b. Feb. 23, 1851; Charlotte E., b. Oct. 22, 1853.

ELISHA N.,[10] m. 1, Elizabeth Newberry, Oct. 6, 1824; 2, Fanny Newberry, June 17, 1834; residence, Cuyahoga Falls, O. *Children*—Alfred Henry, b. Aug. 22, 1825; m, Mary Hopkins, Cuyahoga: Ethelbert, b. Nov. 27, 1826; m. Olive Moore: Elizabeth N., b. June 16, 1838; Mary, b. Dec. 2, 1841.

THEODORE,[11] m. Elizabeth N. Rowland, June 20, 1833, Windsor, Ct.; d. April 29, 1853. *Children*—Theodore, b. May 31, 1838; d. Feb. 6, 1847: Edward, b. April 29, 1741: Charles S., m. Eunice Newberry, Nov. 14, 1838; resides Cuyahoga; *children*—Fanny Allyn, b. July 7, 1845; Julia Newberry, b. April 5, 1853.

SEDLEY,[12] m. 1, Abigail M. Barber, Sept. 20, 1820; 2, Mrs. Jane Clark, Feb. 23, 1848; residence, Dansville, N. Y. *Children*—Jemima Ann, b. May 15, 1821: m. Alanson R. Knox, Cuyahoga Falls; Julia Maria, b. Sept. 11, 1822; m. Lambert Twitchell, Brimfield O.: Cyrus Denison, b. Feb. 25, 1824; merchant at Corning, N. Y.: Francis Barber, b. Dec. 25, 1825; m. Cornelia Brown, Dansville, N. Y.: Allen Noyes, b. Aug. 27, 1827; m. Jane M. Mumford; resides at Hornellsville, N. Y.: Elizabeth Caroline, b. July 30, 1829; m. Hollister Phinney of Hornellsville, N. Y.: Henry Clay, b. June 2, 1831; d. Feb. 22, 1832: Josephine M., b. Dec. 25, 1836.

DANIEL,[13] m. Harriet Hungerford; resides in Marysville, Cal. *Children*—Kalista, Benjamin, Jane, Eleather, Daniel, Harriet.

JABEZ,[14] m. 1, Jemima Barber; 2, Olivia Lee; 3, Keziah Sterling; resided at Dansville and Lockport, N. Y.; d. Aug. 1843. *Children*—Byron Washburn, b. 1824; m. Helen A. Grenell, Ellsworth, O.: Mason, b. 1827; d. 1840: Catharine, b. 1831; m. W. Van Wagner: Caroline Loretta, b. May 18, 1833; m. S. A. Vrooman: Melvin Major, b. 1835; West Rush, N. Y.: Frederick Barton, 1838.

JOSEPH,[15] m. Ellen Colbaugh, Duirel, Pa.; had Miles, Morris, Hannah, Emily, Ann, Mary.

SIMMONS, HULDAH (dau. of Silas and Abigail), d. Jan. 4, 1794, in 4th yr. LEVI (of above), d. Dec. 26, 1781, in 2d yr. ELI (of above), d. Oct. 10, 1776, in 2d yr. IRA (of above), d. May 11, 1802, in 18th yr. Mr. SILAS, d. May 11, 1814, in 81st yr. Mrs. ABIGAIL, d. July 28, 1820, a. 72. (*I.*) HULDAH (dau. of Eli and Lucy), d. March 11, 1807, a. 20 days. Dr. ABEL. (See chapter on Windsor Physicians, in Appendix).

SKINNER, JOSEPH, m. Mary Filley, April 5, 1666. *Children*—Mary, b. Sept. 22, 1667; Isaac,[1] b. Aug. 16, 1691.

JOSEPH, m. Mary Grant, March 13, 1694. *Children*—Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1695; Joseph, b. April 30, 1698; Hannah, b. April 2, 1700; Ann, b. Oct. 31, 1701; Daniel, b. April 1, 1703; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 21, 1706; Abijah, b. April 9, 1709.

ISAAC,[1] m. Hannah Moore, Dec. 5, 1716. *Children*—Isaac, b. Oct. 7, 1717; Hannah, b. Sept. 1, 1720; Keziah, b. June 14, 1728; Mary, b. April 7, 1730; Deborah, b. Sept. 15, 1733.

DANIEL, m. Abigail Smith, March 6, 1727–8. *Children*—Abigail, b. Sept. 22, 1729; Timothy, b. April 18, 1732; d. March 7, 1737: Oliver, b. May 29, 1736; Timothy, b. April 4, 1741.

Isaac, Jr., had Lucy, b. Feb. 16, 1745; Isaac, b. March 11, 1746; Dorcas, b. Dec. 10, 1755; Hezekiah, b. April 10, 1758; Hezekiah, b. Feb. 2, 1764.

Timothy (E. W.), m. Hannah Treadway of Colchester, Sept. 21, 1774. *Child*—Timothy, b. Aug. 12, 1775.

Oliver, m. Mary Rockwell, Jan. 26, 1763. *Child*—Mary, b. Feb. 4, 1764.

Dea. Joseph, m. Esther Drake, Aug. 21, 1718; who d. Dec. 28, 1755; he d. Jan. 19, 1756. *Children*—Azariah, b. Dec. 10, 1719; Lucy, b. March 6, 1721–2; d. Sept. 3, 1724: John, b. April 29, 1725; Lucy, b. Oct. 12, 1723; d. Oct. 28, 1736.

Azariah (E. W.), m. Rispah Mitchelson, Aug. 10, 1749; who d. May 14, 1756; m. 2, Priscilla Sterason, March 16, 1758; he d. March 9, 1797, in 78th yr. *Children*—Azariah, b. July 20, 1750; Roswell, b. Feb. 20, 1754; Rispah, b. Nov. 9, 1752; Lucy, b. Sept. 29, 1759; Ann, b. Nov. 25, 1761; Eli and Levi, twins, b. March 13, 1763; Silas, b. Nov. 27, 1764; Esther, b. Jan. 11, 1767.

John (E. W.), m. Sarah Kennedy of Hartford, Nov. 21, 1762. *Children*—Esther, b. Sept. 15, 1763; John, b. March 5, 1765; Sarah, b. Dec. 7, 1766; Eunice, b. Feb. 9, 1769; Cotton, b. March 9, 1770; Joseph, b. March 25, 1772; Eunice, b. March 22, 1774; Reuben, b. Aug. 12, 1778; Betty, b. Jan. 4, 1783.

David, m. Elizabeth Ellsworth, Nov. 20, 1728. *Children*—Jemima, b. Feb. 18, 1733–4; Edatha, b. Oct. 4, 1737; David, b. Sept. 13, 1741; d. May 26, 1751: Manjanah(?) b. Jan. 13, 1747; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 27, 1750.

Samuel, m. Sarah Ward, March 24, 1741. *Children*—Sarah, b. Aug. 27, 1743; Samuel, b. Oct. 18, 1747.

Benjamin, m. Prudence Easton, Nov. 9, 1747. *Children*—Prudence, b. Dec. 31, 1750; Theodosia, d. Nov. 23, 1762; Prudence, b. March 20, 1755; Theodosia, b. Jan. 1, 1760; Benjamin, b. Jan. 20, 1763.

Richard, m. Sarah Gaines, Dec. 25, 1702. *Children*—Richard, b. Jan. 3, 1703; Samuel, b. Dec. 4, 1705; David, b. May 21, 1707; Jonathan, b. June 30, 1709; Sarah, b. April 9, 1711; Jerusha and Martha, twins, b. May 19, 1714; Benjamin, b. July 20, 1716; Rachel, b. Nov. 20, 1718; Mary, b. July 12, 1721.

Thomas, m. Sarah Grant, July 19, 1705. *Children*—Thomas, b. May 1, 1706; Noah, b. Feb. 27, 1707; Ezekiel, b. June 26, 1710; d. Dec. 4, 1726: Anna, b. Aug. 12, 1712; Ashbel, b. March 6, 1716.

Samuel, had Esther, b. Oct. 18, 1775.

Lucy, had William, b. Dec. 2, 1763.

Daniel, Jr., m. Esther White, May 15, 1765.

*Marriages.*—Benj., m. Eliza Colson, Dec. 15, 1823. Fernando L., m. Elizabeth Osborn, Oct. 17, 1824. James F., m. Marie Osborn, Jan. 4, 1826. Warren, m. Julia Wolcott, March 30, 1833.

(*E. W. O.*)—Ann (wife of Thomas, jr.), d. Oct. 20, 1753, in 47th year. James (s. of Levi and Sally), d. June 6, 1801, a. 1 year.

(*W. N.*)—DANIEL J., d. Aug. 21, 1848, a. 35.

(*W. Rec.*)—MARY (dau. of Daniel), d. Oct. 1, 1741. MIRIAM (dau. of David), d. Oct. 22, 1749. MARY (wife of Dea. Joseph), d. Aug. 26, 1734. Dea. JOSEPH, d. May 31, 1729. MARY (wife of Joseph, sen. ?), d. April 15, 1711. HEZEKIAH (of Israel), d. May 1, 1761.

SLADE, WILLIAM, Jr., had Samuel, b. Sept. 13, 1747; Thankfull, b. July 13, 1749.

JAMES, had Aaron, b. July 4, 1751; James, b. Nov. 3, 1752; Experience, b. Dec. 26, 1754; Abner, b. May 5, 1756; Daniel, b. Jan. 14, 1759; Mary, b. April 21, 1761; Jacob, b. May 18, 1763; Hannah, b. April 12, 1765.

JOHN, m. wid. Martha Gleason, Sept. 12, 1751. *Children*—John, b. June 10, 1752; Martha, b. July 22, 1754.

SLAUGHTER, JOHN, m. Abiah (wid. of Elisha) Bartlett, July 15, 1669.

SLOSTER, ANTHONY (E. W.), m. Experience Frost. Jan. 4, 1769; Mary, b. Feb. 12, 1770; Mariana, b. July 23, 1774.

SMITH, "ROSE (?) Smith was drowned at Massaco, July 16, 1661, going to ride over, was drowned, himself and horse, brought down and buried the 17th day."

JOHN (E. W.), m. Abigail Rockwell, Nov. 9, 1704, who d. Oct. 12, 1741, in 66th year; he d. Dec. 17, 1747, in 68th year: John, b. Sept. 6, 1714; Abigail, b. June 22, 1707.

SAMUEL, had Prudence, b. Oct. 13, 1746; Hannah, b. Oct. 10, 1749; Joel, b. May 28, 1751; Theodore, b. May 12, 1753; Theodore, b. March 28, 1757; Martin, b. Aug. 3, 1759.

JOSEPH (E. W.), m. Eunice Drake of W., Dec. 4, 1768, had Benjamin, b. March 10, 1770; Hannah, b. Jan. 18, 1772; Eunice, b. Sept. 13, 1773; Joseph, b. Aug. 6, 1775; Polly, b. Aug. 5, 1777.

DAVID, had Mary, b. March 12, 1786; Roswell, b. Jan. 19, 1758; Jerusha, b. Dec. 18, 1759; Eunice, b. Feb. 10, 1762; David, b. March 15, 1764; Betty, b. July 11, 1766; Mabel, b Oct. 15, 1768.

URIAH, m. Fanny Cook, July 13, 1823.

JOHN, m. Sally Cooledge, June 11, 1826.

ALONZO, m. Almira Drake, Nov. 26, 1835.

*Marriages.*—TIMOTHY, m. Mary Bissell, June 7, 1827. JAMES M., m. Selma L. Jenks, Nov. 3, 1829. ANDREW M., m. Julia Allin, Jan 11, 1831. JOEL, m. Betty Broth, Nov. 13, 1821. RANSOM, m. Mary Ann Holland, Jan. 19, 1825.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—BETSY (dau. of John and Silee), d. April 17, 1787, in 6th year. MARY (wife of John), d. June 29, 1775, in 58th year. JOHN, d. Nov. 7, 1773, in 60th year. ALEXANDER, d. Jan. 10, 1782, in 38th year. JOHN, d. May 22, 1798, in 57th year. SILEE (wid. John), d. Jan. 25, 1815, a. 70. HANNAH, d. May 24, 1839, a. 61. HANNAH (wid. of Alex.), d. June 11,

1810, a. 16. JOHN, d. Dec. 23, 1806, a. 31. MARY ANN (son of Joel W. and Betsy B.), d. Sept. 28, 1829, a. 8 mos. 15 dys.

(*K. M.*)—ASAHEL M., d. Oct. 13, 1854.

(*Inst. Bury. Ground.*)—Rev. LEVI, b. Nov. 12, 1790; ord. June 5, 1822; d. Jan. 15, 1854.

(*W.*)—REBECCA, d. May 17, 1798, a. 81.

SPARKS, NOAH, m. Margaret Strong, July 29, 1736.

SPENCER, ASAHEL, m. Sarah Cook, Dec. 25, 1736.

SPIER, DAVID "now of W., formerly of Coldrear, in the County of Londonderry" (Ireland ?); had David, b. Aug. 15, 1725.

SOPER, JOHN, m. Phebe Moore, Jan. 30, 1730. *Children*—Phebe, b. Sept. 19, 1731; John, b. May 15, 1733; Joel, b. Feb. 1, 1734; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 31, 1736; David, b. Dec. 15, 1738; Abigail, b. May 6, 1741; Timothy, b. Aug. 12, 1742.

ELIZABETH, had Mary, b. May 24, 1762.

STANNARD, JOHN, had John, b. Feb. 24, 1729-30; Mary, b. Sept. 24, 1733; Joseph, b. March 20, 1739.

STEDMAN, JOSEPH, m. Sarah Taylor, June 7, 1709; had Sarah, b. May 22, 1710; d. July 3, 1710: Sarah, b. Oct. 31, 1711; Stephen, b. July 30, 1718; Ebenezer, b. Aug. 31, 1721; Phineas, b. Nov. 26, 1723.

JOSEPH, Jr., had Levi, b. Nov. 26, 1740; Timothy, b. Nov. 3, 1743; Alexander, b. May 26, 1746; Joseph, b. Aug. 10, 1748; Nathan, b. Jan. 6, 1750; Abigail, b. May 24, 1753.

STEPHEN, had Martha, b. March 14, 1743; Stephen, b. Aug. 28, 1749.

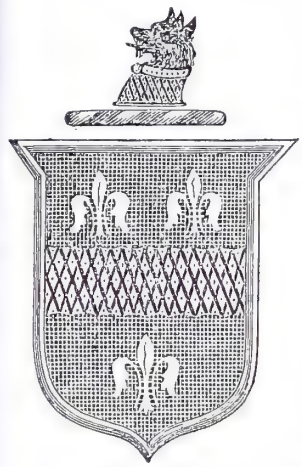
*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—SARAH (wife of Joseph), d. Dec. 24, 1762, a. 83. WARREN (s. of Timothy and Mabel), d. June 20, 1798, a. 18 mos. 2 days.

STEEL, JAMES, had Aaron, b. Dec. 4, 1777; Solomon, b. June 16, 1780.

STEVENS, JOHN, had Abigail, b. March 30, 1718; Silvanus, b. April 2, 1726.

STEVESON, ABIATHER (son of Benajah and Priscilla), d. Nov., 1753, a. 18. (*E. W. O.*)

## STILES (STYLES, STILLES).



As President Stiles was searching, in 1762, for some memoirs of the family, among others, he applied to one JONATHAN STILES of Windsor, Ct., born in 1687, son of HENRY STILES, born in 1629, who was brought from England by his father JOHN STILES, one of the four brothers who emigrated to New England in 1635. In his hands he found several original papers, which he transcribed. One of these documents appears to be an extract from the parish records of baptisms, in Milbroke, Bedfordshire, England, procured by THOMAS STILES, and sent to his brother HENRY in London, just before the embarkation of the family for America, and is as follows:

"HENRIE STILES was baptized the seven and twentie of November, One Thousand, Five Hundred nintie three.

JOHN STILES was baptized the five and twentie of December One Thousand Five Hundred ninetie five.

CHRISTOPHER STILES was baptized the eight and twentie of March, One Thousand Six Hundred.

FFRANCIS STILES was baptized the first of Auguste one Thousand Six hundred and tow.

THOMAS STILES was baptized the seven day of Februarie One Thousand Six hundred and xii.

MARIE STILES was baptized xiii of Januarie One Thousand Six hundred and four.

ELIZABETH STILES was baptized the viii and twentie of December One Thousand Six hundred and seven.

"Brother, my hearty love remembered unto you all hoping to God you are in good health as I am at the wrighting hereof, and I would entreat you to send me Worde the next Returne of the Carrier when I shall come up and I am in Worke and I would stay as long as may be and I did ask Goodman Goddie for your cow but he will not deliver it me and so with my love to you all I rest your loving brother

THOMAS STILES + and your loving friend William Hawkins.

Februarie the xv.
1634.

Probably this William Hawkins was the clerk of the parish, and that THOMAS STILES who signed with his mark, applied to him for the record of baptisms, and to write this letter for him. The letter is superscribed "To my Loving Friend HENRIE STILES at London give this with speed."*

FRANCIS, the fourth son of this family, was a master carpenter, and was selected by Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the patentees of Connecticut, to proceed to that colony, and prepare houses, grounds, etc., for himself and other gentlemen, who contemplated making a settlement there under their patent. Accordingly, on the 16th of March, 1635, he embarked at London, in the ship Christian, Capt. John White, having in charge some twenty young men, mostly mechanics and apprentices. He was accompanied also by his wife Sarah, his sister Jane, his brother John, with his wife and two children, and his two unmarried brothers, Thomas and Henry. Arriving at Boston on the 16th of June, he remained there ten days, and then set sail for Windsor, on the Connecticut River, which he reached about the 1st of July, 1635. The only white settlers at that time in Windsor, were the occupants of the Plymouth trading house, under Captain Holmes. A party of Massachusetts men, however, under Roger Ludlow, had come overland from the bay, and had made a temporary sojourn at the Plymouth house a few days previous; but at the time of Stiles' arrival, were exploring up the river near Longmeadow, in quest of a suitable location. Windsor was the place designated in Mr. Stiles' instructions, and landing on the west bank of the river, near the present Chief Justice Ellsworth place, he lost no time in getting to work. Hardly had he landed his stores, however, before he was interrupted by the return of the Massachusetts men, who had found no place quite so much to their liking as Windsor, and had returned there. Their jealousy was also excited by the presence of Mr. Stiles as the agent of a rival corporation, and claiming that they were within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, they proceeded to put a stop to his settlement and improvements. The dispute was long, and if we may believe his letter, an angry one. Thwarted by superior numbers, he at length landed his stores, and sending his vessel back to England, awaited orders from his patrons, in regard to the course he should

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* The Record contained in this letter, is confirmed by Mr. Jas. Savage, in his *Gleanings for New England History*, Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d Series, vol. VIII, p. 306. For the ancestor of the family of Pres. Stiles of Yale College, Rev. Geo. Carter Cardale of Millbrook, near Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, searched the parish register from 1564 for names of all of the family, down to 1650, and gave him the transcript, as follows: "1581, RYCHARD STYLLES, sonne of Rychard Stylles, was baptized 20th of June. 1591, MARIA STYLLES, daughter of Thos. Stylles, was baptized 7th March. 1595, JOHN STYLLES, sonne of Thos. Stylles, was Christianed the 25th day of December. 1600, CHRYSTOPHER STYLLES, the sonne of Thos. Stylles, was baptized the 28th day of March. 1602, FRANCIS STYLLES, sonne of Thos. Stylles, was baptized 1st day of August. 1604, JOANE STYLLES, daughter of Thos. Stylles and Maria his Wyfe, was baptized the 8th day of Januarie. 1605, JOANE STYLLES, wife of Thos. S., was *buried* 22d of Januarie. 1607, ELYZABETH STYLLES, dau. of Thos. and Maria his Wyfe, was baptized 28th of December. 1612, THOMAS STYLLES, sonne of Thos. Stylles, was baptized the 7th of February. 1614, Wyddow Stylles was buried ye 20th of March.

pursue. It would appear from a letter which Saltonstall sent the next year to Gov. Winthrop (see Appendix No. 2), that nothing had been done to enforce the rightful claims of the patentees, and that the stores sent out with Mr. Stiles were nearly spent. Their claim, however, was finally compromised, and the STILES family seem to have participated fully and freely in the privileges, &c., of the other settlers.

HENRY, the eldest brother of the family, b. in Milbroke, Bedfordshire, England, where he was baptized Nov. 27, 1593, was a citizen of London, and a carpenter by trade; was the first person tried by the court in Connecticut for the fault of selling a gun to the Indians (see p. 30); received a home lot from the town, etc. He was killed Oct. 3, 1651, by the accidental discharge of a gun (*Old Ch. Rec.*), and being a single man, his estate was given to his brother John, by allowance of the court.

THOMAS, the youngest brother, was baptized in Milbroke, Bedfordshire, England, February 7th, 1612; was a husbandman, but apprenticed himself to his older brother Henry, to learn the trade of a carpenter, about the time of their embarkation for England.

His indenture is dated March 6, 1634, and his apprenticeship was probably feigned for the purpose of securing a free exit from England, he being then aged 22.

He was in the Pequot war, and was an actor in the bloody massacre at Fort Mystic, as appears from the published account of that expedition by Capt. John Mason, wherein he says, among the "memorable and wonderful providences," that, "Two men, being one man's servants,* namely, John Dier, and Thomas Stiles, were both of them shot in the knots of their handkerchiefs, being about their necks, and received no hurt."

Thomas, removed to Long Island, and became one of the first proprietors and settlers of the town of Flushing (see *Thompson's Hist. of Long Island*). Tradition says that he m. and had two daus. but of this we can not ascertain the truth, as the earliest records of Flushing were destroyed by fire, prior to the Revolution.

JOHN STILES,† was baptized in Milbroke, Bedfordshire, England, Dec. 25, 1595; m. Rachel ——; came to New England in 1635, and settled in Windsor, Ct., 1635, where he died June 4, 1662, aged 67; his will is dated May 30th, 1662; his widow d. Sept. 3, 1674. *Children*—I. HENRY, b. in England about 1629; II. JOHN, b. do. 1633; III. ISAAC, b. in New England; IV. SARAH, b. do; m. 1, John Stewart of Springfield; 2, John Sacket of Westfield; no issue.

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* Servants of Sir Richard Saltonstall.

† A Generall Courte in Hartford, the 13th of Sept., 1649. "This Courte frees John Rockwell, senior, and John Stiles, senior, from watching." (*Trumbull's Ct. Coll. Rec.*, vol. I, p. )

## I.—Descendants in the Line of Henry Stiles, son of John Stiles the Settler.

HENRY of Windsor, Ct., m. 1, Mrs. Ketch of Stratford, about 1658; m. 2, Elizabeth Willcoxson, daughter of William Willcoxson of Stratford, Ct., on 16th April, 1663; he d. in W., Aug. 22, 1724, aged 95. *Child. by his first wife*—Henry.[1] *Children by his second wife*—Elizabeth, b. Nov. 30, 1664; m. John Denslow, March, 1720–1; Mrs. John Denslow d. Sept. 13, 1752, a. 90. Margaret, b. Feb. 6, 1666; d. about 1690. Mary, b. Sept. 28, 1669; m. Isaac Eggleston, March 21, 1694–5. Pres. Stiles says she was living in 1764, a. about 95. Mindwell, b. Dec. 19, 1671; d. Nov. 6, 1685, a. 14. Samuel,[2] b. May 16, 1674. Joseph,* d. unmarried, Aug. 28, 1756. Benjamin, b. May, 1757; d. unmarried. John.[3] Jonathan.[4]

HENRY, Jr.,[1] of W., Ct.; he d. about 1735, a. about 70. *Children*—Thomas,† b. Aug. 12, 1690; d. unmarried, a. 70. Henry, b. Feb. 19, 1693. Rachel, b. June 21, 1696; m. 1, John Bancroft; had Rachel S., d., a. 12; she m. 2, Thomas Parsons. Jonah,[5] b. June 24, 1700. Amos,[6] b. Feb. 14, 1702–3. Sarah, m. John Osborn of W., April 15, 1730; had John, d. a. 5; John, d. a. 3; John, d. a. 2; Sarah, b. June, 1738; Rachel, b. cir. 1741; Ann, b. cir. 1743; Miriam, b. cir. 1750.

SAMUEL,[2] of W., Ct., m. Martha Ellsworth of W., Dec., 1701; he d. Dec.

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* "A tragical incident of his early life cast a shadow over his remaining days, though he live to old age. He had an engagement of marriage with a young lady, a near neighbor of his, of the family of Stoughton. The day of the wedding was fixed, his house fitted up in an expensive style very unusual in that day; and the sun of prosperity shone brightly on him and his intended bride. At this time they were invited to attend a gay party in East Windsor, and he was very desirous of going. The young lady's mother was unwilling her daughter should go, as on her return, they would have to cross the river in the night. He urged and she consented. He told her if her daughter drowned he should die with her. On their return from the party the boat sank in the river, and he attempted to swim with her to the shore, and supported her until he lost his consciousness. They were taken from the water, both apparently dead, but her spirit had indeed fled forever. He never married, but kept house while he lived, and in very liberal style. He was hospitable and generous in his house, making everything pleasant to his friends, particularly to his young relations when they visited him. He was kind and benevolent, and according to tradition was anxious for the improvement and education of the young (a thing little attended to in that day), and gave a part of his property for the use of schools in the town of Windsor.

The house of Joseph Stiles, the foundation stones of which were plowed up in the spring of 1858, stood a few rods north of the present house of Maj. Martin Ellsworth. Most of the Stiles land has passed into the possession of the Ellsworths.

There is now standing (1858) on these premises, an ancient cedar tree, which once stood near the door of Joseph Stiles's house. This tree, in the earliest times, was the rallying point of the hunters, and my grandmother could remember when there was a huge pair of deer's horns hung on the highest branch, and it had hung there from the time the first dwelling was built there."—(*Letter of Miss Lucretia Stiles* of Windsor, Ct., 1857.)

† Is probably the one mentioned in the following: "There was a man of the name of Thomas Stiles, that my grandmother used to call Uncle, when she spoke of him. He had a farm, and a lonely house on Rocky Hill. I do not know as he ever had a family, but I know that in the latter part of his life he lived almost alone there. His house was standing when I was a child, and I used to visit it often. It was a ruin then."—(*Letter of Miss Lucretia Stiles* of Windsor, Ct.)

1712; his widow m. George Norton, Jr. of Suffield, Conn. (son of George Norton of Ipswich), May 14, 1717, and moved to Suffield with her only daughter Elizabeth. *Children*—MARTHA, b. April 1, 1702; d. unmarried. SAMUEL,[7] b. Jan. 15, 1705. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 14, 1708; m. Daniel Spencer of Suffield, Conn., Dec. 22, 1726; had 6 children; Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, d. Jan. 28, 1803, a. 95.

JOHN [3] (called *sergeant* on the town records, and on his gravestone) of W., Ct., m. Elizabeth Taylor, at W., May 19, 1724; he d. at W., Nov. 12, 1728, a. 45; his widow became 2d wife of Jonathan Stiles, and moved to New Jersey. *Only Child*—JOHN, b. May 6, 1729; d. in 1756, unmarried, a. 25.

JONATHAN,*[4] of W., Ct.; m. Sarah Eggleston of W., Jan. 12, 1708; Deacon Jonathan Stiles, d. at W., Dec. 30, 1775; his wid. Mrs. Sarah Stiles, d. at W., Feb. 19, 1784. *Children*—SARAH, b. July 27, 1711. JONATHAN, b. April 28, 1722; d. young. JONATHAN, 2, b. March 18, 1725–6; d. Sept. 8, 1775.

JONAH [5] of W., Ct., moved to Westfield, Mass.; he m. wid. Rachel Brown of Windsor, Jan. 1, 1739. *Children, b. at Windsor*—LUCY, b. Oct. 5, 1729; m. 1, Gurdon Munsell of W., Nov. 7, 1751; m. 2, Nathaniel Morton. *Children b. at Westfield*—GIDEON,[8] b. Aug. 10, 1731. JONAH, b. Aug. 7, 1734; d. Jan. 4, 1756, a. 22. SHUBAEL, b. Aug. 11, 1736; d. in 1753, a. 17. ELIAKIM, b. Aug. 22, 1738; was killed in the old French war. RACHEL, b. Oct. 1, 1740; m. Samuel Owen. ALICE, b. Feb. 2, 1743; d. in 1754, a. 11.

AMOS [6] of W., Ct.; m. Lydia (dau. of Benjamin and Abigail) Cooley of Springfield, Mass., about 1725. *Children*—HENRY;[9] LYDIA; MARGARET; ZUBA; RACHEL.

SAMUEL [7] of W., Ct. (called on Windsor records and his gravestone, *Lieutenant*), m. Mary Phelps of W., Feb. 17, 1729–30; Lieut. Samuel d. at W., Feb. 17, 1792, a. about 87; his widow d. at W., Oct. 6, 1799, a. 95. *Children*—MARTHA, b. at W., April 9, 1731; m. Elijah Parker of Belchertown, Mass.; had 5 children; she d. about 1782. MARY, b. 1734; d. at W., April 18, 1817. HANNAH, b. 1735; m. Ashbel Stiles of North Haven (her cousin, being son of Rev. Isaac Stiles), 1758. SAMUEL, b. 1737; d. Dec. 21, 1757, a. 20. ELIZABETH, b. 1739; m. Elijah Norton, Aug. 4, 1768; had Aurelia L., b. Nov. 18, 1769; Benjamin; Elijah, b. Feb. 6, 1773; Joseph, b. Aug. 8, 1777; Mr. Elijah Norton d. March 15, 1797; Mrs. Elizabeth (Stiles) Norton d. March 15, 1828, a. 86. MARGARET, b. 1743; d. a. 3 wks. MARGARET, 2d, b. 1744; d. at W., Oct. 28, 1822, a. 78. BENJAMIN, b. April 26, 1745; d. suddenly of disease of heart, a. 19. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 15, 1749; d. July 23, 1817, a. 66.

GIDEON [8] of Westfield, Mass.; m. Sarah Taylor. *Children b. at Westfield*—ALICE, d. in infancy. JONAH,[10] b. Sept. 1, 1759–60; m. ——. SHUBAEL,[11] b. 1762. DORUS,[12] b. July, 1765; d. May 29, 1836, a. 71. BETSEY, d. in in-

* Was a prominent man in the town of Windsor, and a deacon in the church in the time of Rev. Jonathan Marsh, the 3d pastor. His dwelling house is still standing just north of the Bissell's Ferry road, and next south of Mr. Henry Phelps' house.

fancy. SALLY, b. Jan. 21, 1771; d. Nov. 9, 1838, a. 72; m. Isaac Coit. ROXENA, d. in infancy. ROXENA, 2, m. Solomon Smith. BETSEY, 2, b. Jan. 19, 1778; m. Samuel Owen, Jr., son of her cousin Samuel Owen, Sen. HANNAH, b. Jan. 11, 1780; m. Oliver Smith. GIDEON.[13]

HENRY,*[9] settled in that part of Hatfield, Mass., since known as Whately; m. Ruth Wells; he d. April 20, 1810, a. 80; she d. July 5, 1812, a. 86. *Children*—PEGGY; ZILPAH, m. Peter Clark, 1808; LYDIA; LEWIS; ESTHER.

JONAH,[10] m. Sophia Brooker of Washington, Mass., Nov. 17, 1784; moved from Rupert, Vt., to Solon, Onondaga (now Truxton, Cortland) County, N. Y., about 1795; was a first settler in the wilderness; accumulated a handsome property; was esteemed for his social and benevolent qualities; held many town offices of trust; was a soldier of the Revolution, present at the capture of Burgoyne, and received a pension; he d. March 9, 1840, in Truxton, N. Y.; she d. Feb. 7, 1836. *Children*—OTIS, b. at Southwick, Mass., Dec. 22, 1787; m. Deborah Wood of Coleraine, Mass.; lives at Truxton, N. Y.; has 3 children. SOPHIA, b. in Southwick, Mass., Dec. 12, 1789; m. Alexander Forbes, in Truxton; lives in Medina County, Ohio; has 6 children. JONAS, b. in Rupert, Vt., May 15, 1791; m. Maria (dau. of Samuel) Owen; lives at Westfield, Ohio; has 2 children. JULIA, b. in Rupert, Vt., Feb. 10, 1794; m. John Wicks of Truxton, N. Y.; 7 children, 5 now living. HARRIET, b. at Solon (now Truxton), N. Y., June 12, 1797; m. Robert Wilson of Truxton; both are dead; had 4 children. SAMUEL,[14] b. in Solon, N. Y., May 12, 1798. ELECTA, b. in Solon, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1801; d. Nov. 3, 1803.

SHUBAEL,[11] of Westfield, Mass.; m. Eunice Owen, Feb., 1782; d. Nov. 17, 1845; she d. May 17, 1840. *Children*—ROWENA, b. June 22, 1782; m. Philip Nelson, Nov., 1805; d. March 6, 1840. THEODOSIA, b. March 7, 1784; m. Warren Boynton, Feb., 1800. KEZIAH, b. Dec. 30, 1785; d. Dec. 1, 1853, a. 58; unm. SHUBAEL, jr.,[15] b. June 27, 1789. EUNICE, b. April 17, 1790; m. Wm. Hosmer, Oct. 10, 1811. CANDACE, b. Aug. 17, 1797; m. Bement Parker, April 18, 1820; d. June 17, 1840. KILBOURNE, b. May 9, 1792. ALICE, b. Jan. 28, 1794; d. April 22, 1804. MILTON, b. Oct. 24, 1799; d. Aug. 6, 1803.

DORUS,[12] of Westfield, Mass.; m. Sally Barker of Suffield, Ct.; he d. May 29, 1836, a. 71; his wid. d. Nov. 9, 1838, a. 72. *Children*—HENRY,[16] b. April 2, 1785. ELIAKIM,[17] b. Feb. 4, 1788. ANSON, b. 1789; d. Jan. 1, 1818, a. 29. CURTISS, b. 1792; d. May 7, 1816, a. 24. NORMAN, b. Jan. 20, 1798; m. Phebe B. Hamiston, March 9, 1820; he d. Dec. 2, 1856, a. 58. DORUS, d. unmarried, Nov. 5, 1832, a. 34. JARVIS,[18] b. Nov. 15, 1827; MILTON, b. 1794; d. Oct. 9. 1805, a. 11⅓ years. MILTON, 2d, m. Catharine Nelson, Oct.

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* Henry Stiles, appointed constable at the first meeting for the election of town officers, held at the house of Daniel Morton, innholder, May 6, 1771.—*Temple's Eccl. Hist. of Whately*, p. 11,

† Lydia Stiles, and Ruth Stiles, are mentioned among those who "consented" to the covenant of the first church established in Whately, at a meeting held for formation of said church, Aug. 21, 1771.—*Temple's Eccl. Hist. Whately*, p. 11.

14, 1836; lives at Spencer, Ohio. SALLY, b. Oct. 2, 1793; m. Richard Mather; she is now living at Southwick, Mass. BETSY, b. Oct. 1, 1802; m. Dr. Levi W. Humphrey of Southwick, Mass., Jan. 24, 1829. MARIA, b. Sept. 3, 1809; m. Jeduthan Clarke, Nov. 8, 1831; no issue.

GIDEON,[13] Jr. (now living in Southwick, Mass.); m. 1, Dientha Noble, Nov. 28, 1802; m. 2, Mary Bush of Westfield, Aug. 25, 1817. *Children by 1st wife*—EMELINE, b. Oct. 30, 1803; m. Julius Harmon of Suffield, Ct., May 21, 1823. *Children by 2d wife*—DIANTHA NOBLE, b. Dec. 23, 1817; m. Wells Fowler of Westfield, June 29, 1842; had Eloisa, b. May 1, 1844. GIDEON ANSON,[19] b. Feb. 9, 1819; m. Mary A. Gibbs. JONAH, b. March 17, 1835; unmarried.

SAMUEL,[14] m. Rachel Wilder of Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y., June 14, 1836; resides in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y.; farmer and manufacturer of woolen goods. *Children*—SOPHIA, b. at Truxton, N. Y., July 7, 1837. CATHERINE WILDER, b. at Sherburne, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1839. SAMUEL KEYS, b. at West Burlington, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1851.

SHUBAEL, JR,.[15] m. 1, Elvira Bills, m. 2, Margaret Parsons, Jan. 25, 1825. *Children*—KILBOURN,[20] b. Dec. 17, 1809. MILTON, b. May 25, 1813, JAMES, b. Feb. 25, 1818. Edwin, b. Dec. 27, 1820. LUCY E., b. July 30, 1815; m. Horace Birge, Dec., 1843.

HENRY,[16] m Sally Avery of Groton, Ct., Dec. 30, 1819. *Children*—SARAH L., b. Aug. 29, 1820; m. Easton Q. Rising. CURTIS H., b. Sept. 15, 1822. DORAS A. b. June 17, 1824; m. Betsy Ann Warner of Westfield, July 5, 1847; lives at Southwick, Mass.; is a tinplate and iron worker. LUCY A., b. Nov. 5, 1826; m. Benj. Van Horn. ANNETTE M., b. Jan. 14, 1829; m. Charles S. Warner. MARY A., b. May 12, 1832. NORMAN C., b. June 18, 1834; m. Nellie J. Wing, of Buffalo, N. Y., March 5, 1857; is a die sinker and machinist, Meriden, Ct. PHEBE B., b. July 25, 1836; m. John Benzaqun, July 13, 1857.

ELIAKIM,[17] m. Mary P. Holcomb, Oct. 4, 1821. *Children*—CAROLINE G., b. Sept. 1, 1823. CATHERINE M., b. Dec. 27, 1825; m. Aaron Pinney, Sept. 20, 1846. CAROLINE G., b. March 19, 1831. EDWARD H., b. Oct. 8, 1836.

JARVIS,[18] m. Fannie Ely, Nov. 15, 1827; lives in Westfield, Mass. *Children all b. at Westfield.*—JAMES, b. Aug. 26, 1828. MARY FRANCES, b. July 24, 1832; d. April 12, 1839. EDMUND E., b. July 4, 1834; d. Dec. 15, 1835. EDMUND E., b. June 12, 1836; lives at Stonington, Ct. CHARLES H., b. June 3, 1839.

GIDEON ANSON,[19] m. Elizabeth Gibbs of Harpersfield, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1852. *Children*—ELLA, b. Oct. 30, 1853. FRANK, b. Nov. 24, 1855; d. Feb. 23, 1857.

KILBOURN,[20] m. Olivia Bush, Oct. 15, 1835. *Children*—ALBERT, b. 1839; d. Oct. 11, 1840. VICTORIA, m. Alonzo Tayler, Jan. 25, 1853. ELVIRA. ISIDORA, b. July 1, 1846.

## II.—Descendants in the Line of John Stiles, son of John Stiles the Settler.

JOHN* of W., Ct., m. Dorcas Burt,† dau. of Henry Burt of Springfield, Oct. 28, 1658; he d. at W., Dec. 8, 1683, about 50. *Children*—Sarah, b. at Springfield, Sept. 12, 1661; m. 1, Ephraim Bancroft of W., Ct., May 5, 1681; he d. in 1727, a. 66; she m. 2, Thos. Phillips; had *by first husband*—Ephraim, b. Feb. 8, 1682; John, d. inf.; Sarah, d. 1727, a. 40; Benjamin, drowned March 29, 1716, a. 21; John, d. 1755; Nathaniel, b. 1698; Daniel, b. July, 1701; Thomas, b. 1703; Mrs. Sarah Bancroft, alias Phillips, d. Oct., 1727, a. 65 or 66. Hannah, b. March 23, 1664–5, at W., Ct. (only $8\frac{2}{3}$ mos. before her brother John); she m. Samuel Bliss of Springfield on Jan. 21, 1687; had Hannah, b. May 1, 1689; Sarah, b. July 6, 1692; d. a. 15; Lydia, b. Nov. 24, 1695; Samuel, b. March 29, 1701; Mrs. Hannah Bliss, d. Dec. 8, 1704. John,[1] b. at Windsor, Dec. 10, 1665. Ephraim.[2] Thomas, m. Bethiah Hanmer of Scituate, near Boston; lived in Springfield; d. about 1740, a. 67; left no issue.

JOHN[1] of W., Ct., m. 1, Ruth Bancroft (b. at Westfield, Mass., dau. of Samuel Bancroft), who d. in childbed, 1714; 2, wid. Sarah Rumrill, who d. about 1742, without issue; he d. at New Haven, Ct., May 20, 1753, a. 80. *Children—all by 1st wife; all b. at Windsor.*—Ruth, b. Feb. 5, 1691; m. Nathaniel Taylor of W., May 31, 1711; had Ruth; Jerusha, m. Sol. Doolittle; d. Feb. 4, 1792; Stephen, d. inf.: Stephen, b. 1718: Elizabeth, b. Jan. 21, 1720; Abigail; Margaret, b. Oct. 1725; Kezia, b. Oct., 1726; Moses, d. in war, Nov. 29, 1756, a. 27, unmarried; John, d. in war, Jan. 6, 1757, a. 24, unmarried; Mrs. Ruth Taylor, d. at Torrington, Ct., Dec. 11, 1760, a. 70. John,[3] b. Dec. 17, 1692. Margaret, b. Feb. 23, 1694–5; m. Joseph Peck of W., Ct. (who afterward moved to Tolland and d. in Litchfield, Ct.), Feb. 53, 1714–15; had a son, d. inf.; Joseph, d. 1741, a. circa 22; Margaret, b. 1719–20; Ebenezer, b. 1721; Ruth, b. 1723; Benoni, b. 1726; Mrs. Margaret Peck, d. about 1726, a. 32. Isaac,[4] b. July 30, 1697. A Son and a Daughter, twins, both d. in inf. Ebenezer,[5] b. April 7, 1701. Noah,[6] b. Jan. 31, 1703. Abel, d. inf. Hannah and another, twins; d. young. Abel,[7] b. March 5, 1708. Hannah, b. Oct. 9, 1711; m. Isaac Haydon at Windsor, Ct., Nov. 19, 1736; had issue. Hannah, b. 1737; Lucy, d. inf.; Isaac, d. inf.; Ezra, d. inf.; Anna; Miriam and Mabel, twins, both d. inf.;

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* "The family tradition says, that a woman and her child paid only a single passage, but double if weaned; and though John was old enough to wean when they came from England in 1634, yet his mother suckled him during the voyage, and so gained his passage." (*Pres. Stiles's Ms. Genealogy of the Stileses*, 1764.)

† There is a tradition in the family that the mother of this Dorcas Burt, before she came over from England, was laid out for dead, and put into the coffin; but at her funeral signs of life appeared, and she recovered and came to New England, settled at Springfield, and here in America had 19 children (ten of which at least lived to have families), one of whom was this Dorcas." (*Pres. Stiles's Ms. Genealogy of the Stileses*, 1764.)

Mrs. Hannah Haydon, d. Sept. 1750, a. 39. BENONI, b. 1711; d. at a. of 3 months.

EPHRAIM,[2] m. Abigail Neal of Westfield, Mass., in 1694; lived there, and afterward at Springfield, Mass.; he d. about 1755, a. about 85. *Children*—RACHEL, b. at Westfield, Mass., May 21, 1695; d. about 1750; no issue. ISAAC,[8] b. at Westfield, Mass., Oct. 6, 1696. EPHRAIM,[9] b. at Westfield, Mass., Dec. 5, 1699. ABIGAIL, b. at Springfield, Mass., March 15, 1704; d. a. 10 years. HANNAH, b. at Springfield, Mass., July 31, 1708; m. David Jones of Springfield, about 1740; had David, b. 1743; Hannah; Asa; —— d. in infancy; Mrs. Hannah Jones, d. 1763, a. 55.

JOHN, Jr.,[3] settled in that part of Windsor, now known as Scantic, in East Windsor; m. Mary Osborn of W., May 7, 1713; he d. in W., July, 1763. *Children, all b. at W.*—JOHN, b. May 12, 1714; was unmarried in 1764. MARTHA, b. Feb., 1717; m. Joseph Osborn, Dec. 30, 1736; had Martha, b. Jan. 18, 1738; Joseph, b. Feb. 13, 1739; Mindwell, b. Feb. 28, 1742; David, b. Sept., 1745; Abel, d. 1751, a. 3 or 2½ years; Abel, b. April 8, 1752; Dorcas, b. Nov., 1754; Margaret, b. Jan., 1759. ISRAEL,[10] b. at W., Ct., Sept. 13, 1719. MARY, b. 1720 (was unmarried in 1764). BENONI, b. 1726; d. in war, 1760; no issue. ANNA, m. Moses Bissell of W.; had Israel Osborn, b. July, 1751; a girl, d. 1 day old; Irene, b. about 1755; Anna; Abel, d. 1760; infant; Bulah, b. Aug., 1761. ELIZABETH, m. Ebenezer Clark of Ellington, Ct., in 1780, when she was 52 years old, and he 62; she was his 2d wife, and lived with him 28 years, and 1½ after his death; no issue.

(Rev.) ISAAC,[4] * m. 1, June, 1725, Keziah Taylor (dau. of Rev. Edward Taylor and his wife, Ruth Wyllys of Westfield, Mass.), who d. in childbed, Dec. 4, 1727, a. 25; m. 2, Esther Hooker of Farmington, Ct., Oct., 1728; Rev. Isaac Stiles d. at North Haven, Ct., May 14, 1760, a. 63; Mrs. Esther Stiles

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* REV. ISAAC STILES was educated at Yale College, where he graduated Bach. of Arts in 1722, and A. M. in 1725; being the first of the name and blood that had a liberal education in America; his epitaph gives a summary view of his history and character:

"This Monument is erected | To the Memory of | The Rev. Isaac Stiles, A. M., | who was born in Windsor, July 30, 1697, | received a liberal education | at Yale College; | Ordained to the pastoral office | In the church of North Haven, | November 11, 1724, | Where he served in the ministry 36 years, | And died May 14, 1760, ætat 63. Having a mind ennobled | With sublime and venerable conceptions | of the MOST HIGH, | And the perfect order and happiness of the universe; | Illuminated with Divine views | Of the economy of that part of it | Under the Mediatorial Dominion | Of Jesus Christ | Also Being intimately acquainted with the Sacred Oracles; | And having a natural gift of Elocution, | He preached the Gospel with Power and Fidelity; | A Friend to pure and undefiled | Religion | With a charitable benevolence | to *All Mankind.* | *Mors mihi vita est.*

Rev. Isaac Stiles was a plain out-spoken preacher, if we may judge from the following: "Once on a time," during intermission on Sunday, he saw one of his congregation stealing his melons. In his afternoon sermon he referred to the taking in a manner somewhat personal. After treating of that particular sin (theft), said he, "no longer than this Lord's day noon (pointing to a person in the gallery), I saw *you, John Johnson*, thou son of Belial, thou child of the devil, enter my garden and steal my melons." Rather close preaching that, but characteristic of the times, I suppose. This anecdote has been handed down in the family from my boyhood.—(*Letter of Ezra Stiles, Esq., of N. Haven, Ct.*, 1856.

His published works are:

1. A Looking-glass for Changlings. A Seasonable Caveat against Meddling with them that are given to change, in a Sermon preached at the Free-men's Meeting at New Haven, April 11, 1743. By Isaac Stiles, A. M., Pastor of the Church of Christ in North Haven. Published at the

d. Jan. 2, 1779, a. 77. *Only child by 1st wife*—EZRA,[11] b. Nov. 29, 1727. *Children by 2d wife*—ISAAC,[12] b. Sept. 5, 1729. KEZIA, b. Aug. 6, 1731; m. Basil Munson of Carmel, Ct., May 2, 1751; had Job Lucianus, b. Sept. 26, 1752 (N. S.); Titus, b. March 1, 1755; Ezra, b. May 15, 1757; Isaac, b. Sept. 2, 1760; Kezia, b. March 6, 1763; Mrs. Kezia Munson, d. Oct. 17, 1768, a. 37. ASHBEL, b. Aug. 30, 1734; d. Nov., 1734, a. 10 wks. ASHBEL,[13] b. Sept. 11, 1735. ESTHER, b. Dec. 1, 1736; d. Aug. 8, 1737, a. 8 mos. JOB, b. July 1, 1738; d. Oct. 5, 1738, a. 3 mos. ESTHER, b. Aug. 8, 1739; m. Lemuel Bradley of Carmel, Ct.; issue, Chauncey Bradley, b. 1760; Esther Stiles, b. 1768; Leverett, b. Sept. 1769; Hamlin, b. April, 1771; these three last moved with their mother to St. John's River, Nova Scotia, May, 1783. JOB, b. Nov. 4, 1741; d. Aug. 15, 1751, a. 10 yrs. RUTH, b. June 13, 1744; d. Aug. 31, 1759, a. 15¼ yrs. LUCY, b. April 20, 1746; d. Sept. 7, 1751, a. 5½ yrs.

EBENEZER,[5] settled in Windsor, Ct., afterwards moved to Tolland, and thence to Coventry; he m. 1, Ann Drake, at Windsor, Nov. 2, 1725; she d. July 7, 1726; 2, Sarah Pinney, at Windsor, Jan. 28, 1729-30; he d. at Coventry, May 21, 1779, in 80th yr; she d. Aug. 14, 1776, in her 70th yr. *Children, all by 2d wife*—SARAH, b. April 25, 1731; m. —— Davis; issue, Eleazer, b. 1748. ANN, July 20, 1733; m. 1, Hezekiah Herrick of Coventry, Ct.; had Ann, b. 1751; she m. 2, Philip Smith of Windsor, Ct., issue—Stephen; Sarah, d. inf.; Philip; Reuben Stiles, b. Jan., 1763; Sarah, b. May, 1765. RUTH, b. Jan. 23, 1735; m. Amos Richardson of Coventry, Ct., June, 1752; had Ann, b. March, 1753; Hezekiah, b. Jan., 1755; Zebulon, b. Feb. 1758; Reuben Stiles, d. 1762, a. 3 days; Ruth, b. March, 1765. REUBEN, b. March 25, 1737; after his return from the conquest of Havana in Cuba, in 1762, m. Submit (dau. of Capt. Eliphalet) Carpenter of Coventry, Ct., Nov., 1764; had no issue; was a quarter-master in the Revolution, and d. in the service. HANNAH, b. Sept. 18, 1739; m. Capt. Eliphaz Hunt of Coventry Ct., May 21, 1761, who d. Jan. 12, 1820, in 82d yr; she d. Jan. 3, 1815, in 80th yr; had Ebenezer, b. July 2, 1766; Eleazer, b. April 18, 1772; Hannah, b. Sept. 30,

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Desire and Cost of a number of the Hearers. Job xxxiv, 30: That the Hypocrite reign not, lest the People be ensnared.

Hic primeum fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
Quæ mentem insania mutat?
Nunc te fata impia, Tangunt.—*Virgil.*

N. London, Printed and Sold by T. Green, 1743 (44 pages).

2. A Sermon, preached by the Reverend Isaac Stiles, A. M., Pastor of the Church in North Haven, at the ordination of his son, Ezra Stiles, A. M., to the Pastoral charge of the Church and Congregation met in Clark street, Newport, October 22, 1755. The Lord is my Strength.—Hab., iii, 19. Wait on the Lord; be of good Courage, and he shall strengthen thine Heart; wait, I say, on the Lord.—Psalm xxvii, 14. Without me, ye can do nothing.—John, xv, 5 Newport, Rhode Island, Printed by J. Franklin, at the town School House (33 pages).

The sermon published at his death was entitled:

3. The Righteous perishing, and no Man laying it to Heart, illustrated. Two occasional Sermons, delivered at North Haven, June 1, 1760, soon after the death of the Rev. Isaac Stiles, late Pastor of the Church there; and in a time of Mortality among them. Published at the desire of the Bereaved Family, and a number of hearers, to whom they are humbly dedicated. By Theophilus Hall, V. D. M., Pastor of the Church in Meriden. A poor wise man, by his wisdom delivered the city; yet no Man remembered that same poor Man.—Solomon. The Time cometh that whosoever killeth you, will think that he doeth God service.—St. John. Printed by Parker and Company.

1774; Ruth, b. July 2, 1779. STEPHEN, b. Aug. 18, 1743; d. July 14, 1759, a. 16 yrs.

NOAH,[6] settled in Windsor, Ct.; m. Abigail Gaines of Enfield, Ct., Jan., 1735. *One child*—NOAH, b. in W., March 8, 1735–6; m. his cousin Martha Osborn (dau. of Martha Stiles), Nov. 1, 1761; had three children, two of whom were still born, and one died in infancy.

(Rev.) ABEL,[7] * m. Alethea (dau. of Rev. John) Robinson of Kingston, near Plymouth, Mass., in 1740; settled in Woodstock, Ct., where he d. July 25, 1783, a. 75. *Children, all b. at Woodstock, Ct.*—ABEL, b. June 6, 1741; d. Aug. 29, 1744. ALETHEA, b. July 4, 1743; d. Aug. 22, 1744. ALETHEA, b. July 9, 1745; m. Hadlock Marcy, A. M., of Woodstock, Ct.; had one dau., Sophia, who m. Major Fox in 1783, and their dau. m. a Freeman; Mrs. Alethea Marcy d. Jan. 27,1784, a. 39. ABEL, b. March 11, 1748; d. Dec. 13, 1754. SOPHIA, b. March 20, 1749–50; d. Dec. 4, 1754.

ISAAC,[8] settled in Westfield, Mass., and m. 1, Mary Brooks, Dec. 22, 1720, who d. Oct. 21, 1756; he m. 2, Deborah Hermon of Suffield, Ct., May, 1757; he d. Oct. 4, 1790, a. 94. *Children, all by 1st wife and all born at Westfield*—ABIGAIL, b. March 26, 1724; m. Thomas Hanchit of Westfield, Sept. 20, 1753; d. April 7, 1754, a. 30, leaving one dau., Abigail, b. Feb. 26, 1754; who d. Sept. 9, 1756. ISAAC,[14] b. June 23, 1726. MARTIN,[15] b. July 17, 1728. DANIEL, b. Oct. 17, 1729; d. Oct. 12, 1731. ISRAEL,[16] b. May 27, 1731. DANIEL, b. Jan. 20, 1733. MARY, b. Sept. 6, 1734; m. 1, David Birch of Simsbury, Ct., May 24, 1757; no issue; m. 2, Phinehas Southwell of Suffield, Ct., in 1762; has Phinehas, jr., b. 1763; Mrs. Mary Southwell, d. Feb. 25, 1801.

EPHRAIM,[9] settled at Westfield, Mass.; he m. 1, Mercy Fowler of Westfield, Jan., 1723; she d. Feb. 1, 1735–6; he m. 2, Jemima Meacham of

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* Rev. ABEL STILES was educated at Yale College, where he grad. in 1733 A. B., and A. M., in 1736; and in which seminary he was afterward a tutor. He was settled in the ministry, at Woodstock, in Connecticut, July, 1737. The First Society in Woodstock, at the time of his settlement, comprised the eastern half of the town, and during his ministry was divided into two parishes. Mr. Stiles went to the North Parish, called Muddy Brook, where he lived until his death on July 25, 1783, in his 75th year and the 46th of his ministry. His character was thus drawn, at his death: "In him uncommon strength of genius and superior capacity were refined and brightened by a learned education; by application his classic knowledge became extensive, his acquirements in natural and moral philosophy considerable, in divinity eminent. Diligent and critical in his researches into the holy scriptures, he was hereby furnished for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, and singularly for prayer, in which he became wiser than all his teachers. As a preacher, his descriptions were clear, his admonitions weighty, his exhortations solemn; and both his prayers and discourses strikingly adapted to unexpected and incidental occasions. He proved himself the scribe well instructed unto the kingdom—apt to teach—instructive in conversation—the sincere, steady friend, parent and husband; and although hasty in his natural temper, yet sensible of this constitutional defect, and frequently reflecting on himself with penitence and prayer, he showed the tender, compassionate, benevolent, good man." His only published work is, A Sermon, preached at Rehoboth, (in the Province of Massachusetts Bay,) May 14, 1766; at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Ephraim Hyde, Pastor of the First Church in that town. By Abel Stiles, M. A. and Pastor of the First Church in Woodstock. Providence, in New England: Printed by Sarah Goddard and Company, 1767 (24 pages).

Enfield, Ct., Aug. 5, 1736, and moved to Pittsfield, Mass. *Children, all b. at Westfield*—ZEBEDIAH,[17] b. Sept. 15, 1723 or 4. MERCY, b. Jan. ——. SIMEON,[18] b. May 12, 1726. MERCY, b. Jan. 28, 1727; m. 1, Abel Old, July 23, 1747 (who settled in Westfield); had Experience, b. Jan., 1750; Lydia, b. Feb. 11, 1752; m. 2, Reuben Gunn, May 6, 1756; had Warham, b. Dec. 26, 1757; Ann, b. June 22, 1760; Hannah. EXPERIENCE, b. March 26, 1730; m. Eldad Palmer of Westfield, Mass., Sept. 1, 1756; issue, Levi, b. June 24, 1757; William, b. July 19, 1759; Lydia, b. July 18, 1762. EPHRAIM, b. Oct. 10, 1731. BETHIAH,* b. June 27, 1733; m. Mr. Goodwin of Hartford, Ct., 1758; had 1 dau. JEMIMA, b. May 30, 1737. ELIZABETH, b. June 17, 1739; m. Timothy Walker of Housatonic (No. 4), June, 1758; had 3 children by 1764. AARON,[19] b. June 14, 1741. MOSES, b. March 12, 1743–4. ELI,[20] b. May 22, 1746. SELAH, b. Dec. 4, 1747. RACHEL, b. Jan. 3, 1750; d. about 1752.

ISRAEL,[10] settled in that portion of Windsor now known as Scantic, and m. Martha Rockwell, about 1748; he d. Sept. 13, 1794. *Children, all b. in (E.) W.*—ANN, b. Sept. 10, 1749; d. 1751, inft. ISRAEL, Jr., b. April 16, 1751. ASAHEL,[21] b. May 2, 1753. JOHN,[22] b. Sept. 15, 1755. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 28, 1757; m. Jenette Harper; d. of consumption, Jan. 9, 1813; no issue. MARTHA, b. March 13, 1760; m. Thomas Potwine of Windsor; issue, Thomas, John, Israel, Benjamin, Martha. BENONI,[23] b. July 15, 1763. ANN, b. April 9, 1766; m. Benjamin Ellsworth; had nine children; and d. Nov. 9, 1831, a. 67.

(Rev.) EZRA,[11] (LL. D. and President of Yale College) m. 1, Elizabeth (dau. of Col. John) Hubbard of New Haven, Ct., Feb. 10, 1767; she d. May 29, 1775, a. 44; m. 2, Mrs. Mary (wid. of William) Checkley of Providence, R. I., Oct. 17, 1782; President Stiles, d. at New Haven, May 12, 1795, a. 68. *Children, all by 1st wife*—ELIZABETH, b. April 17, 1758; d. unmarried at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1795. EZRA,[24] b. March 11, 1759. KEZIA TAYLOR, b. Sept. 29, 1760; m. Lewis Burr Sturges of New Haven, Ct., Dec. 12, 1784: d. (undelivered) in childbed, Dec. 29, 1785, a. 25¼. EMILIA, b. April 21, 1762; m. Jonathan Leavitt, Esq., April 21, 1796; issue, Sarah Hooker, b. March 7, 1797; d. Jan. 29, 1837, a. 40: Maria Holmes, b. July 27, 1798; Emilia Stiles, b. Dec. 6, 1799; Jonathan, b. Nov. 17, 1801; d. Aug. 6, 1802: Jonathan, b. April 9, 1803; d. May 10, 1821, a. 18: Elizabeth Hubbard, b. March 7, 1807; Mrs. Emilia Leavitt, d. Nov. 7, 1833. ISAAC, b. Aug. 10, 1763; grad. at Y. C. in 1788, and was probably lost at sea. RUTH, b. Aug. 20, 1765; m. Rev. Caleb Gannett at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 19, 1800; their only child was Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett of Boston, Mass., b. May 4, 1801; Mrs. Ruth Gannett, d. at Cambridge, Mass., June 11, 1808. MARY, b. Aug. 25, 1767; m. Rev. Abiel Holmes, Aug. 29, 1790: Mrs. Mary Holmes, d. Aug. 29, 1795; no issue. SARAH, b. July 14, 1769; d. Sept. 4, 1769, a. 7 weeks, 3 days.

ISAAC,[12] settled in North Haven, Ct., and m. Mabel Clark; he d. March

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* *Westfield Records* say *Bathsheba.*

13, 1783, a. 54. *Children*—Lucy, b. July 12, 1751; m John Tuttle. Mabel, b. Feb. 12, 1753; m. Titus Frost. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 21, 1755; m. Timothy Eaton. Timothy Clark, b. Feb. 1, 1758; d. Feb. 14, 1759. Ruth, b. April 1, 1760; m. John Pierpont. Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1763; m. Richard Mansfield. Kezia, m. Jesse Mansfield. A Son, b. and d. Feb., 1766. Isaac Clark,[25] b. April 30, 1767.

ASHBEL,[13] m. his cousin Hannah (dau. of Lieut. Samuel) Stiles of Windsor, Ct.; moved to North Haven, before the death of his parents; inherited the family mansion and a very comfortable property from his father, but in an evil hour, endorsed for a friend, and lost his all; soon after they removed to Windsor, Ct., and thence to Norwich (now Huntingdon), Mass., near their dau. Mrs. Ruth Ellis; he d. at Norwich, Mass., Oct. 1810, a. 75; Mrs. Hannah Stiles d. at Norwich, Mass., in Sept. 1810, a. 75. *Children*— ——, d. inf. 1759. Esther Hooker, b. Aug. 20, 1760; d. Oct. 7, 1823. Samuel,[26] b. Dec. 3, 1762. Job,[27] b. Jan. 12, 1765. Hannah, b. May 16, 1768; m. Elisha Lyman, Jr., of Northampton, Mass., Jan. 10, 1793; had William, b. April 9, 1794; Ashbel, b. May 27, 1796; d. 3d of June following; Horace, b. April 11, 1798; Hannah, b. Sept. 20, 1799; Fanny, b. Jan. 8, 1802; Elisha, b. Feb. 13, 1804; Edwin, b. May 3, 1806; Lewis, b. Aug. 3, 1808; Benjamin, b. June 11, 1810; Henry, b. Oct. 4, 1813; Mrs. Hannah Lyman, d. at Derby, Vt., Feb. 25, 1814. Benjamin, b. March 10, 1772; d. at Jamaica, W. I., from injuries by being thrown from a horse. Ruth, b. Feb. 3, 1778; m. Ebenezer Ellis of Norwich, Mass., July 30, 1801; had Samuel, b. March 10, 1802; a farmer at Goshen, Mass; Edward, b. Jan. 15, 1804; a highly esteemed physician in Meadville, Pa.; Hylas, b. May 31, 1806; bachelor in Sciote, Ohio; Harriet A., b. Nov. 7, 1808; deceased: Ashbel S., b. June 11, 1811; deceased: Hannah, b. Oct. 26, 1812; now Mrs. Noah Ellis of Chester, Mass.; Ebenezer S., b. Jan. 7, 1815; farmer in Huntingdon (formerly Norwich), Mass.; Chrystie, b. July 30, 1818; deceased: Benjamin Hooker, M. D., b. 1821; deceased: Mrs. Ruth Ellis is now (1857) living with her son Ebenezer, at Huntingdon, Mass.

ISAAC, Jr.,[14] settled at Westfield, Mass., and m. 1, Experience Lanckton of Northampton, Mass., in 1753; 2, Mabel Bancroft; d. March 28, 1785. *Children*—Son, d. inf.; son, d. inf.; Horace.

MARTIN,[15] settled at Westfield, Mass.; m. Dorcas Adams of Suffield, Ct., in Nov., 1751; was engaged in French and Indian wars; also was a lieutenant (commission bearing date of 1776) in the Revolutionary war; was at Fort Edward, Ticonderoga, White Plains, New London; the summer previous to his death he raised 5 acres of Indian corn by his own labor; he d. Dec. 9, 1808, a. 80; Mrs. Dorcas Adams d. Sept. 13, 1813, a. 83. *Children*—Martin,[28] b. Westfield, Mass., May 5, 1753. Dorcas, m. Job Stiles of Granville, Mass., July, 1781.

ISRAEL,[16] m. Dorcas ——; lived and d. in Westfield, Mass. *Children*—Israel, lives in Suffield, Ct. Dorcas, b. at Westfield, Mass., July 26, 1776;

m. Jonathan Day Fox, Nov. 17, 1791; d. at Westfield, Mass., Oct., 1839, a. 63 years.

ZEBEDIAH,[17] m. Experience Webb of Northampton, Mass., Jan. 23, 1751, and settled in Pittsfield, Mass.; he d. at Pittsfield, June 15, 1814; Mrs. Experience Stiles d. at Pittsfield, June 9, 1814, a. 81. *Children, all b. at Pittsfield, Mass.*—MERCY, b. Jan. 8, 1751–2. ASAHEL, b. July 12, 1753; d. July 27, 1755. LOIS, b. Sept. 18, 1755. ZEBEDIAH,[29] b. Oct. 20, 1757 (Sept. 9?). ASAHEL,[30] b. Nov. 29, 1759. SILAS, b. Nov. 1, 1761. JOSIAH, b. July 9, 1764. EXPERIENCE, b. Feb. 24, 1767; living in Schenectady, N. Y. JUSTICE, b. Sept. 27, 1771.

SIMEON,[18] settled at Westfield, Mass., and m. Experience Root, March 11, 1752; was a farmer; he d. at Westfield, March 10, 1808, a. 82; Mrs. Experience Stiles d. at Westfield, March 2, 1797, a. 73. *Children, all b. at Westfield, Mass.*—MERCY, b. Dec. 22, 1752; d. Jan. 17, 1753. MARGARET, b. Feb. 11, 1754; m. John Root of Great Barrington, Mass., April, 1777; she d. Nov. 17, 1782; children d. young. EXPERIENCE, b. Nov. 17, 1755; d. Aug., 1841. SIMEON,[31] b. Dec. 23, 1757; m. Ruth Austin. JOHN,[32] b. Feb. 2, 1760, EPHRAIM,[33] b. Nov. 30, 1761. ENOCH, b. Sept. 19, 1763; m. Molly Noble of Russell, Mass., March 10, 1794; moved to Westfield, Ohio.

AARON,[19] settled in Pittsfield, Mass.; m. Margaret ——. *Children*—JAMES, b. Dec. 14, 1762. AARON, Jr., b. Sept. 7, 1765. ELIZABETH, b. April 10, 1768. RACHEL, b. Feb. 17, 1774. MARY, b. March 7, 1777.

ELI,[20] m. Sarah ——. *Child*—SARAH, b. at Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 6, 1768.

ASAHEL[21] lived at East Windsor, Ct.; m. Tryphena Chapin of same town; he d. at E. W., Nov., 1833; Mrs. Tryphena Stiles d. at E. Windsor, April 21, 1831. *Children, all b. at E. W.*—ASAHEL b. Feb. 12, 1783; d. April 20, 1785. TRYPHENA b. June 8, 1785; m. Bethuel Kinsley; issue, Henry, Charlotte, Sarah, Harriett, Caroline, Melvina, Fanny, Helen. JANE, b. Aug. 16, 1788; m. Joshua Eaton, Nov. 26, 1816; issue, Cornelia Jane, b. Oct. 23, 1817; m. C. A. Adkins; d. Dec. 18, 1844; William Stiles, b. Feb. 12, 1820; d. June 13, 1845, in S. C; Asahel Knowlton, b. May 2, 1822; m. Marion M. McNeil, Sept. 25, 1855; Andrew (m. Sarah F. Wood) and Ann m. Wm. H. Blackmer), twins; b. Sept. 18, 1824; Caroline, b. Aug. 13, 1827; m. D. H. Frost; Samuel, b. Nov. 19, 1830; Emeline, b. Aug. 20, 1833. PATTY, b. September 25, 1791; m. Roswell Ely, Nov. 25, 1812; issue Albert Stiles, b. Oct. 14, 1813; m. Lucinda Abbe, Oct. 3, 1838. MARTHA, b. Feb. 19, 1816. ASAHEL CHAPIN, b. Dec. 9, 1793; m. Eliza Belknap, who d. in 1858; no children; is a farmer on the old homestead, E. W. SAMUEL,[34] b. July 15, 1796. EZRA,[35] b. July 19, 1799.

JOHN,[22] m. Hannah Chamberlain of East Windsor, Conn., and moved to Brandon, Vt. (the first deed recorded to him in Brandon, locates him at Andover, Windsor, Vt., dated June, 1786; recorded March, 1787); was a soldier in Revolutionary war; Mrs. Hannah Stiles d. in 1803; he m. again; and d. July 27, 1812, at Brandon, Vt.; his 2d wife surviving him some ten

or twelve yrs. *Children, all b. at Brandon, Vt.*—ANNA, b. June 28, 1787; m. —— Warner; went West. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 11, 1788; m. Dea. Zebina Thomas of Sudbury, Vt., in 1821; d. the following March. SAMUEL,[36] b. Feb. 2, 1791. HOSEA.[37] HANNAH, d. 1828, unm. MARTHA, m. —— Benson; went to, and d. in, Illinois. CYRENA, m. Shubael Dirrick of Sudbury; had nine children; living in Wisconsin. SOPHRONIA, m. Joshua Narramore; moved to, and d. in New York state. SALOME, d. unm.

BENONI,[23] m. Hannah Harper (sister of his brother Samuel's wife); he was in the Revolution; d. Jan. 1, 1828; Mrs. Hannah Stiles, d. at E. W., Aug. 16, 1853, a. 88. *Children, all b. at E. W.*—BENONI,[38] b. Oct. 5, 1789. HANNAH, m. Harvey Barber; issue, George H., James S., Edward. ISRAEL,[39] b. April 27, 1798. JAMES HARPER,[40] b. Sept. 12, 1804. MATILDA, m. Hiram Skinner of Wapping; lives in E. W.; issue, Hiram Revilo, Hannah Matilda, Charles, Sarah, Matilda, Oliver, Henry Clay.

EZRA, JR.,[24] grad. at Harvard College in 1778; was a lawyer in Keene, N. H.; m. Sybil Avery of Vt. (formerly of Norwich, Ct.), Jan. 8, 1781; he d. Aug. 22, 1784, a. 26, near Edenton, N. C. *Children*—ELIZABETH HUBBARD, b. at Keene, N. H., April 15, 1782. EMILIA HARRIET, b. at Groton, Ct., Feb. 9, 1784.

ISAAC CLARK,[25] m. Eunice Blakslee, Feb. 3, 1787; he d. June 16, 1834. *Children*—LAURA, b. Nov. 30, 1787; m. Ebenezer Mansfield. LUCINA, b. April 24, 1790; m. Lewis Goodyear. ISAAC,[41] b. Aug. 2, 1792. EUNICE, b. July 22, 1795; m. Lyman Brooks. ZOPHAR,[42] b. Aug. 24, 1799. HORACE,[43] b. May 31, 1801. EZRA,[44] b. July 26, 1804. HARVEY,[45] b. May 21, 1809.

SAMUEL,[26] settled first in Northampton, Mass., moved to Windsor, Ct. thence to Chester, Mass., then back to Windsor, Ct.; he m. Hannah Ellsworth of W., 1787; d. at W., Oct. 15, 1826; Mrs. Hannah Stiles, d. at Chicopee, Mass., Jan. 12, 1828. *Children*—NANCY, b. at Northampton, Mass., 1788; m. Luman S. Coe, farmer, of Granville, Mass., 1809. HARRIET, b. at N., Oct. 24, 1789; m. Elisha Prior of Norwich, Mass. (now Huntingdon), in 1809; d. May 26, 1823. DELIA, b. at N., Nov. 12, 1791; m. Ruel Vanhorn, farmer; has 3 children; lives in Chicopee, Mass. SAMUEL, b. at Chester, Mass., July 3, 1793; drowned in Lake Erie, June 24, 1818. HENRY,[46] b. at C., Nov. 1, 1795. ELLSWORTH, b. at C., Aug. 1, 1797; d. Nov. 4, 1823. BENJAMIN,[47] b. at C., Aug. 3, 1799. AMELIA and JULIA, twins, b. at C., June 10, 1802; Amelia, m. William Welch of Windsor, Ct., Aug. 14, 1821; d. Dec. 30, 1821; Julia, m. 1, Calvin Cooley, 1823; 2, Sidney Crawford, machinist, of Stafford, Ct., 1856.

JOB,[27] settled at Windsor, Ct.; m. Mary Drake of Windsor, Dec. 12, 1785; he d. at Windsor, April 15, 1813; Mrs. Mary Stiles, d. at W., March 16, 1839, a. 77. *Children, b. at W.*—MARY, d. Sept. 27, 1786, a. 5 mos. LUCRETIA, b. July 12, 1787. LAURA, b. June 11, 1789; d. Sept. 16, 1810. EZRA, b. July 12, 1791; a sailor; d. abroad, 1819. HAYLAS,[48] b. June 11, 1793. JULIA, b. March, 1795; m. Frederick A. Hale of Glastenbury, Ct., April 7,

1825; issue, inf. dau. d. April 10, 1826; Charles Frederick b. Aug. 15, 1827; James, d. July 25, 1830, a. 10 mos.; Alfred, d. March 3, 1832, a. 7 mos.; James Woodbridge, b. Aug. 17, 1833; Cornelius S., b. July 4, 1831; Mrs. Julia Hale is now living with her three surviving sisters in Windsor, Ct. MARY, b. May 28, 1797. ELIZABETH, b. April 15, 1804.

MARTIN, JR.,[28] m. Tirzah Loomis of Southwick, Mass., Aug. 1772; d. June 1, 1811; Mrs. Tirzah Stiles d. July 17, 1828. *Children, all b. at Westfield*—ELIJAH,[49] b. Jan. 9, 1773. WARHAM,[50] b. Dec. 28, 1774. EZRA, b. Feb. 12, 1777; d. April 12, 1793. JAPHET,[51] b. March 12, 1779. SALMON,[52] b. July 6, 1781; d. April 15, 1823. EDWARD,[53] b. Sept. 27, 1783. ISAAC,[54] b. March 3, 1785. TIRZAH, b. March 15, 1788; m. 1, Seth Webster; m. 2. John Sargent, by whom has 1 dau.; Mrs. Sargent, now living, a widow, in Mendon, N. Y. HENRY,[55] b. April 1, 1790. CHARLES,[56] b. April 1, 1792. MARY, b. April 21, 1794; m. Cyrus Webster of Mendon, N. Y.

ZEBEDIAH, JR.,[26] m. Elizabeth ——; had Ephraim, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., March 13, 1783.

ASAHEL,[30] m. Bissell Gleason of Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 17, 1784; lived at Benson, Vt.; at age of 92 could read well without glasses; his memory was retentive, and he was very fond of perusing the Bible, in which he was well versed; could also (being a shoemaker as well as farmer) mend an old shoe as well as ever; he d. 1853; she d. July 14, 1843. *Children b. at Benson, Vt.*—JOSIAH, b. Sept., 1785. CLARISSA, b. May 18, 1787. ELIJAH, b. Oct. 16, 1788; d. Nov. 27, 1844, unm. LORREN,[57] b. Aug. 9, 1790; lives at Goshen, O. WILLIAM,[58] b. May 17, 1792; lives at Phillipsville, N. Y. CASSILDA, b. Jan. 27, 1794; d. June 15, 1845, unm. ASAHEL, Jr., b. Aug. 12, 1797; lives at Genon, Ill. ENOCH, b. Sept. 4, 1801; unm., lives at Benson, Vt.

SIMEON, JR.[31] of Westfield, m. Ruth Austin of Suffield Co. Aug. 28, 1783; moved to Russell, N. Y., about 1801; he d. March 24, 1818; Mrs. Ruth Stiles d. Feb. 9, 1813, a. 56. *Children at Westfield*—MERCY, b. June 22, 1784; m. Stephen Kimball; d. Sept. 1, 1844. OLIVER,[59] b. July 15, 1786. HARRY,[60] b. Dec. 13, 1788. ROYAL,[61] b. June 26, 1791. CLARISSA, b. May 1, 1793; m. Benjamin Gibbons of Granville, Mass; had 12 children; is still living at Russell, N. Y. ASENATH, b. Aug. 11, 1796, m. James Burnett of Lawrence Co., N. Y.; d. in 1852. OZIAS, b. Dec. 30, 1799; d. in inf. ALMIRA, b. Jan. 15, 1801; m. Augustus Smith of Westfield; lives in Beloit, Wis. JERUSHA, b. in Russell, N. Y., 1803; m. Col. Johne Hyde of Barker, N. Y.; lives in Hyde Settlement, Broome Co., N. Y.; is a widower; no children.

JOHN,[32] settled in Westfield, Mass.; m. 1, Charity Smith, Nov. 25, 1790; she d. July 9, 1805, a. 42; m. 2, Anna Day of West Springfield, Mass.; Oct. 28, 1806; John Stiles d. Nov. 27, 1837; Mrs. Anna Stiles d. Feb. 5, 1839, a. 69. *Children b. at Westfield*—LUCY, b. Jan. 29, 1792; m. 1, Daniel Yeoman, Sept. 1807; m. 2, Justus Loomis of Westfield; 7 children; d. Sept. 23, 1849, a. 57. EXPERIENCE, b. May 25, 1795; living in Westfield, unm.

RACHEL, b. Oct. 14, 1798; m. Oliver Jewett of Lanesborough, Mass., Jan. 9, 1820; no issue. ANNA, b. Aug. 19, 1807; m. George Shepard of Westfield; lived in Eaton Rapids, Mich.; d. about 1845. JOHN Jr.,[62] b. Jan. 22, 1809. SIMEON,[63] b. April 29, 1811; lives in Wisconsin.

EPHRAIM,[33] settled at Westfield, Mass.; m. Esther Mosely, June 29, 1787; farmer. *Children at Westfield, Mass.*—CHARLES,[64] b. May 18, 1788. LYDIA, b. Sept. 25, 1789; m. Royal Perkins, 1808; d. 1855. PAMELIA, b. Aug. 2, 1792; m. Peter Towns, 1814; lives in Maple Grove, Mich. CHESTER, b. March 19, 1792; m., has 1 child, and lives at Battle Creek, Mich. MARGARET, b. Aug. 9, 1794; m. Martin Shaw, 1821; d. 1853. LAURA, b. 1796: m. Calvin Phelps in 1814: d. in 1835. MARIA, b. 1798; m. Asa Phelps in 1817; d. in 1831. ANNA, b. 1800; m. Isaac Bailey, 1820; d. in 1836. ESTHER, b. 1802; m. John Downs, 1825; lives at Edwards, N. Y. JULIA, b. 1804; m. Daniel Warden, 1836; lives in Maple Grove, Mich. LAVINIA, b. 1806; m. Noah Shaw, 1833; lives at Edwards, N. Y.

SAMUEL,[34] m. Charlotte, dau. of Dea. Abner Reed of East Windsor, Ct., June 12, 1825; was bred an engraver. *Children, all b. in New York City*—HENRY REED,[65] b. March 10, 1832. ARTHUR CHAPIN, b. Aug. 22, 1837; d. Jan. 8, 1838. WILLIAM LORING, b. April 11, 1839. SAMUEL EDWARD, b. Aug 26, 1844. CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 24, 1847.

EZRA,[35] * m. Anna Spear, Nov. 27, 1823; he d. at Syracuse, N. Y., April 7, 1844. *Children*—FRANCES A. BRADFORD, b. April 9, 1826; m. E. A. Shelden, Esq., May 16, 1849; now lives in Oswego, N. Y.; issue, Mary Spear, b. Sept. 15, 1850; Charles Stiles, b. Aug. 7, 1855; Frances Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1857. CHARLES WORCESTER CHAPIN, b. June 28, 1832; d. Oct. 10, 1842.

SAMUEL,[36] (M. D.), m. Louisa Lamb of Fort Miller, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1817; moved to Fort Ann; was assistant surgeon (being a medical student at the time) in last war with England; practiced medicine with much success in Kingsbury, N. Y., until death; Dr. Samuel Stiles, d. at Fort Ann, N. Y., April 23, 1813, a. 32 yrs. 2 mo. 20 d.; was buried at Kingsbury; his widow lives at Fort Miller, N. Y. *Children*—CINCINNATUS WOODARD, b. Sept. 21, 1818; carriage maker; lives in Fort Miller. MARGARETTAS CHAMBERLAIN, b. Dec. 12, 1820; m. —— Guy, April 2, 1840; lives in Castleton, Vt.; has

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* Died, at his residence in this village, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., Ezra Stiles, a. 44 years. He was born in East Windsor, Conn., came to this place eight years ago, and was one of the first and firmest Abolitionists in the village and county. Firm and undaunted amid discouragement and violent opposition, he has shown that devotion to this, and every other good cause, which endeared him to the friends of Christian reform, and left an influence behind him that will be imperishable. He was a Christian of no ordinary mould. To him the serving of God was not a mere empty show. The high claims of God were allowed to enter into his first and most earnest devotions. The endorsement of mere *theories* of truth and righteousness did not satisfy his conceptions of obligation to *God* or man. His life was made the practical demonstration of that faith and love which dwelt in him.—*Syracuse Dem. Freeman*, April 12, 1844.

Mary Louisa, b. Nov., 1841; Julia Arabella, b. Feb., 1848. MARGARET BECKWITH, b. Dec. 17, 1822; d. June 9, 1823.

HOSEA,[37] m. —— Nelson; he d. at Sudbury, Vt., 1821; had LOUISE, ADALINE.

BENONI, Jr.,[38] m. Esther (dau. of John) Morton of East Windsor, Ct., Nov. 10, 1813; inherited his uncle Samuel's property; he d. at East Windsor, Sept. 21, 1838; Mrs. Esther Stiles d. at E. W., Dec. 5, 1839. *Children*—SAMUEL,[66] b. Aug. 26, 1814. JOHN M.,[67] b. Jan. 11, 1818. ESTHER J.

ISRAEL,[39] m. Eunice M. Avery, Nov. 15 (or 18), 1836; is a farmer at East Windsor, Ct. *Children, b. at E. W.*—HANNAH M., b. Nov. 13, 1837. MARY E., b. July 28, 1839. CHLOE ANN, b. April 3, 1841. ISRAEL H., b. May 9, 1843. CATHARINE, b. July 20, 1848. EVELINE A., b. Sept. 23, 1836.

JAMES HARPER,[40] m. Marilla M. Skinner of Wapping, May 11, 1836; was a farmer in East Windsor, Ct.; he d. at East Windsor, April 4, 1842; had JAMES BENONI, b. at East Windsor, Ct., Sept. 24, 1837; is a farmer, unmarried; lives with his mother in East Windsor, Ct.

ISAAC,[41] m. Lois Cooper, Nov. 28, 1815; he d. Feb. 4, 1842. *Children, b. at North Haven, Ct.*—ISAAC LORENZO,[68] b. June 28, 1819. LOIS DELIGHT, b. Sept. 10, 1821. HENRY HOBART,[69] b. Oct. 4, 1824.

ZOPHAR,[42] m. Caroline Kelsey, Nov. 15, 1826; he d. Sept. 2, 1843. *Children b. at North Haven, Ct.*—MARGARET ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 31, 1827; m. R. S. Bradley of North Haven, Ct., Aug. 27, 1856. CAROLINE LUCINA, b. Sept. 30, 1830; m. Smith Terrill of Macon, Ga., March 28, 1847. SARAH MARIA, b. Sept. 5, 1836.

HORACE,[43] m. 1, Harriet Thorp, Sept. 26, 1826; she d. 1833; 2, Lois Pierpont, Nov. 9, 1834; he d. Jan. 6, 1840. *Children b. at North Haven*—ELIZABETH HARRIET BYRON, b. Oct. 22, 1829; m. Lemuel S. Brooks, April 16, 1851. CHARLOTTE PIERPONT, b. Aug. 16, 1838. VERNON CLARK, b. Feb. 28, 1337 (?).

EZRA,[44] m. 1, Esther Pierpont, April 30, 1829; she d. 1836; 2, Mary Bristol, May 12, 1837; she d. 1853; 3, Frances Elizabeth Johnson, April 9, 1854. *Children, b. at North Haven, Ct.*—CHARLES WILLIAM, b. Feb. 3, 1833; d. Aug. 7, 1840. ESTHER JOSEPHINE, b. March 22, 1836; d. Sept. 27, 1836. *Children by 2d wife*—CHARLES ROMAINE, b. Oct. 6, 1840; d. May 13, 1841. EZRA LEANDER, b. May 6, 1844. *Child by 3d wife*—CHARLES HERBERT, b. Oct. 9, 1855.

HARVEY,[45] m. Emily Todd, Oct. 21, 1832. *Children*—WILLIAM HARVEY, b. Aug. 20, 1833. GEORGE WALLACE, b. Aug. 1, 1838. ELLEN AMANDA, b. Nov. 26, 1844.

HENRY,[46] m. 1, Cynthia Davis; 2, ——; he d. in Ohio. *Children*—JEROME; PERRY; CYNTHIA, m. —— of Springfield, Mass, where she lived and died.

BENJAMIN,[47] m. Mehitable Booth of Granville, Mass. *Children*—FRAN-

CES, m. —— Buckingham; d. soon. DELIA, d. at 12 years. LAURA, m. Hatch, lives at Hartford, Ct. MARTHA, living, unm.

HAYLAS,[48] m. Harriet L. Roberts of Sandisfield, Mass., Nov. 15, 1815; Mrs. Harriet L. Stiles, d. Oct. 17, 1853; Mr. Hylas resides in Franklin Co., Ohio. *Children*—WILLIAM C., b. at Hartford, Ct., Aug. 30, 1817; d. April 13, 1822. HYLAS, Jr., b. at H., Jan. 9, 1819; lives in New Orleans, La. JAMES R., b. at H., Feb. 12, 1820. LAURA M., b. at H., Feb. 2, 1822; d. Oct. 31, 1846. WILLIAM C., b. at H., Feb. 22, 1824; d. Oct. 10, 1829, in New Orleans. HARRIET L., b. at H., Nov. 2, 1826; m. George Gardner, 1848. WILLIAM HENRY,[70] b. at Wethersfield, Ct., Oct. 20, 1828. MARY JANE, b. at Hartford, Ct.. Nov. 7, 1830; d. Aug. 5, 1832. ARTHUR D. CLEVELAND, b. April 3, 1834; d. Aug. 11, 1836. EDWIN, b. at Brimfield, O., Jan. 13, 1836; d. Aug 13, 1847. MARY JANE, b. at Bremen, O., Nov. 1, 1838; d. Jan. 1, 1839. JOHN DOUGLAS, b. at Bremen, O., Aug. 5, 1840; lives at Owensville, Ohio.

ELIJAH,[49] m. Betsy Jennings of Westfield, Mass., May 28, 1795; is now living with his son in Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. Betsy Stiles d. Sept. 28, 1849. *Children*—EZRA LOOMIS, b. March 11, 1796; lives at Arlington, Vt. MARTIN,[71] b. at Otis, Mass., Feb. 21, 1798; lives at Pittsford, N. Y. SETH GANSEY,[72] b. Nov. 13, 1800. BETSY KILBY, b. Sept. 28, 1803; d. Aug. 31, 1852. ELIVA, b. Jan. 30, 1806; d. April 13, 1813. SALLY POTTER, b. Sept. 8, 1811.

WARHAM,[50] m. Sarah Nelson of Westfield, Mass., in 1800; removed to Hawley, Mass., in Sept. 1802. *Children*—ROWLAND, b. at Westfield, Mass., July 18, 1800; d. at Hawley, Mass., Nov. 11, 1825. WARREN,[73] b. at Westfield, May 19, 1802. GARDNER,[74] b. at Hawley, Mass., May 13, 1804. ALVA, b. at H., July 25, 1806. SARAH, b. at H., April 26, 1808; d. March 12, 1809. SARAH, b. at H., March 12, 1810; m. Orrin Thompson; lives in Columbus, Wis. MARTIN,[75] b. at H., May 19, 1812. ROXANNA, b. at H., March 23, 1814; m. Orrin Dunham, Savoy, Mass. AARON NELSON, b. at H., March 26, 1816; lives in Columbus, Wis. HORACE, b. at H., Feb. 10, 1819; lives in Bristol, Wis. TIRZAH, b. at H., April 27, 1821; m. Sanderson Carter; lives in Hawley. MARY, b. at H., Feb. 23, 1823; m. Elisha Crowell; lives in Bristol, Wis. LUCY, b. at H., Feb. 28, 1827; resides with her aged parents in Hawley. ROWLAND, b. at H., April 15, 1831; resides in Hawley.

JAPHET,[51] m. Rhoda (dau. of Dr. Salmon) Carrington of New Milford, Ct., Jan. 1, 1800, at Westfield, Mass.; removed to Canandaigua, N. Y.; Mrs. Rhoda Stiles d. at Canandaigua, N. Y., April 1, 1851, a. 69 yrs. and 6 mo. *Children*—SALMON, b. at Westfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1802; d. April 5, 1804. RHODA REBECCA, b. at W., Sept. 14, 1804. RIVERIUS CARRINGTON,[76] b. at W., Oct. 18, 1806. CLARISSA GRACE, b. at W., Aug. 11, 1809. SOPHIA, b. at W., May 7, 1814; m. Ashbel Tuttle, June 14, 1832; d. Aug. 7, 1833. Diana Wilmott, b. at Canandaigua, N. Y., March 12, 1826; m. S. V. R. Johnson, May 12, 1844.

SALMON,[52] m. 1, Anna Dewey of Southwick, Mass.; she d. Jan. 23, 1813,

a. 32; 2, Charlotte Holmes; he d. April 15, 1823; Mrs. Charlotte Stiles, d. Feb., 1850. *Children by 1st wife, all b. at Westfield, Mass.*—ETHAN DEWEY,[77] b. Nov. 16, 1805. REUBEN BANNISTER,[78] b. March 5, 1808. EMILY ANNA, b. June 3, 1810; m. Abijah Estes; lives in Berrien Spgs., Mich. *Children by 2d wife.*—DELINA, b. April 10, 1816; m. 1, Asher H. Day of Feeding Hills; m. 2, Julius Meacham. HENRY SALMON, b. Sept. 29, 1818; m. Susannah Chapman of Montgomery, Mass., May 9, 1850, where he is a farmer; no children. MARY, b. April 29, 1820; m. Luke Shurtleff of Russell. SARAH O., b. Sept. 12, 1821; m. Lyman Herrick of Blandford. ELIZA C., b. Feb. 23, 1823; m. Henry Williams of Russell.

EDWARD,[53] m. Lucinda Limberton; he d. Sept. 30, 1850; Mrs. Lucinda Stiles d. Oct. 25, 1856, a 57. *Children*—PHILENIA, m. William Wells, Newington, Ct. MARTIN; DANIEL.

ISAAC,[54] m. Sally Potter of New Haven, Ct., Aug. 22, 1811; resided in Bethlehem, N. Y.; he d. Jan. 3, 1839. *Children*—ISAAC,[79] b. March 15, 1813. STACY B.,[80] Aug. 14, 1814. LOUISA, b. Feb. 27, 1816; d. Dec. 27, 1818. SARAH P., b. Nov. 6, 1817; lives at Westfield. LOUISA, b. June 6, 1819; d. April 27, 1836. HENRY B.,[81] b. Nov. 13, 1822. TIRZAH, b. March 3, 1826; m. Frederick Gladding, East Haddam, Ct., April 8, 1849. WEALTHY, b. April 12, 1828; m. Milton Knowles of Westfield, Mass., Aug. 12, 1849. EDWARD, b. April 26, 1832; m. Jane Shepard of Westfield, Nov. 7, 1853.

HENRY,[55] m. Cheney Fox of Westfield, Mass., March 18, 1830; he d. July 24, 1838; Mrs. Cheney Stiles d. May 22, 1846, a. 47. *Children, all b. at Westfield*—CHARLES, b. Nov. 16, 1830. JEROME, b. Aug. 11, 1832. EZRA, b. June 8, 1834; d. Sept. 5, 1839. LEWIS, b. Jan. 22, 1836. HENRY B., b. Oct. 4, 1838.

CHARLES,[56] m. Sophia Rexford, Nov. 25, 1797; resided in Augusta, N. Y.; he d. in Augusta, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1838; she d. Aug. 4, 1842. *Children, b. in Augusta, N. Y.*—EDWIN, b. Aug. 18, 1819. HORACE,[82] b. Sept. 23, 1820. OLIVIA, b. Oct. 9, 1823. DENISON, b. April 9, 1825; d. at Patch Grove, Grant Co., Wis., March 27, 1857.

LORREN,[57] m. Keziah Stout of Lyons, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1816; lives in Goshen, Clermont Co., Ohio. *Children*—CASSILDA, m. C. Wallace, who was killed by railroad casualty in Ill. about 1854. CATHERINE A., m. 1, —— Wiles; m. 2, —— Perry, Cincinnati, O. ROBERT A., farmer in Goshen, O. HENRY SMITH, farmer in G. HELEN M., lives at G. JOHN STOUT, lives at G. LORREN, jr.,[83] b. Oct. 6, 1820, in Lyons, N. Y.

WILLIAM,[58] m. Luna Perry, —— 1825; lives in Phillipsville, N. Y.; Mrs. Luna Stiles d. Nov. 30, 1847. *Children b. in York, N. Y.*—EDMUND G., b. Jan. 15, 1826; lives in Chicago, Ill., unm. DELOS T.,[84] b. Jan. 27, 1827. MARY HOLLIN P., b. in Le Roy, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1833; m. M. F. Boult; lives in Battle Creek, Mich.

OLIVER,[59] m. 1, March 6, 1808, Laura Jewett of Lanesboro, Mass.; she d. Feb. 22, 1822, at Lisle, N. Y., a. 36; m. 2, Sarah Ann Jewett, Jan. 27, 1823,

at age of 20; moved to Lisle, Broome County, N. Y.; was county judge for many years; he d. at Lisle, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1845; a. 60; Mrs. Sarah Ann Stiles, d. at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1857. *Children*—OLIVER JEWETT,[85] b. July 10, 1812; lives at Lisle. LAURA MARIA, b. Feb. 21, 1814; m. Hiram Thayer, Hadley, Mass., Aug. 27, 1838; had Chas. S., b. Sept. 19, 1839; Francis H., b. April 17, 1843; d. Aug. 26, 1843; Hilan Hyde, April 17, 1846. FRANKLIN HYDE,[86] b. in Lisle, N. Y., May 22, 1816. EMILY D., b. Aug. 16, 1821; m. Daniel Goddard, Oct. 1, 1857, at Beloit, Wis. SIMEON,[87] b. June 19, 1824. HENRY, b. Sept. 19, 1827. DAVID J., b. July 20, 1830; CHARLES, b. Dec. 28, 1832. SARAH JERUSHA, b. Oct. 5, 1841.

HARRY,[60] m. 1, Eunice Alvord of Hadley, Mass.; m. 2, wid. Wealthy Fairchild; Mrs. Wealthy Stiles d. Aug. 22, 1847, a. 60. *Children b. at Westfield.*—ALMIRA, b. March 15, 1815; m. Jason Stockbridge, jr. of Baltimore, May 27, 1845; one child, Jane, b. March 19, 1853. EUNICE ANN, b. June 16, 1819; m. Bancroft Taylor of Westfield, May 27, 1845; one child, Almira, b. at Almont, Mich., June 15, 1849. HENRY D.,[88] b. May 29, 1823. WILLIAM,[89] b. Aug. 11, 1829.

ROYAL,[61] m. Dorcas Corbin of Grand Isle, Vt., June 16, 1822; he d. Jan. 30, 1842; she is living at Ceresco, Mich. *Children*—SIMEON, b. March 18, 1823. WARREN, b. May 8, 1824; d. Sept. 7, 1843. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 3, 1826. JAMES and JANE, twins, b. May 3, 1828; she m. Franklin E. Fellows, Andover, Nov., 1854. ROYAL CORBIN, b. Oct. 7, 1832; d. June 2, 1834. HARRIET EMILY and HULDAH CORBIN, twins, b. May 9, 1835; Huldah d. June 6, 1835. SON ——, b. Feb. 10; d. Feb. 17, 1839. DAVID ROYAL, b. Aug. 26, 1841.

JOHN, Jr.,[62] m. 1, Martha Church, July 5, 1830; she d. Jan. 11, 1853, a. 47 yrs.; m. 2, —— Keyes of Warren, 1854; he d. Sept. 25, 1855. *Children, b. at Westfield.*— ——, b. 1833; lived only a few days. EDWIN, b. July 30, 1835; d. May 6, 1855, a. 20. MARY E., b. Feb. 15, 1841. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 5, 1839.

SIMEON,[63] m. Ann R. Harman; removed to and lives at Longham, Boone Co., Mo. *Children*—WILLIAM HENRY, JAMES OLIVER, JOHN JOSEPH, ELIZA JANE, REBECCA, MARY F.

CHARLES,[64] m. Sophia Stephens, Nov. 30, 1809; is a farmer in Edwards, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. *Only child*—SOPHIA, b. 28, 1813; m. Asa P. Brayton; d. March 18, 1846; left 5 children.

HENRY REED,[65] M. D., grad. from the Medical Department of New York University, in 1855; practiced medicine for a while in Galena, Ill.; he m. Sarah A. (dau. of Rev. Chas. M.) Woodward of Freeport, Ill., Jan. 31, 1856; is now practicing medicine, in Brooklyn, L. I. *Child*—ELLA, b. at Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 27, 1857.

SAMUEL,[66] m. 1, Roxy Skinner, March 4, 1840; she d. March 18, 1842; m. 2, Ann Bowers, Dec. 10, 1843; is a farmer in South Windsor, Ct. *Children*—HENRY JAMES, b. April 15, 1845. ANNETTE, b. July 24, 1848; d.

May 31, 1856. FREDERICK SAMUEL, b. Jan. 21, 1849. WILLIE EDGAR, b. July 10, 1851. CHARLES ADELBERT, b. Oct. 10, 1855.

JOHN M,[67] m. Julia Ann Gurdy, Dec. 14, 1843; is a farmer in East Windsor, Ct. *Children b. at E. W.*—ELI GURDY, b. Nov. 30, 1844. ROBERT BENONI, b. Aug. 8, 1848.

ISAAC LORENZO,[68] m. Sophronia M. Blakslee, Feb. 16, 1842. *Children*—ISAAC WADSWORTH, b. Feb. 28, 1843. FRANK LORENZO, b. July 12, 1854.

HENRY HOBART,[69] m. Sarah Jane Heaton, Oct. 15, 1845. *Children*—JANE LOIS, b. Dec. 8, 1846. FREDERICK HOBART, b. April 1, 1852.

WILLIAM HENRY,[70] m. Catharine Smith of Owensville, O., Aug. 8, 1847; is a farmer near New Market, Gallatin Co., Ill. *Children*—HARRIET LOUISA, b. Oct. 13, 1848; d. Aug. 6, 1850. WILLIAM ANDREW, b. Jan. 6, 1850. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 7, 1851. CATHARINE MARGARET, b. Oct. 10, 1853. HYLAS CHRISTOPHER, b Aug. 22, 1855.

MARTIN,[71] m. Mary Holt of Whitesborough, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1817. *Children*—EZRA H., b. June 17, 1819; killed on railroad, Sept. 29, 1841. ISAAC, b. Oct. 6, 1821. CHARLES, b. Nov. 6, 1823. HENRY, b. April 7, 1825; d. Sept. 29, 1830. GEORGE, b. Aug. 28, 1827. MARY, b. Sept. 26, 1831. SARAH, b. Feb. 10, 1833. JULIA, b. Dec. 19, 1835. HENRY, b. June 24, 1839.

SETH GANSEY,[72] m. Sally Tobey of Pawlet, Vt., Jan. 23, 1828; lives in Auburn, N. Y.; a farmer. *Children*—JULIA, b. at Skaneateles, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830; m. Nelson B. Smith, March 27, 1855; has 1 dau. STELLA REBECCA, b. Dec. 20, 1831; d. July 31, 1832. FAYETTE, b. at Pittsford, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1835. MARION, b. at P., April 29, 1838. REUBEN, b. at P., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1843.

WARREN[73] m. Betsy Holcomb of Granby, Ct., May 10, 1831; is now a farmer at Darien, N. Y. *Children*—MARY ELIZABETH, b. July 6, 1832. CORNELIA ASENATH, b. Sept. 31, 1834; m. Charles Jones, May 1, 1855. HENRY, b. June 22, 1836. ELVIRA JENNETT, b. Jan. 20, 1842. JOHN FRANK, b. Jan. 20, 1846.

GARDNER,[74] m. Melinda More of Sand Lake, N. Y.; lives in Hawley. *Children*—WILLIAM, b. Feb. 8, 1829. HARRIETT, b. Sept. 22, 1831; d. Aug. 12, 1851. JOHN T., b. Jan. 2, 1833. HARVEY D., b. March 1, 1836. FANNY C., b. Nov. 22, 1840. MARY JANE, b. Aug. 13, 1842. CORNELIA, b. Aug. 12, 1844.

MARTIN,[75] m. Harmenia B. Lemoin of Hawley; resides at North Adams Mass. *Children*—AUGUSTUS HENRY, b. July 23, 1837; is whaling in the Pacific. CLARISSA B., b. March 20, 1839. ORVILLE MARTIN, b. Jan. 8, 1841; d. Feb. 2, 1841. GEORGE EMERSON, b. Dec. 23, 1841; d. Jan. 30, 1847. ORVILLE MARTIN, 2d, b. May 12, 1844. CHARLES EDGAR, b. June 27, 1846; d. July 11, 1848. WILLIAM WARREN, b. June 21, 1849. CHARLES FREDERICK, b. Nov. 25, 1853.

RIVERIUS CARRINGTON,[76] m. Persis A. Graves, at Pittsford, N. Y., Feb.

6, 1838; settled in East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y.; iron founder by business; acting justice of peace for 19 years. *Children*—EMMA, b. July 30, 1839. EGBERT, b. April 14, 1841. ALBERT, b. Sept. 12, 1842. FRANCES, b. July 22, 1844. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 30, 1845. MARY LOUISA, b. Sept. 17, 1847. ARABELLA, b. April 15, 1849. RIVERIUS, b. Nov. 10, 1850. PERSIS, b. April 15, 1853. DAVID, b. June 30, 1856.

ETHAN DEWEY,[77] m. Catharine M. Parmalee of Windsor, Ct., Nov. 21, 1831; is engaged in the manufacture of patent and enameled leather, in Newark, N. J. *Children*—SAMUEL MARTIN, b. at Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 19, 1834. CHARLES HENRY, b. at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1836.

REUBEN BANNISTER,[78] m. Adaline Janes of Bethlehem, N. Y.; was a clothier; resides in Albany. *Children*—EDWARD, b. Dec. 18, 1831; d. July 25, 1833. EDWARD, 2d, b. Sept. 12, 1833. ELISHAMA, b. June 2, 1837; drowned July 16, 1845. DEWITT CLINTON, b. March 12, 1842. CHARLES AUGUSTUS, b. Sept. 4, 1843; d. Aug. 28, 1844. ANNA MARIA, b. April 9, 1847. CHARLES AUGUSTUS, 2d, b. April 9, 1850.

ISAAC,[79] m. Amanda Shepard of Westfield, Mass. *Children, b. at Westfield.*—SARAH, b. Feb. 4, 1839; d. Feb. 20, 1839. BURAGE H., b. May 22, 1842. ISAAC E., b. June 11, 1846.

STACY B.,[80] m. Jane Fisher of Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1846; resides at Albany, N. Y.; has CAROLINE AMANDA, b. Aug. 23, 1851.

HENRY B.,[81] m. Rebecca Bridge of Westfield, Mass.; Mrs. Rebecca Stiles d. at Westfield, Jan. 16, 1857, a. 27 years; had one son.

HORACE,[82] m. Harriet Webster of Mendon, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1842; had JOHN CHARLES, b. at Mendon, N. Y., May 12, 1844.

(Rev.) LORREN, Jr.,[83] m. Maria M. Holmes of Aurora, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1853; is a methodist clergyman; joined the Genesee conference in 1847, and has been stationed in Buffalo and Lockport, N. Y., and in Cincinnati, O., is now (1858) in Albion, N. Y. *Children*—LORREN, 3d, b. Nov. 27, 1855. HENRY, b. Feb. 17, 1858.

DELOS T.,[84] m. Laura M. Shepard, Sept. 30, 1853; lives in Buffalo, N. Y.; is a publisher; has LIBBIE LUNA, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1857.

OLIVER JEWETT,[85] M. D., m. Caroline Rodgers of Lisle, N. Y., April, 1857; moved to Michigan, in May following, where he practiced his profession till his death, Aug. 4, 1845. *Children*—CAROLINE, and DARWIN, twins, b. 2 mo. previous to her grandpa's death; she d.; he lives at Peru

FRANKLIN HYDE,[86] m. 1, Roxanna H. Thayer of Williamsburgh, Mass., Oct. 13, 1842, in Hadley, Mass.; she d. Dec. 17, 1854; m. 2, Harriet R. Hammond of Peru, Mass., in Streetsboro, O., Dec. 25, 1855; now lives in South Deerfield, Mass. *Children by 1st wife*—MARY ELIZA, b. July 29, 1843. OLIVER JEWETT, b. Feb. 21, 1847.

SIMEON,[87] m. Harriet Brigham, Feb. 6, 1850. *Children*—LAURA M., b. Dec. 5, 1851. ELLA, J., b. Sept. 12, 1853. MARY A., b. Dec. 28, 1854. MELVIN A., b. Nov. 6, 1856.

HENRY D.,[88] m. Mary A. Granger of Southwick, Mass., May 2, 1851; lives in Westfield; has CORA JENNETTE, b. March 25, 1857.

WILLIAM,[89] m. Margaret Tyford of Baltimore, M. D.; has EDWARD PEASE, b. April 27, 1857.

## III.—DESCENDANTS IN THE LINE OF ISAAC STILES, SON OF JOHN STILES THE SETTLER.

ISAAC,* m.; settled at Wethersfield, Ct., about 1665, and removed to Stratford, Ct., after 1671; he d. at Stratford, Jan. 5, 1714–15. *Children*—ISAAC,[1] b. 1663. JOHN, d. before 1710; unmarried. JOSEPH, d. about 1710, SARAH, b. at Stratford, Ct., 1677; m. —— Perry of Derby, Ct. DEBORAH, b. Jan., 1682. JONATHAN,[2] b. at S., March 10, 1688. HANNAH, b. at S., Nov. 3, 1694; m. 1, Samuel Hargis of Stratford; 2, —— Tibbals of Derby, Ct.

ISAAC STILES, Jr.,[1] m. Hannah Ross; he d. 1690, a. 26 or 7. *Children*—DEBORAH, m. Samuel Shethar of Killingworth, Ct., 1715. ISAAC,[3] b. April 5, 1690, 4 months after his father's decease.

JONATHAN[2] (called *Great* or *Long Jonathan*, from his height, being six feet four inches high); m. 1, widow Rebecca Canfield; 2, Elizabeth, widow of his cousin John Stiles of Windsor; removed to Hanover, County of Hunterden (West), N. J. *Children, all by 1st wife, b. at Stratford, Ct.*—JOSEPH, b. Oct. 7, 1706. JOHN,[4] b. May 8, 1709. THOMAS, b. Dec. 13, 1711. REBECCA, b. Sept. 14, 1719. EPHRAIM, b. Feb. 12, 1723–4; d. Aug. 4, 1768, a. 45.

ISAAC,[3] 3d, m. Abigail Adams of Milford, Conn., Feb. 25, 1718–19; settled at Stratford, then at Woodbury, Conn. *Children*—WILLIAM, b. Jan. 23, 1719–20. SARAH, b. Dec. 19, 1721; m. Lieut. Silas Hitchcock, April 9, 1741. ABIGAIL, b. April 6, 1723; m. David Munn, Aug. 1, 1751. HANNAH, b. July 12, 1726; d. Nov. 4, 1726. ISAAC,[5] (4th) b. April 17, 1728. BETTY. MABEL. MARY, b. Sept. 21, 1734. SAMUEL,[6] b. June 1, 1736. JOHN,[7] b. Aug. 21, 1738. DAVID, b. at Woodbury, June 18, 1741.

JOHN[4] (called *Captain*), m. and lived at Stilestown, Morris County, N. J.; Capt. John Stiles d. of small pox during the Revolutionary War, May 17, 1777, a. 68. *Children*—SAMUEL;[8] JOHN;[9] b. 1753; ELIJAH;[10] MOSES, m. went South; d. Aug. 3, 1776, a. 20. PHŒBE, m. George Bowlsby, Sen.; issue, Enos, George, Betsy, Polly; Mrs. Phœbe B. d. at Hanover Neck, N. J. RACHEL, m. Samuel Farrom; issue, William, John, Ebenezer, Polly, Phœbe.

ISAAC,[5] 4th, m. Elizabeth ——. *Children*—EUNICE, bap. July 14, 1751;

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* In a journal kept by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, an Episcopalian clergyman in the State of New York, in Lord Cornbury's administration, dated Jan. 27, 1710, is this entry: Baptized Isaac Stiles, the first male child born in the Colony of Connecticut, a man of 80 years of age (*Hazard's Hist. Coll.*). Lord Cornbury's administration ended in 1709. Gov. Hunter succeeded June, 1710, and in 1711 visited Connecticut, and passed through Stratford. His chaplain preached and baptized there. At this occasion I suppose Mr. Sharp baptized aged Isaac Stiles at Stratford. (*Pres. Stiles's Ms. Genealogy of the Stileses*, 1764.)

d. unm. ANNIS, bap. July 1, 1753; m. Nathaniel Bristol, Nov. 10, 1777. GIDEON, bap. May 15, 1757. NATHAN;[11] TRUMAN;[12] LEWIS; SIMEON, d. April 1, 1777, a. 11 yrs.

SAMUEL,[6] settled in Woodbury, Ct.; m. Phœbe Brooks of Redfield, Ct., Feb. 18, 1771. *Children*—ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 4, 1771; d. Sept. 14, 1775. DAVID, b. April 11, 1773. TIMOTHY, b. Feb. 23, 1775. RUTH, b. Jan. 19, 1778; d. Sept. 15, 1778. BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 1, 1781. FREEMAN, b. March 6, 1782; d. July 18, 1782. RUTH ANN, b. Jan. 1, 1779.

JOHN,[7] m. Betty Olds, Aug. 13, 1760. *Children*—HANNAH, bap. Nov. 22, 1761. DANIEL OLDS, bap. July 22, 1764. ASA, bap. March 1, 1767. JOHN, jr., bap. May 20, 1770. AARON, bap. July 4, 1773. ANDREW, bap. May 22, 1776. PHILO, bap. July 23, 1780.

SAMUEL,[8] lived and d. at Stilestown. *Children*—JOHN, m. Nelly Tichenor; moved to Lake Co. BETSY, m. —— Vincent, Jersey city, N. J. MOSES, moved with Phœbe. PHŒBE, m. Geo. Bowlsby, jr., Ballston Spa, N. Y.; has five children. JACOB, moved with Phœbe.

JOHN, JR.,[9] m. Mary Sandford of Pine Brook, Morris Co., N. J.; was quartermaster in Revolutionary war; was elder and deacon of Parsippany Pres. church for many years; he d. at Stilestown, N. J., Oct. 23, 1830, a. 77; Mrs. Mary Stiles d. at Stilestown, Dec. 8, 1843. *Children*—CATHARINE, m. Leonard Davenport about 1798; issue, John, Archy, Ezra, George L.; Mrs. Cath. Davenport d. May 26, 1852, a. 77. WILLIAM.[13] JOHN,[14] b. July 20, 1783. LOCKEY RACHEL, b. July 12, 1786; m. John Righter, Jan. 9, 1806; issue, Charles, b. April 1, 1807; d. March 3, 1810; Samuel Fleming, b. Aug. 7, 1809; lives in New York; in plate glass business; unm.; Betsy Maria, b. April 27, 1812; m. B. N. Corning, M. D., June, 1847; lives at New Britain, Ct.; Charles Augustus, b. Feb. 9, 1816; m. Elizabeth Doremus, farmer and iron manufacturer in Old Boonton, N. J.; Adelia, b. Dec. 22, 1818; d. Oct. 15, 1826; William Alexander, b. Sept. 1, 1821; m. Emma L. Shengard; lawyer, at Newark, N. J.; Chester Newell, b. Sept. 5, 1824; d. Dec. 16, 1856, at Diarbekr, Asia Minor; George Edgar, b. Jan. 10, 1829; farmer and iron manufacturer, Rockaway, N. J. SALLY, m. John R. Jacobus, Jan. 9, 1806; issue, Archibald, Mary Ann, Rulof, Mary Ann 2d, Rulof, Harriet, William, Sarah C., J. Stiles, Emma. MOSES,[15] b. at Parsippany, N. J., May 15, 1794.

ELIJAH,[10] m. Betsy Kitchell; he d. at Hanover Neck, N J. *Children*—PATTY. LYDIA. EPHRAIM.

NATHAN,[11] m. ——Wagner; lived and d. in Oxford, Ct. *Children*—SIMEON, b. Sept. 11, 1783. LYMAN, b. Jan. 26, 1786. ELEANOR, b. Feb. 14, 1789; m. Isaac Treat; had children; lived and died in Oxford, Ct. HENRY, b. Sept. 30, 1792. CYNTHIA, b. May 5, 1796; d. a. about 16. GARWOOD, b. Feb. 5, 1799.

TRUMAN,[12] m. Levinia Leavenworth, Sept., 1793. *Children*—SHERMAN, ROBERT, ERASTUS, HANCY, d. unm.; HARRIET, m. Abraham Bassett; ANN.

WILLIAM,[13] m. Polly Morrison; he d. May, 1851, a. 70. *Children*—Melvina, Adaline, Miranda, George W. Sandford, J. Monroe, Madison.

JOHN,[14] m. Elsa Sayre, Feb. 27, 1808; farmer; resides in Deckertown, N. J.; was nearly 40 years an elder in the Presbyterian church of Wantage, of which all his brothers, sisters and children are members. *Children*—Edward Augustus,[16] b. Dec. 4, 1808. Mary A., b. March 10, 1811; unm.; lives in Deckertown, N. J.

MOSES,[15] m. Elizabeth Gould Bennett of Caldwell, N. J., July 24, 1815; is a drover in Newark, N. J. *Children*—William Bennett, b. Oct. 24, 1816; d. Oct. 16, 1823. John, b. Sept. 25, 1818; m. Tillas M. Cobb, Sept. 23, 1841. Ann Maria, b. Oct. 15, 1820; m. Rev. Elias T. Boing, Aug. 3, 1853. Phebe Catharine, b. Feb. 8, 1823; m. Rev. Elkanah Whitney, Aug. 3, 1853. Adelia Righter, b. Dec. 5, 1825. Harriet Eliza, b. Aug. 8, 1828. Judson, b. Dec. 28, 1830. Sarah Elma, b. April 23, 1833. Louisa Francis, b. Nov. 13, 1835. William Burnett, b. July 30, 1838.

EDWARD A.,[16] m. Evelina Belmont Howell of Parsippany, April 30, 1834; teacher at Deckertown, Mt. Retirement School, Lenox County, N. J., for 20 yrs. *Children*—William Augustus, b. March 9, 1837. Mary Clarinda, b. Feb. 2, 1841. Alice Leonora, b. June 10, 1846. Emma Jane Belmont, b. Nov. 13, 1847. Eugenia Ashfield, b. Nov. 2, 1851.

FRANCIS, baptized at Milbroke, Bedfordshire, England, Aug. 1, 1602; was a carpenter in England; he m. Sarah ——, in England. He came over as an agent of Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the patentees of Conn., and located in W., A. D. 1635 (see p. ——). After Saltonstall had concluded to abandon his intended settlement there, he appears to have sold a portion of his lands (some 1100 acres) to Francis Stiles. Francis Stiles, had already between 4 and 500 acres of land in Windsor, which he had by allotment of the town — making over 1500 acres in all. This was in those days an unusual amount of real estate for one man to hold, and it is probable that Francis Stiles was obliged to borrow money or make some sacrifices to pay for it. At all events it is certain that he owed a debt to Saltonstall and was under the necessity finally of selling his estate. He sold his 1500 acres, also his other lands and house, but he still had something left, and was not poor but reduced. His deed to Saltonstall (for he resold his lands to Sir R. or his son) is dated "Sept. 22, 1647." He was then called "Francis Stiles late of Windsor," but now of (or residing at) Saybrook. Saltonstall was to pay what was due to Stiles at different times, and a part of it "in a butt of sack at the river's mouth." He moved to and settled in Stratford, Ct., not long after 1652, perhaps in that year, and purchased land there.

He did not live many years after, although we know not the exact year of his death. In 1655, his widow sent a petition to the general court in regard to his estate. She afterwards married Robert Clark of Stratford. She made her will June 5, 1677 and died in 1682; gave her estate to her six children by Stiles.

Francis Stiles was undoubtedly a man of much energy of character and possessed an enterprising spirit rather ahead of his age, and far more so than his brothers, who were content with humbler spheres of life. His go-aheadativeness was probably the cause of his ruin. If we may judge from the early colonial records,* he was a man of strong passions, prompt to resent an injury, and to assert his rights; and figures quite extensively in law suits, &c.

He bore the title of "Mr.," which neither his brother John or Henry seem to have been entitled to, and which was in those days no unmeaning phrase, but an index of social position. This social position is further confirmed by the following extract from the Windsor Town Records, 1652, which show him to have been entitled to a seat at church next to the pews which were occupied by the deacons, magistrates, and schoolmaster, and their wives. "Those who were placed in the long seats at the first and five in a seat. "The first Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Styles, Mr. Porter, Thos. Ford, and Wm. Terry." *Children*—EPHRAIM,[1] b. at Windsor, Ct., Aug. 3, 1645. SAMUEL, m. Elizabeth (dau. of Thomas) Sherwood, Dec. 31, 1664; he lived for many years, and probably d. in Stratford, Conn.; President Stiles says he had a son, but died childless. BENJAMIN,[2] THOMAS, d. unm. 1683; his inventory (about £200) is dated April 10, 1683; he probably d. a few days before. HANNAH, m. (probably in 1651) Sergt. Edward Hinman, at Stratford, Ct.; issue, Sarah, b. Sept. 10, 1653; Titus, b. June, 1665; Samuel, b. June (or Jan.), 1658; Mary, b. 1668; Patience, b. 1670; Edward, Jr., b. 1772; Mary, m. Hope Washburn of Derby.

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* Court held at Hartford, March 28, 1637, "ordered that Mr. Francis Stiles shall teach Geo. Chapple, Thomas Coopr and Thomas Barber, his servants, in the trade of a carpenter, according to his pr'mise for there s'rvice of their terme behinde 4 days in a weeke onlie to sawe & slitt their owne worke," &c.—*Coll. Rec'ds of Ct.*

"Sept. 5th, 1739," Edward Hopkins comp't in behalfe of Mr. Jno. Woodcocke against Fr. Stiles, for breach of Covenants, in 500*l.* Mr. Stiles desires respite till the next Court in regard of witnes in the Bay. Granted."—*Trumbull, Col. R. of Ct., vol.* 1, *p.* 33.

"Fr. Stiles, Contra Jno. Woodcocke in an action of debt for 2 hhds. malt and a hhd. of meale."—*Ibid, vol.* 1, *p.* 33.

"Sept. 10. 1640. Francis Stiles admitted a freeman."—*Ibid, vol.* 1, *p.* 62.

"Dec'r the 9th, 1641. The P'rticular Court."

Francis Stiles, plt., agt. Robt. Saltington, gent., dft. in an action of the case to the damage of 70*l.* Jury find for plt. damages 51*l.*; costs viis.

Robt. Saltington, gent., plt., gt. Francis Stiles, dft., in to damage of 800*l.* Jury find for deft. Costs xs

Francis Stiles, plt., against Robt. Saltingston, gent., dft., in an action of debte to the damage of 100*l.* Jury find for plt., 81 pound, twelve shillings damage according to the award, and the double costs of the Court,

Robt. Saltingston, gent., plt., agt. Francis Stiles, deft., in second action of the case to damage of 500*l.*

Robt. Saltingston, gent, plt. agt Francis Stiles, deft in a third action of the Case to the damage of 50*l*

The Jury is to be named for Thursday come fortnight.—*Ibid. vol.* 1, *p.* 70.

"Particular Court of 14 Oct. 1642. Francis Stiles on Jury.—*Ibid. vol.* 1, *p.* 76.

March 27. 1643. "It is ordered that Francis Stiles, for his forcible resistance of the officer of the Court upon the execution of his office, is fyned to pay the county fifty pd."—*Ibid. vol.* 1, *p.* —.

Court of Election held the 13th of Aprill, 1643. "The Gov'r (John Haynes, Esq) the Deputy (Ed. Hopkins Esq) Mr. Willis, Mr. Ludlow, Captain Mason. Mr. Webster, Mr. Whiting and Mr. Rochester are desiered to debate with Mr. Huit consarning Mr. Stiles his petition and other offensive carriadges, and if they receave not satisfaction to returne their report to the next Generall Court. They may also take such other helpe as they shall see cause.—*Ibid. vol.* 1, *p.* 86

July the 6th 1643 "It is ordered that Mr. Huit and Mr. Stiles shall be cauled to the next Generall Courte to answer for their miscarridge in their petition formerly given into Courte.—*Ibid. vol.* 1, *p.* 86.

May 24th 1647. "In the action of Mris. Willis, pl. agt Francis Stiles, dft (Mr. Roceter appeared for Mr. Styles) the Jury find for the pl. 340*l.* damages and costs of Court."—*Ibid. vol.* 1, *p.* 149.

IV.—Descendants of Francis Stiles the First Settler, in the line of Ephraim, his Son.

EPHRAIM,[1] m. 1, to Ruth (a young widow of Obadiah) Wheeler, July 28, 1669; 2, to Bathsheba (dau. of Henry) Tomlinson of Derby; he lived at Stratford; made his will July 23, 1712, and d. June 21, 1714; the inventory of his large estate (£1547) is dated Sept. 3, 1714 (*Fairfield Prob. Ct. Records*). *Children by 2d wife*—Elizabeth, b. Feb. 18, 1687; m. Ephraim Curtiss of Stratford, Ct., 26 June, 1707, and had Stiles, mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Ephraim Stiles (*Fairfield Prob. Ct. Records*). Sarah, b. Nov. 4, 1693; m. Thomas Wells of Stratford, Ct., Aug. 31, 1710; had issue, Ephraim, Bathsheba, Comfort, Sarah, Thomas, Gideon, Daniel, Gurdon, Hezekiah; she received her father's grist-mill by his will. Phœbe, b. March 25, 1696; (was 18 in 1712, when her father's will was made, in which she received £500;) m. David Judson of Stratford, Ct., Oct. 29, 1713; had issue, David, b. Sept. 26, 1715; Phœbe, b. Feb. 19, 1718; Abel, b. Jan. 31, 1721; d. inf.; Abel, b. Feb. 12, 1722; Agur, b. March 23, 1725; Ruth, b. April 26, 1726; Daniel, b. April 26, 1728; Sarah, b. Oct. 17, 1730; Abner, b. June 9, 1733; Betty, b. Feb. 12, 1737; Mrs. Phœbe Judson d. May 20, 1765 (*Fairfield P. Ct*).

BENJAMIN,[2] m. Elizabeth Rogers of Milford; he lived in Woodbury, but d. in Stratford, Ct., April 13, 1711; his inventory at Woodbury was £408; his wife d. June 3, 1719 (*F. P. Ct. Records*). *Children*—Sarah, bap. May, 1683; m. Thomas Wheeler of Woodbury, Ct., Aug. 20, 1701. Thomas, bap. Nov., 1685; probably d. young, as his father's will makes no mention of him. Ruth, m. John Wheeler of Woodbury, Ct., Nov. 14. 1704. Abigail, bap. April, 1689; m. Samuel Munn. Francis[3] (named in his father's will in *Fairfield Co. Probate*).

Lieut. FRANCIS,[3] m. Mary Johnson of Stratford, Ct., Sept. 21, 1709; and settled in Southbury Society; he d. 1748.* *Children*—Feancis, b. July 23, 1710. Sarah, b. Oct. 21, 1711; m. Dea. Benj. Hickock, jr., Feb. 28, 1734; had Olive, d. young; Olive, Amos, Sarah, Benjamin, Patience, Simeon, d. inf.; Simeon; Mrs. Sarah Hickock d. Oct., 1772. Mabel, b. May 9, 1714; m. Andrew Hinman, jr., Feb. 28, 1734; had Betty, Daniel, Margaret, Mabel, Francis, David. Eunice, b. Aug. 18, 1717; m. David Curtis, sen. Benjamin,[4] b. Feb. 11, 1720. David, b. April 8, 1725; d. March 31, 1727. Mary, b. Jan. 7, 1728; m. Col. Benjamin Hinman; had Aaron, Joel, Sherman, d. young, Sherman 2d; Mrs. Mary Hinman d. May 7, 1783.

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* Lieut. Francis's house was standing until recently, and was used as a barn by his descendant, Dea. David J. Stiles. The old house spoken of in *Cothron's History of Woodbury* as being the residence of Lieut. Francis Stiles was blown to the ground about one year since — it being about 150 years old. Some parts of the timber being sound, have been manufactured into canes, chairs, &c., and if you should visit Southbury, you will see there many of Lieut. Francis's descendants walking with canes made from his old house, or sitting in chairs made from the same.—*Letter of Dea. David J. Stiles.*

BENJAMIN, JR.,[4] was educated at Yale Col., and was a man of cultivated mind, large heart, and considerable property for that day; he m. Ruth Judson of Stratford, his cousin, 1747; settled in Woodbury; he d. March 15, 1797, a. 77; Ruth, his wife, d. June 21, 1814, a. 87. *Children b. in Southbury, Ct.* FRANCIS,[5] b. Nov. 13, 1748. PHŒBE, b. Jan. 18, 1749; d. a. 1 yr. DAVID,[6] b. Sept. 10, 1751. EPHRAIM,[7] b. Jan. 15, 1753. BENJAMIN,[8] b. Aug. 25, 1756. ABEL,[9] b. March 26, 1758. JUDSON, b. May 30, 1762; went to Salisbury, Ct., where he d. unm'd, Nov. 11, 1795. PHŒBE, b. July 22, 1764; d. a. 12. NATHAN,[10] b. May 12, 1767.

FRANCIS,[5] b. Feb. 23, 1751; m. Sarah Nichols of Derby, Ct., 1783; settled in Woodbury, but afterwards in Southbury, Ct., before birth of his children; he d. April 5, 1796; she d. May 23, 1841. *Children*—BENJAMIN. THOMAS,[11] b. Feb. 21, 1789. RANSOM,[12] b Dec. 29, 1790. SALLY, b. in Salisbury, Ct., April 17, 1786; m. Newman Holley, Esq., of Salisbury, Nov. 17, 1805. *Children*—Francis N., Ransom, Mary, Frederick; Mrs. Sally Holley, d. Dec. 12, 1854.

DAVID,[6] m. Olive Pierce, Dec. 12, 1784; he d. April 17, 1828. *Children*—MARY ANNA, b. Aug. 21, 1786; m. Nov. 27, 1808, to Smith Downs of Southbury; d. Feb. 14, 1810 PATTY, b. Sept 25, 1789; d. Sept. 26, 1794. DAVID J.,[13] b. Oct. 16, 1795. BENJAMIN, b. June 21, 1798; d. at Yorkville, S. C., Sept., 1855.

EPHRAIM,[7] m. Sarah (dau. of Joseph) Trowbridge, of Southbury, Ct.; he d. Feb. 7, 1821; she d. Aug. 3, 1816. *Children*—PHŒBE, b. Nov. 9, 1782; m. —— Bellamy of Vt., Nov. 22, 1804; afterwards lived in N. Y. state; Mrs. Phebe Bellamy d. July 21, 1848. RUTH, b. Feb. 18, 1786; became the 2d wife of Benjn. B. Osborn, Feb. 27, 1811; still living. SALLY, b. July 29, 1789; was first wife of Benj. B. Osborn, m. in 1808; she d. Sept. 4, 1809. EPHRAIM ERASTUS,[14] b. Oct. 24, 1791.

BENJAMIN,[8] ESQ., m. Esther (dau. of Jehiel) Preston in 1786; he d. Feb. 12, 1817. *Children*—HARRIET, b. March 13, 1787; m. Harry Brown, Southbury, Sept., 1817. JENNET, b. Oct. 4, 1790; m. Chas. Ransom Curtiss, March 24, 1817; had Harriet, Mary, Benj. S., Charles, Walter, Horace, Theron. BENJAMIN b. Aug. 16, 1792; d. Oct. 15, 1794. BENJAMIN PRESTON, b. May 9, 1794; d. Dec. 15, 1838, a. 41, unm. FRANCIS BURKE, b. May 8, 1801; d. Feb. 12, 1804. HENRY BURKE,[15] b. May 15, 1804. MARIETTA ESTHER, b. July 18, 1812; m. Geo. Smith of South Britain, Ct., Oct. 5, 1839; no issue.

ABEL,[9] m. Lucinda Mitchell, Jan. 16, 1790; he d. Sept. 2, 1839; wife still living. *Children*—RODERICK, b. Dec. 4, 1790; d. Sept. 3, 1794. RODERICK,[16] b. May 15, 1794. RUFUS, b. Jan. 14, 1796; lives in Southbury; m. Sarah Curtiss, Nov. 9, 1822; no issue. ELIZA M., b. May 27, 1798; m. Charles C. Hinman, whose great grandmother was sister to his grandfather Benjamin Stiles, June 17, 1822; had Helen Eliza; lives in Southbury, Ct.

JONATHAN,[17] Oct. 10, 1800; lives in Southbury. NATHAN M., b. Oct. 15, 1807; d. March 25, 1812. FRANCIS A.,[18] b. Nov. 4, 1809.

NATHAN,[10] m. Phœbe Dayton, 1795; lived in Derby, Ct., that part of the town now called Seymour; he d. Sept. 23, 1804, in Schenectady, N. Y., on his way home from the Western States; she d. July 14, 1834. *Children*—NATHAN JUDSON,[19] b. Feb. 27, 1796. PHŒBE, b. Dec. 5, 1797; lives at New Haven, Ct. MINERVA, b. March 28, 1801; m. James Roath of Norwalk, June 5, 1827; has James and Phebe. HANNAH NARISSA, b. Dec. 24, 1804; d. Sept. 15, 1849.

THOMAS,[11] m. Sarah Augusta Newell of Salisbury, Ct., Nov. 26, 1829; lives in Salisbury, Ct. *Children*—THOMAS AUGUSTINE, b. at Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1831. SARAH ELIZABETH, b. at Salisbury, July 6, 1835.

RANSOM,[12] m. Hannah Proudfit, March 2, 1820; lives in Argyle, N. Y.; is a retired merchant. *Children*—SARAH MARIA, b. Nov. 4, 1822; m. John A. Pattison, Dec. 7, 1842. SUSANNA JANE, b. May 10, 1826; d. Sept. 28, 1827. HANNAH ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 20, 1828; m. John Parry, Oct. 3, 1855. ANDREW P., b. Dec. 12, 1830; d. Oct. 1, 1833. SUSANNA R., b. Aug. 1, 1837; d. April 14, 1855.

DAVID J.,[13] m. Ann French, Oct. 10, 1821; lives in Southbury, Ct. *Children*—MARY A. and BENNET F., twins, b. June 7, 1822; she d. Dec. 28, 1845, a. 22; he lives in South Britain, Ct.; m. Janette A. Shelton, April 17, 1854; no issue. ZEPHINA, b. Sept. 8, 1828; d. July 21, 1830. ANN F., b. May 19, 1832; lives in Southbury, Ct. AUGUSTA M., b. Nov. 6, 1836; lives in Southbury, Ct. ADELAIDE, b. Jan. 28, 1844; d. March 11, 1853.

EPHRAIM ERASTUS,[14] m. Sally Osborn, May 22, 1817. *Children*—NATHAN BLAGGS, b. March 24, 1818; is unmarried; a farmer at Southbury, Ct.; Sarah Augusta, b. May 25, 1822; m. Melzar Whittlesey of Galen, Wayne County, N. Y., April, 1836. ANTOINETTE D., b. Oct. 4, 1823; d. Dec. 9, 1838.

HENRY BURKE,[15] m. Patty Seeley, Nov. 23, 1831; is a farmer in Southbury, Ct. *Children b. at Southbury*—MARY JENNETTE, b. July 15, 1834. ELLEN ESTHER, b. Aug. 9, 1837. ALICE MARIE, b. April 2, 1846.

RODERICK,[16] m. Cleora S. Curtiss, March 4, 1817; living in Woodbury, Ct.: she d. Nov. 27, 1852. *Children*—ELIZABETH A., b. Nov. 18, 1817; m. C. W. Kirtland, Feb. 27, 1854.

JONATHAN,[17] m. Nancy Baldwin; lives in Southbury, Ct. *Children*—RANSOM; FRANK WALTER.

FRANCIS A.,[18] m. 1, Elvira Gidney, Feb. 10, 1840; she d. Feb. 11, 1845; m. 2, Frances M. Shelton, March, 1846. *Children*—GIDNEY A., b. Aug. 28, 1842. ELIZA MARIA, b. Aug. 13, 1851.

NATHAN J.,[19] m. 1, Ann Maria Birch, Sept., 1819, in Salisbury; she d. Nov., 1849; m. 2, Mrs. Jane Johnson of Lyons, N. Y., April, 1851. *Children by 1st wife*—NATHAN JUDSON,[20] b. June 22, 1820. HENRY BIRCH,[21] b.

Jan., 1823. RANSOM BURDSEY, b. Oct., 1826. SMITH D.,[22] b. Feb., 1828. SCRIBA, b. Oct. 4, 1833.

NATHAN J., JR.,[20] m. Melissa Plank of Wolcott, N. Y., Sept., 1841; farmer. *Children*—ANN MARIA, WILLIAM, JUDSON.

HENRY BIRCH,[21] m. 1, Mary Babcock of Penn Yan, N. Y., July, 1846; she d. May, 1853; m. 2, Miss Selover at Auburn, N. Y., April, 1855. *Children, all by 1st wife.*—ALBERT; DAUGHTER, d. a few weeks old.

SMITH D.,[22] m. Louise Nelson of Auburn, N. Y., May, 1853; had one inf. dau.

## STOUGHTON,*

THOMAS (see p. 130, a brother of the Israel, see p. 83–86 of *History of Dorchester*), m. Mary (dau. of William) Wadsworth of Hartford; he d. Sept. 15, 1684†; was a prominent man in W. *Children*—John,[1] b. June 20, 1657: Mary, b. Jan. 1, 1658–9; m. Samuel Farnsworth of Dorchester, June 3, 1677; and d. Aug. 27, 1689: Elizabeth, bap. Nov. 18, 1660; Thomas,[2] b. Nov. 21, 1662; Samuel, b. Sept. 8, 1665; Israel,[3] b. Aug. 21, 1667; Rebecca, b. June 19, 1673; m. Atherton Mather of W., and afterward of Suffield: she d. 1704.

JOHN,[1] m. 1, Elizabeth Bissell, Aug. 11; who d. July 17, 1688; he m. 2, Sarah Fitch, Jan. 23, 1689; he d. May 24, 1712: John,[4] b. Oct. 16, 1683; William,[5] b. March 10, 1685–6; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 19, 1692; Nathaniel,[6] b. June 23, 1702.

Capt. THOMAS,[2] m. Dorothy (dau. of Lieut. Col. John) Talcott of Hartford, Dec. 31, 1691; who d. March or May 28, 1696, a. 31; m. 2, Abigail (dau. of Rev. Timothy Edwards of E. W., and wid. of Benjamin) Lathrop, May 19, 1697; she d. Jan. 23, 1754, a. 82; Capt. Thomas, d. Jan. 14, 1749, in 87th yr.. *Children*—Mary, b. Jan. 4, 1692; m. Peletiah Allyn of W.: Thomas,[7] b. April 9, 1698; Daniel,[8] b. Aug. 13, 1699; Benjamin,[9] b. April 28, 1701; Timothy, b. June 27, 1703; Abigail, b. Dec. 21, 1704; David, b. Sept. 9, 1706; Mabel, b. Aug. 19, 1708; Jonathan, b. Oct. 7, 1710; John, b. Dec. 11, 1719; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 20, 1712; Isaac, b. Nov. 2, 1714.

Sergt. ISRAEL,[3] m. Mary Birge, May 7, 1713; who d. Aug. 23, 1755; he d. Sept. 10, or 17, 1736. *Children*—Israel, b. July 21, 1714; Mary, b. Feb. 28, 1715–16; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 8, 1717; Hannah, b. June 3, 1719; Rebecca, b. March 10, 1720; Sarah, b. Sept. 26, 1724; d. Oct. 7, 1755: Lucia, b. June 8, 1727; Jemima, b. July 16, 1729; Abigail, b. May 30, 1731.

JOHN, Jr.,[4] m. Eunice Bissell, May 28, 1706, who d. Dec. 25, 1773; he d. April 23, 1746, a. 63. *Child*—Eunice, b. Sept. 8, 1707.

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* For *arms* of the family, see *Drake's Hist. of Boston*, and for interesting items of origin, etc., of the family, see *New Eng. Gen. Register*, vol. III, and *Hist. of Dorchester*.

† *Windsor Records* have "Thomas, Sr., d. March 25, 1661," possibly it may be intended as Thomas, jr.

WILLIAM [5] (E. W.), m. Elizabeth Strickland, July 6, 1710; he d. May 18, 1750, a. 64. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Oct. 2, 1711; Naomi, b. Nov. 13, 1713; William, b. April 2, 1715.

NATHANIEL,[6] m. Martha Ellsworth, Sept. 11, 1729. *Children*—John, b. April 6, 1723; Jerusha, b. April 12, 1725; Oliver, b. May 19, 1727; Sybil, b. June 9, 1730; Lemuel, b. Aug. 9, 1731; Gustavus, b. July 25, 1733; John, b. Nov. 22, 1733 (5?); Alice, b. May 1, 1736; Joseph, b. July 31, 1738; Ann, b. June 30, 1741; Alice, b. Oct. 10, 1743; Nathaniel, b. March 6, 1746.

Capt. THOMAS, Jr.,[7] (E. W.), m. Mehitable Lothrop of Norwich, Ct., Oct. 3, 1722, who d. Jan. 19, 1731–2, in 34th yr.; he d. Jan. 14, 1748, in 87th yr. *Children*—THOMAS, b. Sept. 29, 1723; Mehitable, b. April 18, 1725; d. Feb. 5, 1744: Zeriah, b. May 26, 1729; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 13, 1731.

DANIEL [8] (E. W.), m. Joanna Allyn, Sept. 3, 1730, who d. Sept. 30, 1735, in 39th yr. *Children*—Chloe, b. July 16, 1731; Daniel, b. March 6, 1733–4; Roxalena, b. Oct. 13, 1734.

BENJAMIN [9] (S. W.), m. Elizabeth Bartlett, Dec. 26, 1744, who d. July 1, 1769, in 26th yr. *Children*—Alexander, b. Sept. 8, 1749; Elizabeth, b. July 8, 1752; Jonathan, b. Aug. 1, 1754.

WILLIAM, Jr., m. Abigail Wolcott, Feb. 8, 1743. *Children*—Naomi, b. March 8, 1744; William, b. June 6, 1750; Russell, b. April 3, 1752; Abigail, b. Dec. 27, 1765.

JOHN, Sen. (probably John, [1]), had Mary, b. Nov. 25, 1705; Rachel, b. Aug. 23, 1711; Martha, b. Jan. 16, 1711.

JOHN (probably John, [4]), had Dorothy, b. March 18, 1714; d. June 3, 1714: Eunice, b. Feb. 19, 1717; d. July 18, 1715: Ann and Amy, twins, b. Oct. 24, 1719; Sarah, b. June 26, 1723.

JOHN, had Hannah, b. Aug. 7, 1705.

SAMUEL, had Samuel, b. Dec. 10, 1702.

SAMUEL, had Dorothy, b. Dec. 19, 1732; Abiah, b. March 6, 1734; Samuel, b. May 27, 1737; Elijah, b. June 30, 1744; Elisha, b. Jan. 9, 1750.

Sgt. WILLIAM (E. W.), m. Martha Wolcott, July 17, 1735; who d. May 15, 1751, a. 59.

WILLIAM, had John; m. Bridget ——; William, m. Ellen Prior; Russell, m. Elizabeth Newberry; Lucina, m. Joseph Porter.

WILLIAM, m. Nancy Alexander; had Sanford, b. Feb. 28, 1837; Emily, b. April 4, 1839; Almira, b. Feb. 27, 1841.

SAMUEL W., m. Emily Griswold, Nov. 22, 1824.

HARVEY, m. Frances Pinney, Oct. 8, 1823.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*).—SAMUEL, d. Dec. 1, 1711. Mrs. MARY, d. Feb. 8, 1711–12. ISRAEL (s. of Samuel), d. Dec. 14, 1712. JOHN (s. of John), d. June 14, 1714. ELISHA, d. July 5, 1823, a. 74. JONATHAN, d. Aug. 10, 1733. HARVEY (s. of Israel), d. Jan. 27, 1846, a. 59. ISRAEL, d. Jan. 1, 1795, a. 19. HANNAH, d. Sept. 2, 1793, a. 76. RUTH (wife of Elisha), d. May 4, 1776.

(*E. W. O.*)—JOHN, (s. of Wm.), d. Oct. 30, 1746, in 24th yr. ELEANOR (wife of Oliver), d. March 9, 1774, in 39th yr; OLIVER (s. of Oliver), d. Jan. 23, 1775, a. 7 weeks; his dau. MOLLY, d. Feb. 7, 1775, in 2d yr. WILLIAM, d. Dec. 27, 1781, in 66th yr.

(*Wp. O.*)—JOHN, d. March 19, 1823, a. 76; his wid. BRIDGET d. July 10, 1832, a. 76. HEPZIBAH, wife of John, 2d, d. Dec. 18, 1828, a. 43. JERUSHA, wife of Hardin, d. July 14, 1825, a. 35. SHEM, d. Feb. 25, 1837, a. 80; his wid. FLORA (Gillet), d. March 8, 1845, a. 81.

(*Wp. N.*)—ELLEN E. (dau. of Horace R. and Hannah L.), d. July 25, 1852, a. 9 mos. 15 days.

STRONG, Elder JOHN (son of Richard* of Taunton, England), was among the first settlers at D., where his wife and an infant child d. soon after landing; in 1630 he m. Abigail (dau. of John) Ford. In 1635, he was at Hingham. On Dec. 3, 1638, he was an inhabitant of Taunton, Mass., and was same year made freeman of Plymouth Colony. He was at Taunton as late as 1643, from which place he moved to W., and from there to Northampton in 1659, where he became the first ruling elder of the church. He d. there 1699, a. 94; his wife d. in Windsor, April, 1643. *Children b. before coming to W.*—John,[1] d. 1630, 2 months after arrival; Thomas, m. Mary (dau. of Rev. Ephraim) Huit, Dec. 5, 1660; she d. Feb. 20, 1670; m. 2, Rachel (dau. of Dea. William) Holton of Northampton; he d. Oct. 3, 1689, and had 15 children; from him are descended the Woodbury Strongs (see *Cothren's Hist. of Ancient Woodbury*): Jedediah, bap. April 14, 1639; lived in Northampton, and had 8 children, removed in his old age to Lebanon or Coventry, Ct.: Josiah, d. young and unm: Return;[2] Ebenezer, lived in Northampton, d. Feb. 11, 1729; had 6 children; was the ancestor of Gov. Caleb Strong of Northampton, Mass.: *Children b. in W.*—Abigail, m. 1, Rev. Nath. Chauncy of W.; m. 2, Dea. Medad Pomeroy of Northampton, and d. April 15, 1704; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 24, 1647–8; m. Joseph Parsons of Northampton, May 11, 1669; and d. May 12, 1736: Experience, bap. Aug. 4, 1650; m. Zerubabel Filer of W., May 27, 1669: Samuel and Joseph, twins, bap. Aug. 5, 1652; Mary, b. Oct. 26, 1654; m. John Clark of Northampton, March 20, 1679, and d. Dec. 8, 1738: Hannah, b. May 30, 1659; m. William Clark, removed to Lebanon: Hester, b. June 7, 1661; m. Thomas Bissell, Jr., of W.: Sarah, m. 1, Joseph Barnard of Deerfield; m. 2, Capt. Jonathan Wells of same place: Thankful, m. —— Baldwin of Milford; Jerijah, b. Dec. 12, 1665; had 5 children; lived in Northampton; he d. April 24, 1754.

JOHN, Jr.,[1] m. 1, Mary Clark, Nov. 26, 1656, who d. April 28, 1663, a. 25; m. 2, Elizabeth Warriner in 1664, who d. June 7, 1684. *Children*—Mary, b. April 22, 1658; Hannah, b. Aug. 11, 1660; John,[3] b. Dec. 25, 1665; Jacob,[4] b. April 8, 1673; Josiah,[5] b. Jan. 11, bap. 12th, 1678.

* It is said that Richard, the father, d. while young, but that his father (John's grandfather) lived to a great age. Elder John was accompanied to New England by a sister Eleanor, who m. Walter Deane.

RETURN,[2] m. Sarah Warham, May 11, 1664, who d. Dec. 26, 1678, a. 36; went to Northampton, Mass. *Children*—Sarah, b. March 14, 1664; Abigail, b. March 8, 1666; Return,[6] b. Feb. 10, 1668; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1670; Samuel, b. May 20, 1673; d. July 28, 1673: Damaris, b. July 3, 1674; Samuel,[7] b. Dec. 27, 1675.

JOHN,[3] m. Hannah Trumbull, of Suffield, Nov. 26, 1684. *Children*—Mary, b. May 24, 1688; d. Dec. 12, 1718: Elizabeth, b. Sept. 21, 1689; Jonathan, b. April 22, 1694; Esther, b. April 12, 1699; Abigail, b. May 11, 1701; David,* b. Dec. 15, 1704; John, b. July 14, 1707; John Warham,[8] b. Sept. 30, 1706; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 13, 1708.

JACOB,[4] m. Abigail Bissell, Nov. 10, 1698. *Children*—Abigail, b. Feb. 24, 1699; Mindwell, b. July 19, 1701; Jacob, b. Feb. 6, 1704; Ann, b. Jan. 8, 1708; Eunice, b. Aug. 17, 1710; Nathaniel, b. Sept. 1, 1712; Asahel, b. May 7, 1715.

JOSIAH,[5] m. Joanna Gillet, Jan. 5, 1698. *Children*—Jeremiah, b. Oct. 12, 1699; John, b. June 17, 1701; Damaris, b. May 8, 1703.

Lieut. RETURN,[6] m. 1, Margaret Newberry, May 23, 1689; m. 2, Elizabeth Burrel of Hartford, June 19, 1700; Hannah, b. May 8, 1692; Joseph, b. Feb. 7, 1694; d. Dec., 1696: Margaret, b. April 28, 1700; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 19, 1701; d. Dec. 30, 1702: Return, b. Dec. 30, 1702; d. Jan. 24, 1702: Benjamin, b. Nov. 3, 1703; ——, b. Jan. 8, 1703-4; d. 10th do.

SAMUEL,[7] m. Martha Buckland, Nov. 9, 1699. *Children*—Sarah, b. Jan. 1, 1700; Martha, d. June 26, 1704; Samuel, b. July 16, 1705; David, b. April 13, 1708; d. April 18, 1708: Martha, b. Nov. 25, 1709; Return, b. Feb. 26, 1712; Mary, b. Feb. 20, 1719-20.

JOHN WARHAM, m. 1, Abigail Thrall, Nov. 30, 1727; m. 2, Azubah Griswold, March 27, 1734; he d. Sept. 25, 1752, a. 46. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1728; Sarah, b. May 13, 1731; John, b. June 14, 1733; Elijah, b. Dec. 22, 1735; d. Nov. 22, 1737: Elijah, b. Feb. 20, 1738-9; Abigail, b. Nov. 11, 1741; Azubah, b. May 17, 1744; Elisha, b. Dec. 1, 1747.

ABEL (E. W.), m. Elizabeth Wakeman, March 2, 1775. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Feb. 6, 1776; d. July 11, 1791: Daniel, b. June 28, 1776; Elijah, b. Nov. 28, 1780; Nathan, b. Oct. 30, 1783; Hannah, b. Dec. 18, 1785; Eunice, b. Feb, 21, 1790.

JOHN (E. W.), m. Hepzibah, who d. Nov. 9, 1780, in 64th year; he d. Oct. 1, 1793, in 87th year. *Children*—Mary, d. Sept. 8, 1751, a. 2 yrs. 4 mos.; Elnathan, b. July 30, 1740; d. Sept. 25, 1751, in 12th year: Hepzibah, b. April 11, 1742; Zeruiah, b. Dec. 13, 1745; d. Sept. 17, 1751: Zeruiah, b.

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* Was a deacon in Bolton, and d. Jan. 25, 1801, a. 96. His wife was Hannah (dau. of Job) Ellsworth of W., by whom he had the following *Children*—Jonathan; Charles, who d. at Bolton, 1810, a. 82; Job, who moved to Southampton, L. I., and was the ancestor of the *Long Island Strongs* (*See Thompson's Hist. of Long Island*, vol. II, for more extended genealogy).

July 25, 1752; John, b. Aug. 12, 1754; Ellen, b. Jan. 22, 1759; John, b. May 28, 1760.

JOHN, had Lorannah, b. Feb. 8, 1739.

JOHN, m. Hepzibah Wolcott, Nov. 10, 1757.

JOEL, had Mary, b. Sept. 14, 1749.

NATHANIEL (E. W.), m. Rachel Stoughton, June 2, 1747, who d. June 16, 1750, in 39th year. *Children*—Rachel, b. June 2, 1750; d. Oct. 26, 1751: Nathaniel, b. Feb. 13, 1756, who d. Nov. 4, 1836; his wife Hepzibah, d. Jan. 18, 1833, a. 74.

RETURN, had Ellen, b. April 1, 1756; d. May 12, 1756.

RACHEL (dau. of Hannah, Joseph Roose of Boston being the reputed father), b. March 28, 1723–4.

SAMUEL, Jr., had Lucy, b. April 4, 1735: David, b. June 4, 1736; Eunice, b. Dec. 21, 1737; Martha, b. May 6, 1739.

SAMUEL, had Samuel, b. July 8, 1743; Ruth, b. Dec. 2, 1744; John Stoughton, b. March 8, 1746.

SAMUEL, m. Martha Stoughton, Dec. 12, 1784.

WILLIAM, Jr., had John, b. Jan. 18, 1746.

JOHN, had Ann, b. March 21, 1699.

MARY (of John), m. Timothy Stanley of Farmington, Nov. 22, 1676.

JACOB (E. W.), m. Elizabeth Loomis, Nov. 1, 1787, who d. May 4, 1858, a. 92 yrs., 4 mos., 24 days; he d. March 7, 1827, a. 63.

ELISHA BEEBEE, m. Dolly G. Hooker, June 24, 1813.

HIRAM, m. Anna Skinner, Sept. 3, 1823.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—NATHANIEL, d. Dec. 5, 1795, in 84th yr.; his wife, ELIZABETH, d. April 21, 1801, a. 74. JOHN, d. May 29, 1749, in 84th yr.; his wife, MARY, d. July 4, 1747, a. 80.

(*Sc.*).—An inf. dau. of HIRAM and ANN, d. Nov. 5, 1826, a. 13 days. RUEL (s. of Jacob and Betsy), d. Aug. 4, 1797, a. 1 yr., 4 mos. RUEL, d. Feb. 6, 1795, a. 1 yr., 8 mos. IRA, d. Feb. 1, 1849, a. 60; his dau. Elizabeth, m. Pliny Crowell, and had a son, HENRY P., who d. Jan. 1, 1852, a. 11 mos., 7 days.

(*K. M.*)—RHODA (wife of Ralph), d. Dec. 9, 1847, a. 68.

(*W. Rec.*)—JOHN, d. Feb. 20, 1697. RETURN, Jr., d. Aug. 6, 1708. MARY (dau. of Return, sen.), d. Oct. 28, 1808. JOSEPH (s. of same), d. June 11, 1709. ELIZABETH (dau. of Return, jr.), d. July 9, 1714. Lieut. RETURN, d. April 9, 1726. Mr. SAMUEL, d. Jan. 15, 1741. Mr. JOHN, d. May 29, 1749; his wife, MARY, d. July 4, 1747. Mr. JONATHAN, d. April 25, 1752, a. 46. MARTHA (wid. of Samuel), d. Dec. 5, 1770. Lieut. RETURN, d. Nov. 8, 1776, a. 64. MARTHA (wife of Samuel), d. Dec. 5, 1770, a. 93.

STRATTAN, WILLIAM (probably the same who d. in old French war, Oct., 1709), had Serajah, b. March 7, 1706; William, b. Sept. 25, 1708.

SWETLAND, ISAAC (E. W.), had Benjamin, b. June 21, 1762, who m.

and had James, b. March 31, 1791. *Children*—Cynthia, b. May 12, 1793; Alvah, b. Oct. 31, 1795; Polly, b. Oct. 20, 1797.

TAINTOR (Welsh), CHARLES, who was in New England as early as 1643; had Michael, Charles, jr., Joseph, Marie.

MICHAEL (s. of above), m. Elizabeth ——, and was a prominent man in Branford, Ct., where he had John, b. May, 1650; Micaiell, b. Oct., 1652; Elizabeth, b. June, 1655; Johanna, b. April, 1657; m. Josiah Gillett of W., 1676:* Sarah, b. Oct., 1658.

MICHAEL, Jr. (s. of above), m. 1, Mary (dau. of Thomas and Hannah) Loomis, of W., April 3, 1679; who d. May 11, 1695; he m. 2, Mabel (Olmstead, wid. of Daniel) Butler of Branford, Aug. 26, 1697; he became one of the very first settlers and proprietors of Colchester, Ct., where he was selectman, frequently town clerk for 30 years, member of the gen. assembly 26 sessions, proprietor's clerk, justice of the peace, sealer of weights and measures, keeper of the ordinary (or inn), and often on town committees. He was a cooper by trade. It is probable that it was through his influence that many Windsor people removed to Colchester.† *Children*—Michael, b. Sept. 6, 1680; m. Eunice Foote of Wethersfield, Dec., 1712: John, b. Oct. 3, 1682; Mary, b. Sept. 22, 1685; m. Edward Moore of W.: Joseph, b. Nov. 24, 1687; m. Elizabeth Foote, March, 1710: Sarah, b. Nov. 14, 1698; m. Noah Clark of Colchester, Ct., in 1719.

TAYLOR, STEPHEN, m. Sarah Hosford, Nov. 1, 1642; m. 2, Elizabeth Newel, Oct. 25, 1649, who d. Dec. 14, 1717; he d. Sept., 1668. *Children*—Stephen, b. March 11, 1644; Samuel, b. Oct. 8, 1647; John, b. March 22, 1652; Thomas, b. Oct. 5, 1655; Abigail, b. March 19, 1657; Mary, b. June 18, 1661; Nathaniel, b. May 24, 1668; Mindwell, b. Nov. 5, 1663.

STEPHEN, Jr., m. Joanna Porter of Farmington, Nov. 8, 1676; he d. Aug. 3, 1707; had Stephen, b. May 9, 1685; Stephen, b. May 8, 1688; William, b. March 14, 1689.

JOHN, had Samuel, b. April 11, 1691; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 11, 1694; Ebenezer, b. Sept. 11, 1697.

NATHANIEL, m. Ruth Stiles, May 31, 1711; he d. May 6, 1736. *Children*—Ruth, b. April 3, 1712; Jerusha, b. March 15, 1713–14; Abigail, b. Feb. 10, 1721–2; Margaret, b. July 12, 1724; m. Elizabeth Gaylord, who settled in Torrington; no issue: Keziah, b. Oct. 23, 1726; m. Elisha Munsell of Enfield.

STEPHEN, had Jerusha, b. Feb. 15, 1745.

WID., d. Aug. 5, 1689.

NATHANIEL (s. of Stephen), d. July 3, ——.

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* Their son, *Josiah*, was an early settler at Colchester, and probably the ancestor of all of the name in that town.

† Letter of CHARLES M. TAINTOR, of Shelburne, Mass. Mr. Taintor has already published a genealogy of this family (1847), and is now intending the publication of a larger and more complete record of the name.

TERRY (Terre), STEPHEN, at Dorchester in 1630; juror in 1643. *Child b. in Dorchester*—Mary, b. Dec. 31, 1633. *Children b. in W.*—John, b. March 6, 1637; Elizabeth, bap. Jan. 9, 1641; Abigail, bap. Sept. 27, 1746.

JOHN, m. Elizabeth (dau. of William) Wadsworth of Hartford; at H. Nov. 27, 1662. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Dec. 16, 1663; Stephen, b. Oct. 6, 1666; Sarah, b. Nov. 16, 1668; John, b. March 22, 1669–70; Rebecca, b. Jan. 7, 1671; d. Dec. 10, 1673: Mary, b. July 19, 1673; Solomon, b. March 29, 1675; Rebecca, b. Feb. 27, 1676.

REUBEN, had Reuben, b. June 30, 1768.

WILLIAM, m. Nancy Harris, Dec. 24, 1821.

SAMUEL (S. W.), had Eli, b. April 13, 1772; m. 1, Eunice Warren; m. 2, wid. Harriet Peck. *Children*—Samuel,[1] b. Jan. 24, 1772; Silas,[2] b. Dec. 15, 1775: Huldah, b. May 4, 1778; m. Lemuel Kingsbury; d. Sept. 11, 1831: Lucy, b. Sept. 26, 1780; m. Dyer Newberry: Anna, b. Feb. 7, 1783; d. Dec. 26, 1784: Naomi, b. Sept. 25, 1787; m. William Strong: Horace,[3] b. Nov. 9, 1789; m. Sally Ward; d. Aug. 1, 1840: Clarissa, b. Oct. 15, 1793; m. Elisha Tallmadge: Joseph, b. Oct. 3, 1797; m. Mary Fitch; had a dau., Frances.

SAMUEL,[1] m. Esther Gillett. *Children*—Samuel Steele, William, Esther, Ralph, John Burnham, Theodore, Hannah, Edward, Milo, b. March 9, 1814; Franklin, b. Nov. 15, 1815.

SILAS,[2] m. Chloe Grant, and d. Nov. 21, 1811, in 36th year. *Children*—Oliver Grant, b. Oct. 25, 1808; m. Sophie Jones: Silas Burnham, b. Oct. 5, 1811; d. May 24, 1844.

HORACE,[3] m. Sally Ward, and d. Aug. 1, 1840. *Children*—Harriet, Norman Foster, Nelson, Nancy.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—SAMUEL, d. Nov. 11, 1838, a. 88; his wife, HULDAH, d. May 18, 1809, in 51st year; his wife, DORCAS, d. Aug. 4, 1834, a. 75.

THRALL, TIMOTHY, b. July 25, 1641; m. Deborah Gunn, Nov. 10. 1659; who d. Jan. 7, 1694; Timothy, Sr., d. June, 1697; "Old Goode Thrall," probably his mother, d. July 30, 1676. *Children**—Deborah, b. Aug. 19, 1660; Timothy,[1] b. Dec. 7, 1662; Mehitable, b. March, 1664; Elizabeth, b. May 1, 1667; Thomas, b. July 10, 1669; d. Aug. 12, 1675: Martha, b. May 31, 1673; Thomas,[2] b. Aug. 5, 1675; Samuel[3] and Abigail, twins, b. Feb. 22, 1681.

Capt. TIMOTHY,[1] m. Sarah Allyn, Dec. 21, 1699; who d. Dec. 28, 1740, a. 72; he d. Jan. 31, 1723–4. *Children*—William, b. Oct. 2, 1700; Sarah, b. Oct. 19, 1704; Abigail, b. May 13, 1708; Timothy,[4] b. Dec. 19, 1713.

THOMAS,[2] m. Elizabeth Hoskins, Nov. 2, 1699. *Children*—Thomas, b. April 13, 1700; d. Jan. 29, 1724: Hannah, b. Aug. 15, 1702; Mary, b. Sept. 2, 1707; Martha, b. Oct. 3, 1709.

SAMUEL,[3] m. Elizabeth Owen, Oct. 23, 1706; he d. (aboard the vessel, on

* *Old Ch. Rec.*, gives the following version of his children, b. *after Elizabeth*: John, b. June 8, 1669, dead; John, b. June 5, 1671; Martha (same as above); Thomas, b. May 5, 1675, dead; Thomas, b. July 10, 1676.

his way home, from the Wood Creek expedition) 1709. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. March 23, 1706; Samuel, b. Feb. 25, 1798–9.

Timothy,[4] had Timothy, b. July 16, 1744; William, b. Aug. 11, 1746.

Sgt. John, m. Mindwell Moses, Jan. 6, 1697; he d. April 18, 1732. *Children*—John,[1] b. Oct. 13, 1699; Moses,[2] b. April 29, 1702; Aaron, b. Sept. 27, 1704; d. July 7, 1731: Amy, b. Jan. 10, 1706; Joseph,[3] b. May 13, 1710; Daniel, b. Dec. 13, 1712; Joel, b. May 27, 1716; Charles,[4] b. July 30, 1718; Jerusha, b. Sept. 2, 1722.

John, Jr.,[1] m. Mary Roberts of Hartford, May 4, 1767; was the reputed father of John (s. of Damaris Phelps), b. Nov. 2, 1724: also had John,[5] b. July 22, 1728; Mary, b. May 21, 1730; Aaron, b. Aug. 31, 1732; d. July 29, 1740: Lucy, b. Feb. 15, 1734; Samuel, b. July 11, 1737; Mindwell, b. Feb. 9, 1739; Ezekiel,[6] b. Sept. 30, 1742; Benjamin, b. Feb. 18, 1744; Luke, b. May 11, 1747.

Moses,[2] m. Elizabeth Filer, Feb. 4, 1730; had Elizabeth, b. Nov. 29, 1731.

Joseph,[3] had Joseph, b. July 8, 1735.

Charles,[4] m. Hannah Clark (of Simsbury?), March 24, 1744. *Children*—Charles, b. June 4, 1747; Hannah, b. Oct. 4, 1749; Abel, b. July 20, 1751; Jerusha, b. Sept. 28, 1753; Giles, b. Nov. 8, 1755; Rufus, b. Nov. 28, 1757; Mindwell and William, b. Jan. 27, 1761; Eli, b. June 30, 1764; Eleanor, b. Aug. 4, 1766.

John,[5] m. Rebecca Davis of Harwinton, Oct. 18, 1748. *Children*—John, b. June 30, 1749; Oliver, b. March 25, 1751; Isaac, b. Jan. 19, 1753; Oliver, b. Nov. 13, 1762; Rebecca, b. Jan. 14, 1766.

Ezekiel,[6] m. Elizabeth McMarran, July 26, 1763. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. April 24, 1764; Mindwell, b. April 12, 1767; Lydia, b. April 22, 1769; Chloe, b. July 27, 1771.

David, had Jane, b. Jan. 27, 1740; Sarah, b. Feb. 3, 1742; Mary, b. Feb. 28, 1747; drowned (see p. 354): David, b. Sept. 23, 1749; Elizabeth, b. May 12, 1751; drowned (see p. 354): Jesse, b. Aug. 8, 1754; Hannah, b. July 17, 1757; Martha, b. Sept. 17, 1760.

Lt. William, was the reputed father of William (s. of Esther Griswold) b. Sept. 5, 1738; he m. Hannah Thrall, Oct. 11, 1728; he d. Oct. 25, 1758.

Ruel (E. W.), m. Elizabeth ——, who d. Nov. 27, 1825, a. 49: he d. May 23, 1820, a. 44. *Children*—Harriet, b. Feb. 16, 1798; Ruel, b. Sept. 28, 1799; Lemuel, b. Jan. 18, 1801; Philo, b. Nov. 15, 1802; m. Cyndona Allen, Jan. 1, 1827, who d. Nov. 17, 1845, a. 44; their dau. Harriet A., d. Aug. 4, 1833, a. 11 mos: Marcella, b. Sept. 24, 1805; Curtis, b. April 2, 1807; Charles, b. May 8, 1810; Alvah, b. March 15, 1813; Orren M., b. Nov. 16, 1818.

Daniel, had Thomas, b. Oct. 4, 1747.

Joel, m. Roxanna Green, Nov. 23, 1820.

Horatio, m. Sabra Clark, Oct. 17, 1821.

HIRAM, m. Melissa Griswold, Dec. 6, 1821.

ARABELLA, (dau. of Charles K. and Eliza), d. March 29, 1840, a. 19 mos. (*W. Rec.*)—SAMUEL, d. May 20, 1730. JOHN, d, Oct. 3, 1749. MRS. TIMOTHY, d. Feb. 6, 1756. REBECCA (wife of John), d. Dec. 10, 1758. OLIVER (s. of John), d. Dec. 27, 1758. DAVID, d. Dec. 7, 1722, a. 72. DAVID, d. March 22, 1772, a. 62. JANE (wife of David), d. Feb. 9, 1789, a. 67. TIMOTHY, d. Feb. 6, 1756, a. 43. MARY (wife of Timothy), d. April 7, 1796, a. 81.

THOMPSON (Thomson, Tomson), JOHN, had Elizabeth, b. June 2, 1645.

HUGH, m. Elizabeth Ellsworth, Jan. 11, 1728; had John, b. Nov. 1, 1730; William, b. Jan. 11, 1732–3; Hugh, b. Aug. 26, 1732–3; Benoni, b. Sept. 25, 1737.

JOB, m. Rhoda Crane, July 12, 1750; had Rhoda, b. April 9, 1752; Eunice, b. Sept. 21, 1753; Elizabeth, d. May 23, 1758, a. 10 mos., 13 days.

JOHN, Jr., m. Anne Ellsworth, May 24, 1753. *Children*—Alexander, b. May 31, 1754; Ann, b. March 22, 1759.

ELICHAD, had Jair, b. April 15, 1790.

JOHN, 2d, m. Ann Ellsworth, Jan. 6, 1823.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—ADDISON HUBBARD (s. of Warren and Redexa), d. Jan. 20, 1829, a. 9 weeks. POLLY (dau. of same), d. May 12, 1805, a. 12 weeks.

(*Sc.*).—CHAUNCEY H. (s. of Chauncey and Sophronia), d. July 5, 1843, a. 16. ANNE (dau. of Capt. Hugh and Anne), d. Feb. 14, 1765, a. 4 days. Capt. ROBERT, d. March 4, 1846, a. 49; his wife, CYNTHIA, d. March 18, 1848, a. 50. RHODA (dau. of above), d. June 15, 1840, a. 11 mos. MARY I. (dau. of above), d. Jan. 3, 1853, a. 23. MARIA B. (wife of Capt. James A.), d. July 28, 1845, a. 39; their s. JAMES, d. Oct. 10, 1843, a. 2 yrs., 5 mos.; their s. JAMES, d. April 9, 1740, a. 3 yrs., 9 mos. MARY ANN (dau. of Samuel W. and Mary A.), d. Sept. 26, 1841, a. 3 yrs., 1 mo., 6 days. Col. SAMUEL W., d. Sept. 7, 1840, a. 34.

(*I.*).—HORACE (s. of Mr. James, sen. and Anna), d. May 6, 1790, a. 9 mo. SARAH (dau. of John and Hannah), d. May 28, 1785, a. 11 mos. ISAAC and JENNETTE (twins, children of John and Hannah), d. Aug., 1782, a. 14 days. MARGARET (dau. of John and Bilhah), b. March 20, 1776; d. Oct. 9, 1776. JOSEPH (s. of same), b. Feb. 25, 1768; d. Oct. 1, 1776. ISAAC (s. of same), b. June 18, 1770; d. Sept. 28, 1776. JENNETTE (dau. of same), b. Aug. 20, 1772; d. Sept. 21, 1776. MRS. BILHAB, d. April 10, 1776, in 36th yr. JENNETTE (wife of James), d. Dec. 29, 1795, in 89th yr. JAMES (her husband), d. Oct. 29, 1776, in 80th yr. MRS. ABIGAIL, d. Oct. 19, 1813, a. 73. JOHN, d. Feb. 29, 1823, a. 85. ROBERT, d. Feb. 20, 1786, in 86th yr. MRS. RUTH, d. Dec. 11, 1786, in 83d yr.

(*W. N.*)—ELECTA (wife of Henry), d. April 3, 1839, a. 39.

THORNTON, THOMAS (see p. ), had Samuel, b. July 13, 1645.

TILTON, PETER, m. Elizabeth ——, May 10, 1641; had Elizabeth, bap.

June 19, 1642; d. July 17, ——: Mary, bap. Feb. 18, 1643; Peter, b. Dec. 5, 1647.

TRUMBULL, HANNAH, d. Oct. 5, 1689.

BENONI (E. W.), m. Sarah Drake, Aug. 31, 1709.

AMMI (E. W.), m. Ann Burnham, May 9, 1711; who d. Aug. 10, 1753, a. about 63; had Ammi, b. June 17, 1712; Ann, b. Sept. 24, 1714; Mary, b. July 9, 1717.

AMMI, Jr. (E. W.), m. Sabra Gaylord, Nov. 9, 1738; had Mary, b. Sept. 6, 1739; Sabra, b. Nov. 5, 1742; d. July 12, 1764: David, b. Nov. 10, 1744; Sarah, b. June 8, 1747; Joseph, b. Oct. 6, 1750; d. Aug. 7, 1753, a. 2 yrs. 9 mos.: Ann, b. Nov. 3, 1753; Zechariah, b. May 28, 1756; Elizabeth, b. April 13, 1761.

DAVID, had David, b. March 20, 1773.

TRY, MICHAEL (see p. ), his wife d. May 19, 1646.

STEPHEN'S wife was buried June 5, 1647.

TUDOR, OWEN, came from Wales to Windsor; lived on the island; m. wid. Mary Skinner, Nov. 13, 1651; he d. Oct. 30, 1690. *Children*—Samuel;[1] Owen, Jr., moved to E. W. about 1680: d. unm: Jane, b. Oct. 16, 1657; and (it is supposed) other daus.

SAMUEL,[1] moved to E. W. about 1680; m. 1, Abigail (Filley) wid. Bissell, Oct. 30, 1685; she d. Jan. 8, 1707; m. 2, Joanna Taylor, Feb. 7, 1708; Samuel Tudor, d. July 6, 1727, in 75th yr. *Children*—Abigail, b. Oct. 12, 1686; d. unm: Mary, b. Aug. 31, 1689; m. —— Kilbourn: Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1692; d. Aug. 12, 1694: Sarah, b. May 25, 1695; m. Justus Morse: Elizabeth, b. July 8, 1700; m. —— Marshall: Margaret, b. Nov. 17, 1697; m. —— Bartlett, of Bolton, Ct.: Samuel,[2] b. March 8, 1704–5.

Rev. SAMUEL,[2] graduated Y. C. 1728; became the first pastor of the church in Poquonnoc, Windsor; m. Dec. 10, 1729, Mary (dau. of Joseph and Esther) Smith, of Middletown, Ct.: Rev. Samuel Tudor d. Sept. 21, 1757, a. 51; she d. June 15, 1785, a. 76; was greatly respected. *Children*—Theophilus, b. Sept. 20, 1730; engaged in Canada expedition in Fr. War; brought home the camp disease of which he d. Sept. 10, 1757, unm: Elihu,[3] b. Feb. 3, 1732–3; Rhoda, b. Feb. 25, 1734–5; m. Thos. Griswold (see Griswold): Samuel,[4] b. June 22, 1737; Mary, b. about 1740; m. Oliver Smith of Middletown, Upper Houses; she d. a. 97: Martha, b. about 1746; m. Nathaniel Porter of East Windsor; they moved to Augusta, N. Y., where she d. May 16, 1738, a. 88: Ursula, b. 1744; d. Sept. 8, 1757: Oliver, d. young; Oliver, d. young: Alpheus, d. young.

ELIHU,[3] M. D. (see chapter on W. Physicians in Appendix) m. Lucretia Brewster of Middletown, Ct.; he d. March 8, 1826, a. 93.

SAMUEL,[4] m. Naomi Diggens; he d. much respected at the age of 85. *Children*—Naomi, m. Aaron Bissell; Ursula, m. Abiel Wolcott of Hartford, Ct.; Samuel;[5] Oliver.[6]

Samuel,[5] m. Mary Watson; had William Watson; Henry.

Oliver,[6] m. Abigail (dau. of Rev. ——) McClure of E. W. *Children*—Mary Ann; David McClure; Abigail, m. Abner L. Reed; Sophia, m. —— Haskell; Pauline, m. a Green.

Dr. Ed., m. Elizabeth Dabney, June 23, 1822.

I. Tudor, m. Caroline I. Johnson, Jan. 10, 1831.

VINING, Samuel (E. W.), m. Elizabeth ——, who d. Dec. 8, 1801, in 88th year; he d. April 26, 1762, in 61st year. *Children*—Josiah, b. Oct. 22, 1733; Jonah, b. Feb. 18, 1735; Sarah, b. Sept. 16, 1738; Hannah, b. Jan. 23, 1740; Abijah, b. April 11, 1743; Elias, b. Oct. 23, 1745; Lucy, b. April, 22, 1750; Alexander, b. Sept. 21, 1751; m. 1, Olive Pease of Enfield, Sept. 19, 1774, who d. May 29, 1786, in 31st year; he m. 2, Lorice Pease of Enfield, Nov. 22, 1786; he d. April 22, 1828, in 77th year; had Alexander, who d. Sept. 20, 1814, a. 1 year and over.

John (E. W.), had John, b. April 13, 1762; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 28, 1764; Jonah, b. Sept. 22, 1765; Mary, b. Oct. 4, 1767.

*Births* (*E. W.*).—Roxana, b. May 20, 1793; Elknah, b. Dec. 27, 1776; Samuel, b. Oct. 12, 1770; Elam, b. Dec. 25, 1778; Alexander, b. March 11, 1781; Alvin, b. May 29, 1783.

VORE (or Voar), Richard, settled south of the Rivulet or Little River, in the vicinity of the mill, between that and the foot of Stony Hill; and in his immediate neighborhood were located Henry Wolcott, Rev. John Warham, William Phelps, sr., Nathan Gillett, Jonathan Gillett, George Stuckey; he was a member, in full communion, of Rev. Mr. John Warham's church in Dorchester, and accompanied him to Windsor in 1635, where he d. Aug. 22, 1683; he had 4 daughters, who married in Windsor, viz: Mary, m. Alex. Alvord, Oct. 29, 1656; Lidia, m. Nathaniel Cook, June 29, 1649; Sarah, m. Benjamin Parsons, Oct. 6, 1653; Abigail, m. Timothy Buckland, March 27, 1662. Ann, the relict of Richard Vore, d. Dec. 7, 1683, in Windsor.

WADE, William of Middletown, m. Sarah Phelps, June 9, 1658; who "d. July 10, 1659, and was buried the Lord's day."

WADSWORTH, Capt. Joseph, d. Feb. 2, 1750, a. 37.

Daniel (E. W.), had Lemuel, b. March 12, 1765; Nathaniel, b. Sept. 25, 1769; Eleazer Russell, b. Jan. 8, 1773; Florice, b. July 5, 1776; Daniel, b. Aug. 25, 1779.

WAKEFIELD, Patteshal, m. Margaret ——, who d. Oct. 4, 1779; had Bethuel, b. April 28, 1772; Aden, b. Nov. 25, 1773; Harry (or Harvey), b. Jan. 6, 1777; Hezekiah, b. Feb. 25, 1783.

WALDO, Bethuel (E. W.), m. Ruth Wheeler at Stafford, Dec. 23, 1775.

WALLACE (Wallis), William, m. Ann Porter, Sept. 2, 1738.

Abraham, had Molly, b. Feb. 7, 1776.

Daniel, had William, b. Dec. 14, 1781.

WAPLES, NATHEM of Hartford, m. Grace Eggleston, Aug. 3, 1714.

WARD, GILES, had Henry, b. March 5, 1795; Giles, b. Oct. 12, 1798.

WARDWELL, ISAAC, had Isaac, b. May 6, 1778; Elizabeth, b. May 8, 1780.

WAREHAM, ABIGAIL, wid. of Rev. John, d. May 18, 1684.
ANN (wife of Mr. Ebenezer), d. March 8, 1749–50.
Mr. EBENEZER, d. Oct. 26, 1754.
EBENEZER, Jr. (s. of Ebenezer), d. May 29, 1824, a. 19 (*Sc.*).



1642.

WARHAM. Mr. JOHN's first wife d. in Dorchester in 1634 (*Winthrop*); he m. 2, Abigail (wid. of Mr. John) Branker, Oct. 9, 1662; he d. April 1, 1670, leaving a large estate to his family; he had no sons, but four daus.; the *Old Ch. Rec.* says "his first child born here of his wife Jane was Abigail, bap. May 27, 1638; Hepzibah, bap. Aug. 9, 1640; dead: Sarah, b. Aug. 28, 1642; Hester, bap. Dec. 8, 1644; m. 1, Rev. Mr. Mather of Northampton; and 2, Rev. Mr. Stoddard, his successor. His wife Jane d. at Norwalk, April 23, ——.

WARNER JOHN (E. W.), m. Margaret Loomis, Dec. 25, 1754. *Children*—George, b. Dec. 12, 1755; d. Dec. 17, 1757: Loomis, b. Feb. 26, 1757; d. Feb. 9, 1846: Ruth, b. Oct. 17, 1758; Wealthy, b. Sept. 7, 1760; George, b. Sept. 7, 1762; Walter, b. Aug. 27, 1764; Pliny, b. May 27, 1767; Elihu, b. May 10, 1770; Cloney(?) b. July 5, 1772.

WASHBURN, ISAAC (E. W.), had Isaac, b. Oct. 4, 1770; Anna, b. Jan. 28, 1773; Margaret, b. June 14, 1775; Mary, b. Feb. 12, 1778; John, b. Jan. 9, 1781; Edward, b. Aug. 18, 1784; Phebe, b. Oct. 15, 1786.

WATSON.* Tradition reports a family of *seven* brothers who came to New England together, and settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The records of Hartford and Windsor show a THOMAS and a JOHN, in 1644; also a CALEB, whose wife was Mary, and a sister of Caleb, DORCAS Adams of Ipswich; and a ROBERT.

CALEB d. in 1725–6, very aged; JOHN d. in 1718; he is probably the JOHN, who had *Children*—John, b. Dec., 1680; Thomas, b. Sept., 1682; Zachariah, b. Oct., 1685; Ann, b. May, 1688; Cyprian, b. Jan., 1689; Sarah, b. Dec., 1692; Caleb, b. May, 1695; m. —— Porter, in 1733.

JOHN (s. of John above), d. in 1725; he m. Sarah (dau. of James) Steele, Feb., 1707–8. *Children*—John, b. 1708–9; m. Bethia Tyler, April, 1730: Margaret, b. 1714; Abigail, b. 1715; Sarah, b. 1718; (Cyprian and Caleb?).

ROBERT, from London settled in Windsor; m. Mary Rockwell of Windsor,

* We are under obligation to SERENO WATSON, M. D., of Greensboro, Ala., for manuscripts relative to this, as well as other families in this work.

Dec. 10, 1646; he d. July 19, 1689; Mrs. Mary Watson, d. Aug. 21, 1684. *Children*—Mary, b. Jan. 11, 1651; m. John Drake: John, b. March 7, 1653; d. Sept. 8, 1730: Samuel, b. Jan. 14, 1655; d. Oct. 27, 1711; Hannah, b. Aug. 8, 1658; m. John Birge; d. July, 1690: Ebenezer,[1] b. April 25, 1661; Nathaniel,[2] b. Jan. 28, 1663; Jedidiah, b. Sept. 30, 1666; d. Dec., 1641; m. Mary (dau. of Daniel) Clark; who d. April 14, 1730, a. 80.

Ebenezer,[1] moved to East W. and built; m. wid. Abigail Kelsie of W., April 1, 1703; he d. Oct. 3, 1749; Mrs. Abigail Watson, d. June 16, 1752. *Children*—Ebenezer, Jr., b. March 20, 1703–4; d. Nov. 28, 1705: Ebenezer, Jr.,[3] 2d, b. Nov. 23, 1705; Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1708; m. 1, Israel Phelps; m. 2, —— Greene: Samuel,[4] b. Nov. 13, 1710; Hannah, b. April 4, 1713; m. 1, John Bissell; m. 2, Jonathan Bartlett: Abigail, b. Oct. 30, 1715; m. Ezekiel Osborne.

Nathaniel,[2] m. Dorothy Bissell, Jan. 21, 1685; he d. Aug. 10, 1690. *Children*—Anne, b. 1686; Nathaniel, jr., b. 1690.

Ebenezer, Jr.,[3] 2, m. Anne (dau. of Ammi) Trumbull, Dec. 31, 1741; he d. Dec. 19, 1792, a. 97; she d. Oct. 8, 1797 (*E. W. G.*), a. 84. *Children*—Ebenezer,[5] 3d, b. Oct. 16, 1742; d. Oct. 6, 1819, a. 77; John,[6] b. Jan. 8, 1744; Nathaniel, b. June 18, 1745; d. Dec. 3, 1775, "in war" near Crown Point; Robert,[7] b. Sept. 4, 1747; Anne, b. Oct. 22, 1749; m. Nathaniel Howard: Timothy,[8] b. Feb. 18, 1752.

Lt. Samuel,[4] m. 1, Elizabeth Mather, Feb. 25, 1742; she d. April 1, 1744; m. 2, Sarah Prior, Feb. 25, 1747; he d. Aug. 10, 1786, a. 76. *Children*—Samuel, Jr., b. Oct. 16, 1749; Sarah, b. June 27, 1751; David, b. May 31, 1753; Luke, b. Dec. 6, 1756; d. Sept. 22, 1775, a. 20: Betty, b. Aug. 28, 1757; Abigail, b. July 21, 1759; Lucretia, b. Sept. 4, 1761; Mary Ann, b. July 24, 1763; d. Oct. 13, 1783, a. 21: Vashti (dau. of Lt. Samuel), d. Sept. 26, 1775, a. 10.

Ebenezer,[5] m. Sarah Watson, Jan. 13, 1774; had Ebenezer, b. June 26, 1775; Nathaniel, b. Feb. 4, 1771; Timothy, b. Oct. 2, 1779; Roderick, b. Oct. 15, 1782; Sarah, b. Dec. 29, 1784; d. April 23, 1787: James, b. May 15, 1787.

John[6] (E. W.), m. Anne Bliss, July 5, 1767; he d. Oct., 1824. *Children*—Dau., b. May, 1768; who d. soon: John, jr., b. June 17, 1770; William, b. March 25, 1773; Mary, b. Dec. 8, 1775; m. Samuel Tudor; d. Dec., 1847, 2 sons: Anna, b. June 17, 1778; m. Wm. Hall, jr., no issue; d. Aug., 1849: Henry,[9] b. March, 1781; Sally, b. Aug. 30, 1784; m. Eliphabet Terry, no issue; d. April, 1814: Harriet, b. Sept. 17, 1786; m. Jas. Killam.

Robert,[7] m. Eunice Potwine, Dec. 24, 1772; who d. Sept. 29, 1776. *Children*—Robert, b. April 25, 1774; Eunice, b. Aug. 28, 1775; Eunice, b. Oct. 15, 1777; Betsy, b. Oct. 31, 1779; Jane, b. Dec. 31, 1781; Ruth, b. April 8, 1784; Clara, b. March 1, 1786; Huldah, b. July 27, 1788.

Timothy,[8] m. Anne Prior; he d. Feb. 1, 1777, in the prison house at New

York, from sickness and privation. *Children*—Anna, b. May 19, 1774; Jerusha, b. Aug. 1, 1776.

JOHN, Jr., m. Anne Bliss; he d. July, 1841. *Children*—John Bliss, Ralph, Ann, Edward Henry, Laura, Mary.

WILLIAM, m. Mary Marsh of Wethersfield; he d. Nov., 1836. *Children*—William, jr., Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, John Marsh.

HENRY,[9] m. Julia Reed, Sept., 1809; he d. Jan. 1848. *Children*—Henry,[10] b. Sept., 1810; Julia, b. July, 1812; m. Leverett Bissell, Nov., 1840: Theodore,[11] b. Aug., 1814; Cornelius, b. Aug., 1814; d. Sept., 1814: Alfred, b. May, 1816; Louis, b. Oct., 1817; m. Amelia Russell Harver, Aug., 1847; who d. Nov., 1850; no surviving children: Ebenezer Bliss,[12] Nov., 1819; Cornelius 2d, b. Jan., 1821; Edmund,[13] b. Jan., 1825; Sereno, b. Dec., 1826; Reed,[14] b. Dec., 1828; Donald, b. April, 1831; d. Aug., 1853, in N. Orleans: Harriett, b. July, 1833.

HENRY,[10] m. Sophia Peck of (Frederic) Greensboro, Ala., Feb., 1845. *Children*—Frederic, b. Nov., 1846; Julia, b. Dec., 1848; Arthur, b. July 1851; Elba, b. Nov., 1853; Rosa, b. Aug., 1856.

THEODORE,[11] m. Sophia Clapp, Waverly, Ill., Oct., 1840, who d. Nov. 24; m. 2d, —— ———, 1856. *Children of 1st wife*—Sophia, b. Oct., 1841; Julia, b. May, 1843; Henry Theodore, b. March, 1845; d. Aug., 1846: Henry, b. Dec., 1846; Willie Lovell, Dec., 1849; Horatio Gates, Feb., 1852; Harriet Amelia, April, 1854. *Children of 2d wife*— ——, b. Dec., 1856.

EBENEZER BLISS,[12] m. Arabella L. Sweet, Waverly, Ill., Aug., 1848. *Children*—Alice, b. Jan., 1850; Philip, b. Jan., 1852; d. Sept., 1852: Grace, b. Sept., 1854; d. Sept., 1855: Anna Sweet, b. Sept., 1856.

EDMUND,[13] m. Mary C——, of Suffield, Nov., 1850. *Children*—Harriet b. Nov., 1851; Mary Alice, b. Oct., 1853; John, b. Sept., 1855; ——, b. Aug., 1857.

REED,[14] m. Sarah Bolles of Cambridge, May, 1851. *Children*—Rozella, b. June, 1853; Donald, b. Jan., 1855; Amelia, b. March, 1856.

ABIGAIL, had Job, b. Jan. 18, 1703-4.

EBENEZER, had Joel, b. March 20, 1703.

*Deaths* (*E. W. O.*).—NATHANIEL, d. Sept. 10, 1733. MRS. JEDEDIAH, d. Dec. 13, 1741. EBENEZER,[5] (?) had Augustus, who d. Sept. 15, 1796, a. 13 mo. and Alexander, who d. Oct. 13, 1803, a. 3 yrs. GEORGE (s. of Samuel), d. Sept. 24, 1813, a. 26. GEORGE (son of same), d. March 22, ——. HANNAH d. Nov. 28, 1778. HANNAH (wife of Samuel) d. April 21, 1839, a. 80. SAMUEL, d. May 3, 1828, a. 79. ROBERT, d. March 8, 1801, a. 53.

WEBB, ZEBULON, Jr., m. 1, Mehitable Huntington of Windham, Nov. 24, 1748; m. 2, Judith, who d. Feb. 9, 1750; had Lydia, b. Jan. 23, 1750; Sibel, b. Feb. 20, 1749; Stephen, who d. Sept. 6, 1751; Mehitable, b. April 23, 1752; Judith, b. March 9, 1754.

NATHAN, m. Margaret Kellogg, March 20, 1755; had Clorina, b. May 11, 1756.

WEBSTER, Jacob, m. Azubah Barber, Jan. 19, 1748; who d. Jan. 9, 1758; had Hezekiah, b. Oct. 23, 1749; d. Dec. 16, 1749.

William, m. Mary Watson, June 3, 1731; who d. May 6, 1754. *Children*—Sarah, b. Jan. 8, 1735; James, b. July 29, 1738; James, b. Nov. 11, 1740; Susanna, b. June 29, 1743; Mary, b. March 5, 1746.

Eli, d. Oct. 2, 1855, a. 34 (*W. N.*).

Samuel (E. W.), m. Lucy ——; who d. Jan. 19, 1823, a. 83; he d. June 2, 1799, a. 62. *Children*—Lucy, b. Sept. 2, 1763; Walter, b. July 21, 1765; Grove, b. Dec. 31, 1767; Wealthy, b. Nov. 9, 1769; Clark, b. Jan. 4, 1772; d. Feb. 8, 1790.

Cyrenus (E. W.); had Chloe, b. March 8, 1772; James, b. May 7, 1776; Theodosia, b. Feb. 26, 1778; Sulla (?) b. Jan. 16, 1780; Naomi, b. April 24, 1782.

Daniel, m. Rhoda Filer, Oct. 24, 1821.

WELCH, Isaac, had Isaac, b. Oct. 22, 1770.

Lemuel, had Elizabeth, b. March 16, 1778; d. June 14, 1795: Ruby, b. July 29, 1780; d. Dec. 29, 17—: Lemuel, jr., b. Dec. 22, 1782; Jerusha, b. June 30, 1785; Cynthia, b. March 28, 1788; d. March 2, 1790: Ruby, b. Dec. 4, 1790; m. John Kingsley, April 5, 1814: Cynthia, b. Dec. 16, 1794; Lemuel Augustus, b. Feb. 4, 1802.

Lemuel, Jr., m. Nancy Benton, Dec. 10, 1810; had Nancy Ann, b. Jan. 23, 1814; Julia Elizabeth, b. April 23, 1822.

William, m. Amelia Stiles, Aug. 14, 1821; who d. Dec. 30, 1821, a. 20; he m. 2, Emeline Hosmer, Aug. 6, 1823. *Child*—Lucius G., b. May 11, 1824.

Lemuel Augustus, m. Harriet Cook, Jan. 12, 1840.

WELLER, Richard, m. Ann Wilson, Sept. 17, 1640. *Children*—Rebecca, bap. May 16, 1641; Sarah, b. April 16, 1643; Nathaniel, b. July 15, 1648; Eleazer, b. Nov. 20, 1650; Thomas, b. April 10, 1653.

WELLES (Wells, Willis, Wills), Joshua, m. 1, ——, who d. Sept. 12, 1676; m. 2, Hannah Buckland, who d. Nov., 1694. *Children*—Joshua, b. April 10, 1672; Hannah, b. Aug. 24, 1682; John, b. June 14, 1687; Henry, b. Oct. 14, 1690; Jacob, b. Oct. 21, 1693.

Joshua, Jr. (son of above), m. Elizabeth Grant, May 12, 1697. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. April 19, 1698; d. Oct. 9, 1707: Joshua, b. May 11, 1700; Jonathan, b. Dec. 31, 1703; Lamson, b. Nov. 7, 1706; Martha, b. Feb. 3, 1709-10; Zeruiah, b. Jan. 9, 1711; his dau. Mary, d. April 1, 1700.

Jacob (son of Joshua, sen.), m. Dinah Peck of Norwich, May 17, 1700; had John, b. May 26, 1721.

Lamson (son of Joshua, jr.), had Hezekiah, b. June 25, 1736; Lamson, b. Nov. 27, 1737; m. Hannah Osborn, jr., Feb. 20, 1757: Elizabeth, b. June 5, 1740; Joshua, b. Feb. 22, 1741; Ira, b. March 23, 1744.

Joshua, Jr., m. Mary Danks, May 19, 1709.

(*E. W. O.*)—Joshua, d. Jan. 6, 1721, in 75th yr. Hezekiah, d. March 30, 1852, a. 76; his wife Mary, d. June 24, 1855, a. 81. Their dau. Sarah, d. Aug. 21, 1808. Capt. Hezekiah, d. March 8, 1817, in 81st yr.; his wid. Sarah, d. Oct. 26, 1839, a. 92. Zeruiah, wid. of Joshua, d. Oct. 28, 1834, a. 78; her husband Joshua, d. Dec. 9, 1809, a. 69.

(*Sc.*)—Joshua, d. June 1, 1854, a. 70. Horace E., d. Oct. 15, 1857, a. 28. John T. (son of Joshua and Eunice), d. Jan. 16, 1836, a. 5. Elizabeth S. (dau. of Ira and Persis), d. Dec. 8, 1835, a. 18. Ammi and Sybil had Chauncey, who d. Feb. 6, 1804, in 2d yr. Mary, who d. Nov. 16, 1809, a. 1. Joel, d. Jan. 7, 1806, a. 51. Charles H. (son of Jason and Julia), d. Aug. 25, 1833, a. 2 yrs. 2 mo.

(*W. N.*)—Elizabeth A. B. (wife of Noah P.), b. Jan. 22, 1818; d. Jan. 19, 1836. Anna Elizabeth (dau. of above), b. Aug. 24, 1854; d. Jan. 2, 1855. Eunice (wife of Alexander), d. Jan. 18, 1842, a. 50. Julia Ann (dau. of above), d. Nov. 30, 1836, a. 21. William (son of same), d. Feb. 1, 1847, a. 33. Harriet (dau. of same), d. Feb. 13, 1852, a. 33.

WEST, Samuel, m. Dorothy Eggleston, Feb. 24, 1708. *Children*—Joseph, b. March 2, 1711; Samuel, b. Oct. 28, 1714; William, b. March 26, 1717; Thomas, b. July 21, 1719; Asa, b. Nov. 19, 1721; Dorothy, b. Aug. 19, 1723; Hannah, b. Aug. 13, 1727; Elizabeth, b. June 7, 1730; Benjamin, b. Aug. 1, 1733.

WESTLAND, Robert, m. Thankful Addoms of Simsbury, May 17, 1721. *Children*—Amos b. July 30, 1723; Deborah, b. Feb. 24, 1725; Lydia, b. Dec. 12, 1729; Robert, b. Sept. 15, 1731; Mercy, b. June 15, 1734.

Amos (s. of Robert), had Amos, b. Aug. 19, 1749.

Amos (s. of Amos), had Elizabeth, b. Sept. 4, 1779; Mary, b. April 15, 1782; Hannah, b. June 26, 1784; Austin, b. May 20, 1787.

Joseph, had Sally, b. Nov. 25, 1787; Cota, b. Feb. 8, 1790; Grave, b. June 2, 1793; William, b. Aug. 22, 1795; Candace, b. Feb. 13, 1798.

William B., m. Mary Ann Alderman, Nov. 9, 1834.

Robert, was drowned in the flood, April 5, 1728.

WHITCOMB, Joseph, had Mehitable, b. July 1, 1749.

WHITE, Capt. Daniel, b. July 4, 1671, in Hatfield, Mass.; removed to Windsor, Ct., in 1704, and was a trader there; his home was "north of the Rivulet"; he d. June 22, 1726, a. 55; he m. 1, Sarah Bissell, dau. of Thomas Bissell and Abigail Moore; she was b. Jan. 8, 1672; d. in Hatfield, July 18, 1703; he m. 2, July 6, 1704, Ann Bissell, dau. of John Bissell, jun., and Isbel Mason; she was b. April 28, 1675, and d. April 21, 1709: he m. 3, April 25, 1710, Elizabeth Bliss of Norwich; she returned to Norwich after his death, and d. July 2, 1757, a. 71. *Children*—Sarah, b. 1693; d. Feb. 24, 1693: Sarah, b. Aug. 20, 1694; m. Daniel Griswold, jun. of W., Sept. 5, 1716; they removed to Bolton, where she d. Feb. 1, 1738, a. 43: Daniel, b. Sept. 5, 1698; settled in Hatfield: Thomas, b. July 10, 1701; was minister at Bol-

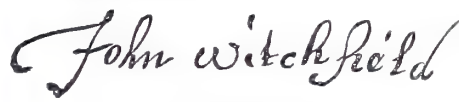
ton, Ct. : Joel, b. April 6, 1705 ; settled in Bolton : Elisha, b. Nov. 11, 1706 ; settled in Bolton and Killingworth : Simeon, b. March 11, 1707–8 ; settled in Hatfield : Seth, b. March 6, 1712–13 ; settled in Prov., R. I., and Plainfield, Ct. : Lucy, b. June 16, 1715 ; m. 1, Joseph French of Norwich and Coventry ; m. 2, Josiah Wolcott of Coventry and Saybrook : Elizabeth, b. May 18, 1717 ; m. Samuel French of Norwich : Oliver, b. March 26, 1720 ; settled in Bolton and Saybrook. All the ten youngest children (except Seth) had families.

Sarah (sister of Capt. Daniel), b. in Hatfield, Mass., in 1662 ; m. 1, March 31, 1680, Thomas Loomis of H., who probably came from W. ; and m. 2, John Bissell of W. (s. of John, jr.), who removed to Lebanon.

Robert, had Elizabeth, b. Oct. 13, 1742 ; Eliphalet, b. June 12, 1745 ; Friend, b. Nov. 1, 1748 ; Mary, b. March 13, 1751.

WHITEHEAD, "Goodman" (see p. 136).

WHITEMARSH, Nicholas, had Samuel, b. Dec. 4, 1741.



1642.

WITCHFIELD, Elder John (see p. 76, 135 and 140) ; his wife d. April 26, 1759 (see *Hinman*).

WILCOX, Ebenezer, had Martha, b. June 3, 1710.

WILCOXSON, Samuel, had Samuel, b. April 15, 1666.

Ebenezer, m. Martha Gaylord, Jan. 15, 1707.

WILLIAMS, Arthur, landholder at W. in 1640.

John, m. Mary Buckly, June 29, 1644. *Children*—John, b. March 26, 1646 ; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 25, 1647 ; Rebecca, b. April 20, 1649 ; Hannah, b. April 13, 1651 ; Mary and Elizabeth, twins, b. Jan. 5, 1652 ; Elizabeth, d. Feb. 22, 1652 ; Abiel, b. Sept. 2, 1655 ; Abigail, b. May 31, 1658.

John, Jr., m. wid. Bethia Maskell (Marshell ?) Aug. 8, 1672 ; had Frances, b. May 25, 1673 ; also John *the first born*, and Ebenezer *ye second*, both at birth, b. Jan. 7, 1675.

Nathaniel (son of John, sen.), had Mary, b. Sept. 28 ——; Zebedee, b. Jan. 7, 1697–8 ; John, b. April 16, 1699.

Roger (see p. 134), m. ——, who d. Dec. 10, 1645.

David, d. Sept. 7, 1684.

"Esther Williams, widow of James Eggleston, who (as it is reported), was the first female child that was in Hartford ; d. July 10, 1720."

Nancy (wife of John), d. April 17, 1681, a. 65.

Samuel, m. Cynthia Stoughton, Feb. 17, 1825.

Asahel, m. Emeline Cusar, Oct., 1829.

Henry, m. Lucinda Ross, Oct. 13, 1834.

WILSON, Samuel, m. Mary Griffen, May 1, 1672 ; he d. Aug. 3, 1697. *Children*—Isabel, b Feb. 24, 1672–3 ; Samuel, b. May 1, 1675 ; Samuel, b.

Nov. 21, 1678; d. July 31, 1689: Mary, b. Aug. 7, bap. 8, 1679; Abigail, b. March 3, 1683–4; John, b. May 24, 1686.

Dea. JOHN, m. Mary Marshall, June 16, 1709, who d. Feb. 11, 1772, in 83d year; he d. Aug. 10, 1774, a. 89. *Children*—Mary, b. July 16, 1710; John, b. Nov. 7, 1711; Hannah, b. Oct. 19, 1713; Noah, b. Feb. 12, 1715; Joel, b. April 17, 1718; Rachel, b. June 6, 1720; Amos, b. Jan. 13, 1725–6; Phineas, b. March 16, 1728.

SAMUEL, m. Jemima Lewis of East Haddam, May 9, 1723. *Children*—Jemima, b. Feb. 15, 1723–4; Keziah, b. Sept. 21, 1725; Samuel, b. Dec. 14, 1727; Mary, b. Feb. 18, 1729; Samuel, b. April 9, 1732; Ebenezer, b. March 28, 1734.

JOEL, had Joel, b. May 1, 1746; Moses, b. Sept. 11, 1748; Abiel, b. March 18, 1750; Samuel, b. Feb. 17, 1754; John, b. Oct. 3, 1757; Joab, b. Dec. 22, 1761.

PHINEAS, m. Mary Palmer, Nov. 21, 1750, who d. Sept. 14, 1814, a. 86; he d. Nov. 25, 1804, a. 77. *Children*—Mary, b. Aug. 26, 1753; Ruth, b. March 10, 1755; Eli, b. Aug. 23, 1757.

ABIEL, had Hannah, b. May 2, 1786.

ELI, who d. a. 84; and his wife, who d. a. 62; m. Nov. 3, 1845; had Melicent, b. Nov. 23, 1819; d. Sept. 5, 1845: Mary, b. July 14, 1822.

JAMES, had Lydia, b. March 10, 1777; Susannah, b. Nov. 15, 1778; ——, b. Nov. 30, 1780.

CALVIN, had Oliver, b. Oct. 14, 1785; d. Jan. 22, 1787: Oliver, b. Jan. 10, 1788; Laura, b. Jan. 19, 1790; Griggs, b. Feb. 10, 1793; d. July 31, 1800: Emma, b. Jan. 9, 1795; Courtney, b. July 11, 1797; d. Jan. 11, 1798: Charles Courtney, b. Dec. 2, 1798; Eliza, b. Nov. 4, 1800; d. Sept. 12, 1803: Richard Griswold, b. Nov. 8, 1802; d. Oct. 6, 1803.

Dea. PHINEHAS, d. July 12, 1808, a. 55; his wife Susannah, d. Feb. 20, 1814, a. 63.

MOSES, m. Wealthy Ann Barnes, Feb. 5, 1824.

SAMUEL, m. Delia Chapman, Nov. 2, 1829.

AMMI, m. Betsy Burr, July 3, 1828.

HENRY, Jr., m. Susan A. Newberry, Nov. 17, 1842.

RUTH (wife of Eli), d. Feb. 1, 1816, a. 60.

WILTON, Lieut. DAVID, see Appendix No. 1 (at the beginning), also *Hinman*.

NICHOLAS (brother of Lieut. David), m. Mary Stanford, Nov. 20, 1656; who d. Aug. 4, 1683; he d. Aug. 4, 1683. *Children*—David b. Jan. 13, 1660; John, b. Aug. 8, 1664.

WINCHELL, NATHANIEL, m. Sarah Porter of Farmington, April 8, 1664. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. Aug. 7, 1665; Thomas, b. May 25, 1669; Sarah, b. Dec. 26, 1674; Stephen, b. Aug. 13, 1677.

ROBERT, who was in Dorchester in 1635, came to W., where he d. Jan. 21, 1667; m. ——, who d. July 10, 1655; he d. Jan. 21, 1667. *Children*—Phebe,

bap. March 29, 1638; Mary, bap. Sept. 5, 1641; David, bap. Oct. 22, 1643; Joseph, bap. April 5, 1646; Martha, bap. June 18, 1648; d. July 12, 1655: Benjamin, bap. July 11, 1652; buried June 24, 1656.

JONATHAN, m. Abigail Bruson, at Farmington, May, 1666; had Jonathan, b. Feb., 1667.

NATHANIEL, m. Mary Graves of Hartford, March 15, 1693; he d. March 8, 1699. *Children*—Nathaniel, b. Dec. 23, 1694; Hannah, b. Nov. 5, 1695; Hezekiah, b. June 20, 1697; Mercy, b. Feb. 29, 1699; Zebadiah, who d. Feb. 16, 1697.

THOMAS, who d. Aug., 1697; had Samuel, b. Jan. 5, 1690; Hannah, b. May 18, 1693.

STEPHEN, m. Abigail Marshfield, March 10, 1697–8. *Children*—Stephen, b. Nov. 20, 1698; Thomas, b. April 2, 1700; Caleb, b. Dec. 6, 1701; Dorothy, b. Oct. 2, 1703; Robert, b. May 28, 1705; Martin, b. Dec. 23, 1708.

DAVID, m. Elizabeth Filley, Nov. 17, 1669; had Joseph, b. Sept. 13, 1670; Christian, b. March 9, 1672; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 7, 1675.

DAVID, m. Mary Griffen, May 1, 1672.

BENJAMIN, had Thomas, b. Dec. 16, 1702.

ROBERT, had Lydia, b. July 8, 1734.

JOHN, m. Martha Eno, Jan. 3, 1705. *Children*—John, b. April 5, 1707; Silence, b. Jan. 6, 1708; Samuel, b. March 15, 1710; Martha, b. Aug. 24, 1713; Hannah, b. Feb. 13, 1715; Daniel, b. 1718; d. April 19, 1733: Ebenezer, b. Sept. 15, 1719; d. April 21, 1721: Ebenezer, b. March 31, 1722; Martha, b. Dec. 5, 1726; d. Jan. 17, 1728.

JOSEPH, had Tryphena, b. May 5, 1752.

JOHN, d. Dec. 1, 1773.

Wid. SARAH, d. Oct. 7, 1725.

WING, SAMUEL, who d. Aug. 14, 1777; had Hannah, b. June 20, 1771; Hezekiah, b. March 6, 1777; Samuel, who d. Sept. 7, 1777.

Major MOSES, m. 1, Hannah Denslow, Dec. 13, 1781; m. 2, Huldah Denslow, April 8, 1793; he d. 1809. *Children*—Cynthia, b. Nov. 22, 1782; William, b. July 1, 1799; m. in 1822 to Electa Spelman of Granville, O.; is secretary and auditor of the Central Ohio R. R. Co., and resides at Zanesville, O.: Adeline, b. Oct. 15, 1801.

## WOLCOTT.*

The family of WOLCOTT is one of great antiquity and respectability, as will be seen from the following pedigree: 1. JERAN WOLCOTT (son of Sir JOHN) of Wolcott, who married Anna, daughter of John Mynde of Shropshire. 2. ROGER WOLCOTT of Wolcott, who m. Edith, dau. of Sir

* "The spelling of the family name (as was usual in those days) was very variable; we find not less than a dozen forms. It is given three different ways, in the signature, the seal, and the superscription of the same letter. The traditional pronunciation, in the family, of the penultimate vowel, gives it the sound of *o* in *Wolf*."

In addition to the Windsor Records, we have availed ourselves, in the compilation of this

Wm. Donnes, knight. 3. Sir PHILIP WOLCOTT of Wolcott, knight, who m. Julian, dau. of John Herle. 4. JOHN WOLCOTT of Wolcott, who m. Alice, dau. of David Lloyd, Esq. 5. Sir JOHN WOLCOTT of Wolcott, knight, A. D. 1382. 6. THOMAS WOLCOTT. 7. JOHN WOLCOTT. 8. JOHN WOLCOTT of Wolcott, who m. Matilda, dau. of Sir Richard Cornwall of Bereford, knight. 9. ROGER WOLCOTT of Wolcott, Esq., who m. Margaret, dau. of David Lloyd, Esq. 10. WILLIAM WOLCOTT, settled in Tolland, Somersetshire. 11. WILLIAM WOLCOTT, who m. Elizabeth. His will is dated A. D. 1500. 12. THOMAS WOLCOTT, who was living in Tolland in 1552. 13. THOMAS WOLCOTT, who m. Alice. Will dated Nov. 4, 1572. 14. JOHN WOLCOTT of Galdon Manor, Tolland, in Somersetshire, England, where will was dated Nov. 10, 1623.

HENRY WOLCOTT, the emigrant, was the second son of John Wolcott of Galdon Manor, and was baptized in the adjoining parish of Lydiard St. Lawrence, Dec. 6, 1578. He m. Jan. 10, 1606, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Sanders of Lydiard St. Lawrence; she was b. in 1589. He held a fair position among the gentry of England, and possessed an estate which yielded him a handsome income. By the decease of his elder brother, without issue, he subsequently became proprietor of the family estates, including the Manor, and a mill in the same village.* Here in the quiet pursuits of a country squire, he passed the earlier portion of his life, but as the Reformation advanced he became interested in spiritual affairs. At this juncture he became acquainted with the Rev. Edward Elton, under whose teachings he became converted, and being a man of ardent temperament and lively sensibilities, he soon found himself strongly identified with the Puritans. Becoming convinced, in common with others, that the only way of preserving inviolate and enjoying the right of conscience in spiritual matters, was to remove to another continent, Henry Wolcott, then past his fifty-second year, with a quiet hero-

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genealogy, of an article published some years ago in the *New Eng. Gen. Register*, and also a recent contribution to the *Congregational Quarterly*, by Rev. Samuel Wolcott of Providence, R. I., entitled "*Henry Wolcott and his children.*"

It is to be hoped that the extensive and elaborate History and Genealogy of the Wolcott family, upon which the gentleman above named has been engaged for many years past, will soon be published, as no family record in New England possesses so great an interest and value to thousands of individuals, as that of *Wolcott*.

* "Tolland," says H. G. Somerby, Esq., in a letter to the family, "is one of the most secluded, quiet, and picturesque villages in England. The Galdon Manor, which I sketched, and which is now occupied as a farm-house, must at one time have been very extensive, and the principal room very splendid for the period. It is still richly ornamented with carved work, etc. I visited the old Mill, which belonged to the Family at least 300 years ago. The house connected with it, now somewhat dilapidated, is the same which was then standing, and is a curious specimen of architecture, both internally and externally. The mill is also the original one, with a modern addition to one end; I made a sketch of the house and mill."

"The manor-house, which is still standing, is said to be of very great antiquity and extent. It was originally a splendid mansion, designed, as well for the purposes of defence against the excesses of a lawless age, as for the purposes of a permanent family residence. It is still richly ornamented with carved work, and if left to itself unassailed by the hand of violence, it will stand for ages. The familiar motto of the family arms, borrowed from the Roman poet, is still to be seen upon the walls of the manor-house, its bold words informing us that the family who

ism which could only have proceeded from a stern sense of duty, resolved to emigrate to New England; leaving behind them their two daughters, and their youngest son, then five years of age; until a settlement had been effected in America, they embarked with their three sons, Henry, George, and Christopher, in company with the Rev. Mr. Warham of whose congregation they were members, and on the 30th of May, 1630, arrived at Dorchester, Mass. Henry Wolcott's name appears on the first list of freemen made in Boston, Oct. 19, 1630. In 1635, he removed with Mr. Warham's Church to Windsor, in Connecticut, of which place he became "a chief corner stone." In the year 1637, the first general assembly was held in Connecticut. Mr. Henry Wolcott was elected a member of the lower house, and thus participated in the first legislative proceedings of both colonies. In 1640, his name stands first in the list of inhabitants in Windsor. In 1643, he was elected a member of the house of magistrates (the present senate), and was annually re-elected during life. In the year 1640, he visited England. His younger children, Ann, Mary and Simon, had probably joined the family in America before this date; we can only ascertain that they came between the years 1631 and 1641. His honored and useful life at W., closed on the 30th of May, 1655. His will was dictated on the day of his death, and was proved October 4. The inventory of his estate amounted (exclusive of property in England) to £764, 8s, 10. In the old cemetery of Windsor, over his grave and that of his wife, is an arched monument of brown stone, wrought by their son-in-law, Matthew Griswold; the inscriptions being on the opposite sides:

Here under lyeth the body of Henry Wolcot sometimes a Maiestrate of this Jurisdiction who dyed ye 30th day of May

anno { salutis 1655 / ætatis 77

Here under lyeth the body of Elizabeth Wolcot who dyed ye 7th day of July

anno { salutis 1655 / ætatis 73

And to the record of their deaths in the ancient "Familye Chronologie" is appended this simple and beautiful statement: "These both dyed in hope

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have adopted it as their text of life were 'accustomed to swear in the words of no master,' *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.* It is alike in keeping with the independent spirit of an English gentleman of the middle ages, and with that of a Puritan of the 17th century who spurned the dictation of ecclesiastical dominion. In relation to the Wolcott *coat-of-arms*, the following anecdote may not be without interest to such as are curious in matters of heraldry. John Wolcott of Wolcott, who lived in the reign of Henry the Fifth, and who married Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Cornwall of Bereford, knight, assumed for his arms, the three chess rooks, instead of the crow, with the fleurs de lis, borne by his ancestors. It is recorded in the old family pedigree, that "playinge at the chesse with Henry the Fifth, Kinge of England, he gave hym the check matte with the rouke, whereupon the kinge changed his coat of arms, which was the cross with flower de lures, and gave him the rouke for a remembrance.' - - - - 'It seems these Chess Rooks were at first called Rooks for being in defence of all ye rest; and therefore they stande in ye uttermost corners of ye Chessboard as Frontier Castles. King Wm. ye Conqueror lost great Lordships at this playe. And it might well become a King, for therein are comprised all ye Stratagems of Warr or plotts of Civill State.'"

and ly buried under one Tomb in Windsor." This worthy couple had the following *Children*—JOHN, bap. Oct. 1, 1607; was living in England in 1631, and apparently never emigrated to America; he d. without issue previous to the date of his father's will, in 1655. The family record makes no mention of him. ANNA, came over with her sister and youngest brother, after the family had become settled. She m., Oct. 16, 1646, Mr. Matthew Griswold, who resided in Windsor, and was a deputy to the general court. He afterwards removed to Saybrook, in the capacity of agent for Gov. Fenwick; he subsequently purchased a large estate in Blackhall, a pleasant part of Lyme, which has now been the seat of the Griswold family for more than two centuries. He gave the name to the town, of which he was the first inhabitant, in honor of Lyme Regis, the place of his nativity in England. He was a stonecutter by trade, and wrought the tombstone of his father-in-law, Henry Wolcott. He d. at the age of 96 years, and was buried in Saybrook; but his grave is unknown. HENRY, b. Jan. 21, 1610-11. GEORGE, became a freemen in Conn., May 21, 1657; m. Elizabeth Treat, and settled in Wethersfield, Ct. *Children*—George, Elizabeth, John, and Mercy. CHRISTOPHER, to whom the family homestead at W., was bequeathed by his father, d. unmarried, Sept. 7, 1662, and his estate was divided among his brothers and sisters, Henry receiving the largest share. MARY, m. June 25, 1646, to Job Drake of W.; she and her husband d. on the same day, Sept. 16, 1649. SIMON, b. about the year 1625.

### DESCENDANTS OF HENRY, SENIOR, IN THE LINE OF HIS SON HENRY.

HENRY, Jr., admitted a freeman at Boston, April 1, 1634, and was then a member of the Dorchester Church, removed to W. in 1636, and m. Sarah (dau. of Mr. Thomas) Newberry, Nov. 8, 1640; was a large importing merchant; appears to have visited England in 1654; was a prominent man in the colony; one of the 19 named in the Charter of Connecticut; elected deputy in 1660; a magistrate in 1662, and from that time until his death; received a grant of 300 acres of land in 1669, and d. July 12, 1680; his wid. d. July 16, 1684; her wardrobe, an inventory of which still exists among the family papers, was appraised at nearly £100 sterling. *Children*—Henry,[1] b. Jan. 6, 1642–3; John,[2] b. Feb. 28, 1644; Samuel,[3] b. Oct. 8, 1647; Sarah, b. July 5, 1649; m. Walter Price, and d. at Salem: Mary, b. Dec. 7, 1651; m. James Russell, Esq.; d. at Charlestown, Mass.: Hannah, b. March 8, 1653–4; d. Sept. 4, 1683: Josiah,[4] b. July 22, 1658.

Mr. HENRY,[1] m. Abigail (or Abiah) Goffe, Oct. 12, 1664; he d. Feb. 15, 1709–10. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Aug. 27, 1665; m. Matthew Allyn, Esq., of W.: Henry, b. April 13, 1667; Abiah, b. May 1, 1669; d. Jan. 25, 1696: Sarah, b. March 27, 1671; d. July 20, 1671: Henry, b. March 30, 1673; d. Aug. 5, 1697: Sarah, b. April 16, 1676; m. Charles Chauncey; d. at Stratford: Samuel, b. March 26, 1679.

JOHN,[2] m. Mrs. Mary Chester, Feb. 14, 1676; he d. Jan. 23, 1711. *Children*—John,[5] b. Nov. 20, 1677; Henry, b. Aug. 7, 1679; d. April 29, 1680: Charles,[6] b. Sept. 3, 1681; George, b. Oct. 20, 1683; Benjamin,[7] had Mary, m. John Eliot, Esq.

Capt. SAMUEL,[3] d. June 14, 1695. *Children*—Samuel,[8] b. 1679; Josiah, b. Feb., 1682; d. Oct. 8, 1712: Hannah, b. March 19, 1684; m. William Burnham: Sarah, b. Aug. 14, 1686; Lucy, b. Oct. 16, 1688; Abigail, b. Sept. 23, 1690; d. Sept. 9, 1714: Elizabeth, b. May 31, 1692; Mary, b. May 14, 1694.

JOSIAH,[4] moved to Salem, Ct.; m. 1, Penelope Curmin; m. 2, Mrs. Mary Treat; he d. Feb. 9, 1729, at Salem. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. March 30, 1688; d. July 12, 1702: Josiah, b. Dec. 21, 1690; d. Jan. 4, 1691: Treat, b. March 26, 1696; d. July 7, 1696: Thomas, b. June 23, 1697; d. Sept. 13, 1697: Mehitable, b. Aug. 3, 1698; d. July 6, 1721: Josiah, b. July 11, 1700; d. July 31, 1700: John,[9] b. Sept. 12, 1702; Elizabeth, b. April 1, 1705; d. June 24, 1716: Mary, b. July 13, 1706; d. July 29, 1706: Treat, b. Oct. 9, 1712.

JOHN,[5] m. Hannah Newberry, Dec. 14, 1703; he d. Aug. 20, 1750. *Children*—Mary, b. Sept. 18, 1704; d. June 14, 1706: Hannah, b. Oct. 21, 1706; m. Uriah Loomis of W.: John,[10] b. April 24, 1708; Anne, b. Dec. 9, 1711; Abigail, b. Sept. 26, 1716; Jerusha, b. Jan. 18, 1718–19; m. Erastus Wolcott, Esq.

Lieut. CHARLES,[6] m. Elizabeth Hawley, Dec. 19, 1706, who d. Nov. 3, 1765, in 79th year; he d. July 20, 1754, in 74th year. *Children*—Sarah, b. Sept. 29, 1707; d. March 24, 1727–8: Elizabeth, b. June 15, 1712; d. March 5, 1727–8: George, b. March 6, 1713–14; d. March 16, 1727–8: Mary, b. Aug. 20, 1709; m. Jonathan North: Benjamin, b. Feb. 23, 1721; d. April 19, 1722: Eunice, b. June 14, 1725; m. Benoni Olcott: Charles, b. June 17, 1716; d. June 27, 1716.

BENJAMIN,[7] m. Abigail Pinney. *Children*—Miriam, b. Aug. 26, 1766; d. May 29, 1773: Caroline, b. Aug. 29, 1769; Eleanor, b. Dec. 18, 1770; d. Oct. 18, 1776; Talcott, b. Oct. 1, 1772; Chester, b. Jan. 23, 1775; Eleanor, b. Nov. 2, 1776; Benjamin, b. Dec. 15, 1778; d. April 17, 1850; his wife Abigail, d. March 25, 1854, a. 79: Clarissa, b. June 16, 1781; James, b. June 23, 1784; John, b. July 23, 1786; d. May 21, 1787:

SAMUEL,[8] d. at Wethersfield, Sept., 1734. *Children*—Abigail, b. June 3, 1707; Oliver, b. Oct. 2, 1709; d. 1734: Samuel, b. April 13, 1713; Mehitable, b. Aug. 12, 1715; Elisha, b. Sept. 26, 1717; Josiah, b. March 26, 1720.

JOHN,[9] had John, b. Nov. 2, 1721; d. Nov. 27, 1731.

JOHN,[10] m. Mary Hawley, June 9, 1734; he d. April 11, 1773. *Children*—Mary, b. Dec. 9, 1736; m. Abiel Grant: Lorana, b. June 5, 1739; m. Jonathan Bement: Hope, b. Dec. 29, 1742; m. Nathaniel Drake: Benjamin, b. Oct. 26, 1744; Anne, b. March 6, 1746; m. —— Vansant.

DESCENDANTS OF HENRY WOLCOTT SENIOR, IN THE LINE OF HIS SON SIMON.

SIMON, admitted freeman in 1654; m. 1, Joanna (dau. of Aaron) Cook, March 19, 1656–7; who d. April 27, 1657, a. 18; m. 2, Martha Pitkin, "late from England" (*Windsor Rec.*); she was a sister of Mr. William Pitkin of East Hartford, and is spoken of by her son, the Governor "as a gentlewoman of bright natural parts, which were well improved by her education in the City of London." She came from England in 1661, and on Oct. 17 of same year was m. to Mr. W. "She is said to have come on a visit to her brother, and been induced to remain by the marriage proposal which she received, which was backed by the urgent wishes of some of the leading colonists. A few years after this marriage, Mr. Simon Wolcott sold his place in Windsor, and purchased a farm in Simsbury, to which he removed. His name appears on the *Simsbury Records*, as commander of the train-band, and selectman. It proved an unfortunate investment, as the settlers were driven from the place by the Indians in 1676, and his property was destroyed. He remained a few years in Windsor, and in 1680 settled on his land on the east side of the Connecticut River, in the present town of South Windsor. He died Sept. 11, 1687, a. 62, and was buried in Windsor Churchyard. His death was hastened by gloomy anticipations of the oppression and suffering which awaited the colonists under the coming administration of Sir Edmund Andross — fears which, as the result proved, were not wholly groundless." His widow m. in 1689, Mr. Daniel Clarke, and d. Oct. 13, 1719, a. 80. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. Aug. 19, 1662; m. Daniel Cooley; d. Jan. 30, 1707: Martha, b. May 17, 1664; m. Thomas Allyn; d. Sept. 7, 1687: Simon,[1] b. June 24, 1666; Joanna, b. June 30, 1668; m. John Cotton: Daniel, b. ——; Henry,[2] b. May 20, 1670; Christopher, b. July 4, 1672; d. April 3, 1693: Mary, b. 1674; d. 1676: William,[3] b. Nov. 6, 1676; Roger,[4] b. Jan. 4 1678–9.

SIMON,[1] m. Sarah Chester of Wethersfield, Dec. 5, 1689, who d. Aug. 8, 1723, in 67th yr.; he d. Oct. 28, 1732, in 66th yr. *Children*—Sarah, m. Samuel Treat; Martha, m. William Stoughton; Simon, d. July 26, 1742, in 48th yr.; Christopher, d. Oct. 9, 1727, in 31st yr.; Eunice, d. Feb. 18, 1725, in 28th yr.; James, b. 1700; d. Feb. 10, 1747–8, in 48th yr.

HENRY,[2] m. Rachel ——, who d. Jan. 8, 1725; he d. Nov., 1746. *Children*—Henry, b. Feb. 28, 1697; had a son Henry: Thomas, b. April 1, 1702; Peter, d. Dec., 1735; had a son Giles? Rachel, m. Joseph Hunt; Gideon,[5] b. 1712.

Mr. WILLIAM[3] (E. W.), m. Abiah Hawley, Nov. 5, 1707, who d. June 16, 1716; he d. Jan. 6, 1749. *Children*—Abiah, m. Samuel Stoughton; Lucy, b. May 7, 1710; m. Stephen Olmsted, Hartford: William,[6] b. July 29, 1711; Martha, b. Jan. 20, 1718; m. —— Chapin of Springfield; Ephraim, b. March 13, 1714; d. Dec. 18, 1762.

Gov. Roger*[4] (E. W.), m. Sarah Drake, Dec. 3, 1702. *Children*— Roger,[8] b. Sept. 14, 1704; Elizabeth, b. April 10, 1706; m. Roger Newberry of W.: Alexander, b. Jan. 20, 1707–8; d. Oct. 8, 1711: Samuel, b. Jan. 9, 1709–10; d. Dec. 27, 1717: Alexander,[9] b. Jan. 7, 1711–12; ——, stillborn, Dec. 10, 1712; Sarah, b. Jan. 31, 1714–15; d. Jan. 5, 1735: Hepzibah, b. June 23, 1717; m. John Strong of E. W.; Josiah, b. Feb. 6, 1718–19; d. Jan. 29, 1802, a. 84: Erastus† and Epaphras,‡ b. Feb. 8, 1720–21; Erastus,[10] b. Sept. 21, 1722; Ursula, b. Oct. 30, 1724; m. Matthew Griswold, Esq., Lyme, Ct.: Oliver,[11] b. Nov. 20, 1726; Mary Ann, b. Jan. 1, 1730; m. Thomas Williams, Esq., Brookline, Ct.

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* Governor Roger Wolcott was one of the most remarkable men whom Connecticut has produced. He never enjoyed many educational advantages; was apprenticed at the age of 12 to old Mr. Eno of W., to learn the trade of a weaver; in 1699 he went into business for himself; in 1702, m., and went to the east side of the Connecticut River to reside; in 1707, was a selectman; in 1709, a representative; in 1710, a justice of the peace; in 1711, commissary in the expedition to Canada; in 1714, a member of the council: in 1721, a judge of the county court; in 1732, a judge of the supreme court; in 1741, was deputy-governor and chief judge of the supreme court; in 1745, the 2d in command of the expedition to Cape Breton, which resulted in the glorious capture of St. Louisburg; in 1750, was bereaved by the death of his wife; in 1750, became governor of the colony. After 1754, he retired from public life, and devoted his leisure to literary pursuits and to reading of the scriptures, meditation and prayers. He is an eminent proof of the power of native talents and industry, in a free country, in raising one to positions of distinction and usefulness. In all his exaltation he was free from hauteur, easy of access, free and affable in manner, possessing ready wit, humor, and good literary tastes. His body was strong and well proportioned, and his countenance peculiarly adapted to inspire reverence and esteem. His personal appearance is thus described by a lady of Wethersfield, who saw him frequently at a time when he was enjoying the height of his popularity. He was a visitor at her father's house, and the costume of an officer under the royal government was too imposing to pass unnoticed. "Several times a week he rode out on horseback, and never appeared abroad but in full dress. He wore a suit of scarlet broadcloth. The coat was made with wide skirts, and trimmed down the whole length in front with gilt buttons, and broad gilt vellum buttonholes, two or three inches in length. The cuffs were large and deep, reaching nearly to the elbows, and were ornamented like the sides of the coat, as were also the pocket lids, with gilt vellum buttonholes and buttons. The waistcoat had skirts and was richly embroidered. Ruffles at the bosom and over the hand they were of lace. He had a flowing wig, and a three cornered hat with a cockade, and rode sternly and stately on a large black horse whose tail swept the ground." He was a good thinker, and a clear, vigorous writer. Several of his works were published, viz: In 1725, Poetical Meditations, with a preface by the Rev. Mr. Bulkly of Colchester, Ct.; in 1761, a letter to Mr. Hobart entitled "The New England Congregational Churches are and always have been Consociated Churches, and the liberties greater and better founded in their Platforms agreed upon at Cambridge, in 1648, than in the agreement at Saybrook in 1708." This was probably a resume of the difficulties in the 2d Church of Windsor, of which he was a member, and which has been spoken of at length in that portion of our work relating to East Windsor. At his death, a sermon was preached by his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Perry of (E.) W., which was published. It is entitled: The character of Moses illustrated and improved | In a | Discourse | occasioned by the death of the Honorable | Roger Wolcott. Esq. | Governor of the Colony of Connecticut | and died May 7, 1767, | in the 89th year of his age. | Preached the first opportunity after his Funeral | By Joseph Perry, A. M., Pastor of the Second Church in W. | Isaiah, lvii, 1, 2; Pslams, cxii, 6; lvii, 11. *Hartford*, Printed by Thomas Green.

† He d. May 12, 1722.

‡ He d. April 3, 1733.

Capt. GIDEON,[5] m. 1, Abigail Mather; m. 2, Naomi (dau. of Dea. Joseph) Olmsted of East Hartford; he commanded a company in the French war in 1760; "his cotemporaries and those who knew him best regarded him as one of nature's noblemen;" he d. June 5, 1761; estate £2,557; she d. Nov. 7, 1775. *Children*—Abigail, b. April 13, 1741; m. Charles Rockwell: Samuel,[12] b. April 4, 1751; Naomi, b. Sept. 28, 1754; m. Rev. William Robinson of Southington, Ct., Feb. 8, 1780; d. April 16, 1782:* Gideon,[11½] b. Nov. 28, 1756; Elizur, b. April 12, 1760.

WILLIAM, Esq.[6] (E. W.), m. Abigail Abbot, Feb. 26, 1746; who d. Oct. 12, 1763, in 45th yr.; he d. May 22, 1799. *Children*—Eunice, b. Dec. 11, 1747; Eunice, b. March 1, 1750; d. Nov. 24, 1826: Abigail, b. Dec. 25, 1751; William, b. Feb. 10, 1753; m. Esther Stevens at Castleton; d. Sept. 25, 1825: Abigail, b. Feb. 8, 1755; m. Oliver Ellsworth, Esq., of W.: Martha, b. April 23, 1757; Abiel, b. Aug. 10, 1761.

EPHRAIM,[7] m. Mary Kellogg. *Children*—Sarah, b. Feb. 25, 1760; m. Josiah Bissell, W.: Ephraim, b. Feb. 25, 1762.

Hon. ROGER, Esq.,[8] m. Mary Newberry, Oct. 10, 1728; who d. June 5, 1758, in 49th yr.; he was a representative to general assembly from the town of W., a major of the Connecticut troops, a member of the council, judge of the superior court, and one of the revisors of the laws of the colony. His early death, Oct. 10, 1754, alone prevented his filling the gubernatorial chair. *Children*—Roger, b. Sept. 18, 1729; d. Nov. 19, 1729: Mary, b. Oct. 15, 1730; d. Aug. 15, 1737: Roger, b. June 16, 1733; d. Nov. 1, 1736: Sarah, b. June 7, 1735; m. Elisha Steele, Esq., of Tolland, Ct.: Roger,[13] b. Nov. 10, 1737; Epraphras,[14] b. May 21, 1740: Mary, b. April 4, 1742; m. John Goodale: Emelia, b. Oct. 20, 1744; d. Feb. 25, 1745: Parmenio,[15] b. April 17, 1746; Amelia, b. Oct. 27, 1750; m. Marvin Lord of Lyme, Ct.: Martha, b. April 23, 1753; d. May 9, 1753.

Dr. ALEXANDER,[9] m. 1, Lydia Atwater; m. 2, Mary Richards of New London, April 3, 1745; he lived in W. (see chapter on Windsor Physicians, in Appendix), and d. March 25, 1795. *Children*—Jeremiah,[16] b. Nov. 14, 1733; Alexander, b. 1735; d. 1756: Lydia, b. 1757; m. Samuel Austin of New Haven, Ct.: Esther, b. Sept. 16, 1746; d. Oct. 9, 1746: (Dr.) Simon,[17] b. Aug. 9, 1747: Esther, b. July 17, 1749; m. Samuel Treat of E. W.: George, b. May 23, 1751; d. Oct. 17, 1751: George,[18] b. Oct. 17, 1753; (Dr.) Christopher,[19] b. Oct. 1, 1754; Mary, b. Aug. 7, 1756; m. Elihu Griswold of W.: Alexander,[20] b. Sept. 15, 1758; Guy,[21] b. Aug. 7, 1760; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 13, 1763; m. Elizur Wolcott of E. W.

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* Her monument in Southington, Ct., bears the following inscription:

In memory of | Mrs. NAOMI ROBINSON | Wife of the Rev. William Robinson. | She was born at E. W. Sept. 28, 1754 | of the ancient and honorable family of the | WOLCOTTS. | She was peculiarly beloved in life, | and at death universally lamented. | She died of the Small Pox, | in the 28th year of her age, | April 16th, 1782. | Hers was the character so strikingly | described in the 31st chapter of Proverbs; | and to none could the closing verse | be more properly applied than to her: | "Many daughters have done virtuously, | but thou excellest them all."

ERASTUS[10] (E. W.), m. Jerusha Wolcott; he was repeatedly representative to gen. assembly from W.; speaker of the lower house; justice of the peace; judge of probate; chief judge of county court; brigadier general of the Connecticut line in the Revolutionary army; in 1775, was sent, with Dr. Johnson, to Boston to keep an eye upon the movements of the British troops; in 1776, at the head of a militia regiment, went to Boston, which was then invested by the American army; the same year went to New London, where repairs to fortifications were in progress, and garrisoned Forts Edward, Trumbull and Griswold with his regiment during the summer; in 1777 was appointed brigadier general, first brigade of Connecticut militia, went on the expedition to Peekskill, then to Danbury, etc.; in person he was tall, of large frame with light grey eyes and light hair; his earlier life had been spent chiefly in the pursuits of agriculture, his educational advantages had been limited, but by force of will and great industry he had acquired a very extensive amount of learning and solid information; he was reserved in speech, plain in manner, easy of access, and his great sagacity earned for him among his friends and neighbors the appellation of "Old Long Head;" he d. Sept. 14, 1793, at East Windsor. *Children*—Erastus, b. Dec. 24, 1747; d. Aug. 16, 1751: Fluvia, b. May 27, 1750; d. Aug. 23, 1751: Erastus,[22] b. July 6, 1752; Fluvia, b. Jan. 5, 1754; m. Roswell Grant of E. W.: Jerusha, b. Nov. 29, 1755; m. Samuel Wolcott of E. W.: Aiodi, b. Sept. 29, 1759; Albert,[23] b. Dec. 19, 1761.

OLIVER,[11] m. Lorana Collins; lived at Litchfield; was governor of Connecticut; d. Dec. 1, 1797. *Children*—Oliver, b. Aug. 31, 1757; d. Sept. 13, 1757: Oliver, b. Jan. 11, 1760; m. Elizabeth Stoughton; was governor of Connecticut; d. in New York city, June 1, 1833; buried at his native place, Litchfield, Ct.: Lorana, b. Dec. 15, 1761; m. William Mosely, Esq., of Hartford: Mary Ann, b. Feb 15, 1766; m. Chauncey Goodrich, Esq., of H.: Frederick,[24] b. Nov. 2, 1767.

SAMUEL[12] (E. W.), m. Jerusha (dau. of Judge Erastus) Wolcott, Dec. 29, 1774; was a commissary in the Revolution; d. suddenly at E. W., June 7, 1813, a. 62; estate $30,669. *Children*—Jerusha, b. Oct. 8, 1775; m. Epaphras Bissell, Nov. 30, 1794; lived at E. W. Hill; afterwards at Lockport, N. Y.: Naomi, b. Oct. 10, 1777; m. James Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y.: Samuel, b. Dec. 12, 1781; Elihu, b. Feb. 12, 1784; m. Rachel (dau. of Rev. David) McClure of E. W., Nov. 27, 1806; she d. April 2, 1822; in 1830 he removed from E. W. to Jacksonville, Ill., where he d. Dec. 2, 1858, a. 74; his eldest son is the well known Samuel Wolcott, D. D., of Providence, R. I., and was b. July 2, 1813: Sophia, b. March 29, 1786; m. the late Martin Ellsworth (son of the Chief Justice) and resides in the Ellsworth place in W.: Ursula, b. Nov. 17, 1788; m. Rev. Newton Skinner of New Britain, Ct., who d. in 1825; she now lives with her son Dr. Samuel Skinner at Windsor Locks, Ct.: Elizabeth, b. Sept. 23, 1791; m. Hon. Erastus Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1820;

resides at E. W. Hill: Horace, b. March 25, 1794; d. unmarried in Illinois, in 1838.

ROGER[13] (E. W.), m. Dorcas Burnham, who d. Nov. 11, 1823, a. 86. *Children*—Martha, b. Oct. 29; m. Samuel Treat of W.; d. April 27, 1781: Roger,[25] b. May 25, 1760; Abner, b. March 12, 1762; d. May 11, 1762: Jemima, b. May 14, 1763; m. James Steel: Cornelius, b. July 12, 1765; Hannah, b. Aug. 1, 1769; d. Dec. 31, 1769: Abigail, b. Dec. 11, 1770; Seth, b. Oct 11, 1773; Emelia, b. July 17, 1776; d. July 29, 1776: Emelia, b. Feb. 2, 1779; Oliver, b. March 6, 1780; d. April 24, 1781; Rhoda, b. April 13, 1785.

EPHRAPHRAS[14] (E. W.), m. Mabel Burnham. *Children*—Sarah, b. July 10, 1764–5; James,[26] b. April 19, 1766; Mabel, b. March 17, 1770; Mary, b. July 26, 1773.

PARMENIO,[15] m. Mary Ballard. *Children*—Alfred, b. April 14, 1769; Parmenio, b. Dec. 17, 1770; Prudence, b. Aug. 21, 1772; d. Aug. 2, 1776: Josiah, b. April 20, 1776; Mary, b. Oct. 27, 1778; Pruda, b. May 10, 1789.

JEREMIAH,[16] m. Sarah Goodale. *Children*—Martha, b. Aug. 18, 1762; Thomas, b. Aug. 17, 1764; Sarah, b. May 7, 1767.

Dr. SIMON,[17] m. Lucy Rogers; went to New London, Ct.; had Emelia, Alexander, Lucy, Mary, Lucy, Martha, Sophia, Catharine, Elizabeth.

GEORGE,[18] m. —— Rowland. *Children*—Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1777; Lucy, b. Jan. 31, 1780; Henry Rowland, b. March 22, 1783; William Frederick, b. June 9, 1787; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 14, 1790.

Dr. CHRISTOPHER,[19] m. Lucy Parsons. *Children*—Laura, b. May 7, 1683; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1784; (Dr.) Christopher, b. June 20, 1786; Laura, b. Oct. 3, 1789.

ALEXANDER,[20] * m. Frances Burbanks. *Children*—Frances, b. Aug. 9, 1786; Henry, b. March 16, 1788; Alexander, b. Feb. 14, 1790.

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* The following sketch of this individual is from the pen of the late John M. Niles: "Mr. Wolcott possessed a highly original character; a gigantic stature, marked with prominent and intelligent features, with a mind not less gigantic, gave him a commanding personal dignity, inspiring respect without exciting awe, of which there are few examples. His mind was profound rather than brilliant, and although slow in its operations it possessed great energy and strength, but a striking peculiar originality was its characteristic feature. In independence of character and unshaken firmness of purpose he has been surpassed by few, and such was the clearness and force of truth on his mind, that he could never resort to any other means than fair argument and conviction to advance any cause he espoused. Always frank in his purposes, he was equally direct in his means, despising chicanery and artifice, the constant resource of feeble minds.

Alexander Wolcott, more than any other individual, deserves to be considered as the father and founder of the Jeffersonian school of politics in this state. For many years he was regarded as the leader of the Republican party in Connecticut. He was the Atlas against which the shafts of his political opponents were constantly directed, but amidst all the rage of the political storm, he remained unmoved, firm in his integrity, unshaken in his purposes, untiring in his efforts, until the wrath of his political enemies having spent itself in vain, was constrained to pay homage to his inflexible integrity and stern Republican virtues. Such was Alexander Wolcott, the early, the enlightened and the faithful disciple of Jefferson, who drank from the same fountain of political wisdom and labored in the same glorious cause—the cause of the rights of man—the implanting deep in the public mind, the primary, elementary principles of Republicanism, without which the forms of our constitution would be but feeble barriers against the inroads of power and constant tendencies to aristocracy to which all free institutions are exposed,

Guy,[21] m. Abigail Allyn. *Children*—Abigail; Abigail, b. Oct. 1786; Guy,[27] b. Oct., 1788; James, b. Nov., 1790.

Capt. Erastus[22] (E. W.), m. Chloe Bissell, Dec. 27, 1783; he was a justice of the peace, representative from W., judge of probate, and a member of the legislature at the time of his death, Jan. 7, 1797. *Children*—Erastus,[28] b. Oct. 7, 1784; Chloe, b. April 19, 1786; Edward, b. Oct. 12, 1788.

Albert,[23] m. Hannah Loomis. *Children*—Hannah, b. May 19, 1786; Albert, b. Nov. 20, 1787; Cynthia, b. Sept. 16, 1789.

Frederick,[24] m. 1, Betsy Huntington of Norwich, Ct., who d. April 2, 1812; m. 2, Mrs. Sally W. Cook, who d. Sept. 14, 1842; he d. May 28, 1837. *Children*—Mary Ann Goodrich, b. Aug. 9, 1801; Hannah Huntington, b. Jan. 14, 1803; Joshua Huntington, b. Aug. 29, 1804; Elizabeth, b. March 6, 1806; Frederick Henry, b. Aug. 19, 1808; Laura Maria, b. Aug. 14, 1811; Charles Mosely, b. Nov. 20, 1816; Chauncey Goodrich, b. March 15, 1819; Henry Griswold, b. Nov. 24, 1820; Mary Frances, b. July 9, 1823.

Roger[25] (E. W.), m. Mary Steel. *Children*—Mary Ann, b. Nov. 11, 1784; Mehitable, b. May 19, 1786; d. July 13, 1787: Mehitable, b. March 20, 1788; d. April 30, 1788: Oliver, b. May 25, 1789; Mary, d. March 24, 1794, in 3rd yr.

James,[26] m. Miriam Munsell. *Children*—Anson, b. April 9, 1787; Epraphras, b. April 7, 1789; James, b. May 29, 1789 (?).

Guy,[27] m. Redexa ——, who d. April 10, 1848, a. 54. *Children*—Timothy, d. Dec. 10, 1842, a. 10; Erastus, d. Jan. 5, 1844, a. 20.

Erastus,[28] m. Lucy ——. *Children*—Charlotte, b. Feb. 24, 1816; m. 1, Luther Babbet; m. 2, Rufus A. Washburn: Richard Law, b. Dec. 13, 1818; m. Susan Loomis: Mary Manwaring, b. Feb. 23, 1820; m. Wm. H. Miller: Frederick Alexander, b. Jan. 26, 1822; d. Jan. 1834: Electa Lucretia, b. Jan. 10, 1824; m. Horatio Necorr: Wolcott Hinsdale, b. July 16, 1826; m. Sarah Harris: David Austin, b. Jan. 24, 1830; m. Esther Hosmer.

Gideon, m. Huldah ——, who d. Oct. 30, 1844, a. 74; he d. Oct. 26,

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Mr. Wolcott was a native of Windsor, the seat of the original family of that name, which has given three governors to Connecticut. For many years he was a representative of that town in the state legislature. He was appointed collector of customs for the port of Middletown, Ct., by Mr. Jefferson, and held the office until his death. In 1809 Mr. Madison nominated him to the senate for one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, but through the influence of the senators from this and the other New England States opposed to him in politics, this nomination was not confirmed by the senate. The place was then tendered to John Quincy Adams, who declined to accept it, and was ultimately conferred on Joseph Story.

He was a delegate from Middletown to the convention of 1818, which formed and adopted the constitution. But the deliberations and conclusions of a majority of that body were not such as to commend themselves to the enlarged comprehension, the progressive republican mind, and high expectations of Wolcott. The constitution as presented, he discovered as defective, as unjust as founded on no basis of republican equality, as avoiding in important particulars accountability and responsibility, as a mere embodiment of the charter of 1660, which though liberal in its day was not adapted to present circumstances and the changed condition of the country and times in 1818. He d. at Middletown, Ct., June 26, 1828."

1840, a. 72; lived in E. W. *Children*—Willard, d. Feb. 9, 1825, a. 23 (*Sc.*); Walter, d. May 7, 1797 (*E. W. O.*).

HENRY B., m. Mary Jane ——, who d. June 2, 1845, a. 27; he d. Oct. 19, 1850, a. 39. *Children*—Ruth, d. April 13, 1842, a. 21 mos.; and Emily C., d. June 2, 1845, a. 1 week.

GEORGE, had Justus, b. Feb. 1, 1735–6; and Rosanna, b. March 20, 1737.

HENRY, had Gideon, b. May 26, 1769; Betty, b. Sept. 14, 1771, Jennie, b. Jan. 13, 1780; Henry, b. May 27, 1782.

ERASTUS, Jr., had Juliana, b. April 9, 1791; Helen, b. March 9, 1794.

*Marriages.*—Mr. JOHN, m. Mrs. Hannah Nicholas of Stamford, June 22, 1692. HENRY, jr., m. Jane Allyn, April 1, 1696. HENRY, Jr., m. Abigail Cooley of Springfield, Dec. 28, 1711. Lt. HENRY, m. Mrs. Hannah Porter, April 11, 1727. ELIHU, m. Justice Wolcott, May 13, 1823. HIRAM, m. Euphronia Crane, Sept. 23, 1824; Oliver, m. Mary Mumford, April 27, 1826.

*Deaths* (*W. Rec.*).—JANE (dau. of Henry), d. Oct. 20, 1710. Capt. SAMUEL, d. June 25, 1709, a. 30. JANE (dau. of Henry), d. March 16, 1710. MARY, d. July 10, 1689. Mrs. SARAH, d. July 16, 1684. HENRY, d. Aug. 5, 1697. JANE (wife of Henry), d. April 11, 1702. ANAH (wife of Henry), d. June 18, 1717, a. 72. JENNETTE (wife of Henry, jr., and dau. of John and Elizabeth Morrison), d. June 18, 1803, in 26th year. HORACE, d. April 15, 1850, a. 52 (*K. M.*). BETSY (dau. of Ephraim), d. Feb. 15, 1795, in 3d year (*E. W. O.*)

B. W.
Died Sept 2. 1680
what once was writ
by one upon this Stone
he hears is now washt out
and lost and gone:
Twas writ hopin in
time he might it finde
not on this Stone, but
on the readers minde

WOOD, ROBERT (E. W.), m. Abigail Barber. *Children*—(Capt.) John, b. Oct. 22, 1743; d. a. 90; m. Ursula Loomis: Abigail, b. Oct. 17, 1744; m. Elijah Barber: Robert, b. Feb. 2, 1747; Obadiah,[1] b. Aug. 19, 1759; James,[2] b. May 22, 1752; Jemima, b. Sept. 14, 1754; m. Aaron Barber; Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1757; m. Oliver Burnham: Chloe, b. May 19, 1763; m. Oliver Loomis of W.

OBADIAH,[1] m. Roxa Burnham, March 2, 1779; he d. April 3, 1811. *Children*—Eli, b. March 15, 1781; m. Laura Lusk: Jerusha, b. ——; m. Eli Calvin, May 19, 1813: Wyllis, b. March, 1794; m. Sally Williams: William Otis.

JAMES,[2] m. Susanna Elmer. *Children*—Charlotte, m. —— Morse; Susanna, m. —— Blakesley; Theodosia, m. —— Clark; Emma, m. —— Fenn; Asa; John; Henry.

JONATHAN (E. W.), m. Rachel Crow, April 13, 1767. *Children*—Levi, b. Jan. 17, 1768; Lucy, b. Dec. 27, 1770.

Reuben, m. Amy Belknap, Sept. 17, 1821.

Lorain m. Cynthia Munsell, March 1, 1827.

Tryphena (wid. of Jonathan), d. Jan. 28, 1772, in 46th yr.

WOODBRIDGE, Rev. Mr. Benjamin. *Children*—Elizabeth, b. April 31, 1673; Dudley, b. Sept. 7, 1677; Benjamin, b. Oct. 12, 1680 (the 2d child of that name).

Rev. Mr. John (1st pastor of Poquonnoc Church, Windsor). *Children*—Tryphena, b. July 21, 1731; John, b. July 24, 1732; Benjamin Ruggles, b. Oct 16, 1733.

WRIGHT, Jonathan, had Jonathan, b. July 2, 1739; Eunice, b. April 22, 1741; d. May 28, 1741: John, b. April 24, 1745; David, b. Feb. 24, 1742; Henry; John, b. Oct. 14, 1748; Moses, b. Oct. 1, 1750; Sibel, b. Sept. 11, 1752.

Abel, had Jerusha, b. Aug. 16, 1768; Asenath, b. April 20, 1770; Abel, b. March 4, 1773; Elam, b. Dec. 1, 1774; Joel, b. Oct. 1, 1777; Sarah, b. Sept. 23, 1781

Moses, m. Chloe Neal of Farmington, Oct. 8, 1773. *Children*—Henry, b. Nov. 8, 1774; Silas, Feb. 19, 1810; Edmund, b. Oct. 28, 1813.

David, had Betty, b. March 24, 1770; George, b. March 16, 1774; Archibald, b. Sept. 16, 1776; Oliver, b. July 2, 1779.

Samuel, m. Elizabeth Jupson of West Springfield, Nov. 4, 1849.

YOUNG, Seth, had Hannah, b. July 31, 1744; Seth, b. Feb. 10, 1746; John, b. Dec. 12, 1748; Anna, b. Oct. 17, 1750; John, b. Oct. 4, 1762; Mary, b. Nov. 4, 1754; Calvin, b. June 18, 1757; Frederick, b. April 25, 1759.

Ebenezer (son of Sarah Allyn), b. Oct. 19, 1777; had James Endicot, b. Aug. 1, 1807; Mary, b. Sept. 18, 1805.

James, m. Martha Hunt, April 27, 1834.

Joseph, d. April 25, 1765.

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## ADDENDA AND MISCELLANEA.

ALLEN, Hezekiah[11] (E. W.) m. Abigail Bartlett, Dec. 3, 1768.

Hezekiah, Jr. (son of above), m. Azuba Gleason, Dec. 28, 1802.

ALLYN, Abigail, dau. of Martha Porter (reputed) by Benjamin Allyn, b. July 10, 1704.

BARRET, John (of Zebulon and Irene), d. April 30, 1795, a. 3 mo. 12 dys (*E. W. O.*).

BLODGET, Phineas[7] (p. 556), had a son Jehu, b. Oct. 7, 1786. We have also received from the family the following corrections and *dates of births*: Damaris, b. Oct. 13, 1784, instead of 1785 as printed. Philena, b. Sept. 17, 1787. Marilda, b. Sept. 12, 1789. Luke, b. July 10, 1794; d. Feb. 21, 1799. Abigail, b. Jan. 4, 1797. Candace, b. Dec. 7, 1798; d. Sept. 27, 1801. Eme-

line, b. Oct. 23. 1800. Candace M., b. Aug. 11, 1805. Antoinette Minerva, b. Aug., 1808, instead of 1809 as before printed.

CADWELL, THOMAS, m. Mary Porter, Dec. 20, 1752.

CLARK, HOSEA, m. Mary Skinner, Sept. 24, 1752.

CHAPIN, ALICE, dau. of Hannah Bartlett, and (reputed) dau. of Eliphalet Chapin, b. March 20, 1767.

JANE (wife of Joseph, mentioned on p. 568); d. Feb. 3, 1788, in 77th year (*E. W. O.*).

JANE (dau. of above), b. July 23, 1769.

CHAPMAN, Capt. SAMUEL,* of the 9th Connecticut company at Louisburg, in 1745–6, was a grandson of Edward Chapman, who was slain in the battle of Narragansett Fort, December, 1675. He was apparently a native of Windsor; at any rate he came to Tolland from that town. He was a large landholder, a justice of the peace, and, except the minister, was probably in higher standing than any other man in Tolland. His house was situated about half a mile east of the house occupied by Sidney Stanley, and continued in the possession of his descendants until within a few years; and, having always been kept in excellent repair, is still standing.

SAMUEL CHAPTAIN, Captain in 1758, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1720, probably in Windsor, shortly before his father's removal to Tolland. He resided in the house mentioned above, until his death in 1803. Before and during the Revolution he was the leader in the truly patriotic town of Tolland. He was colonel of the 22d Regiment of Connecticut militia, during that struggle, and as such made several campaigns. He was at New York in 1776, with his entire regiment, diminished, however, by the many previous enlistments. On the evacuation of that city; that "shameful day," as Marshall calls it, the conduct of Col. Chapman was deemed peculiarly honorable by those who had the opportunity to observe it. He was the most wealthy man and the greatest business man in Tolland; he also owned several slaves. He was elected to the Assembly at *forty-five* annual elections (see *State Records*), and is recorded among those present at *fifteen* special sessions. He was also a justice of the peace for *twenty-six* years, continuing in office until he arrived at the age of seventy-seven. He also retained command of the regiment until above seventy, the business on field days being performed by a sprightly adjutant. He was, in many respects, a remarkable man. In hardihood he was as if made of iron; in the army he not only endured, but seemed to thrive upon, the loathsome food which too often constituted the subsistence of the soldier; he never, in the coldest weather, wore any covering to his hands, and worked out of doors barefoot in March, when above eighty years old. One who, during the first twenty-eight years

* His name was Samuel, and not Daniel, as erroneously given in *Trumbull's Hist. of Conn.* These biographical notices of Chapmans are from the notes of our friend SIDNEY STANLEY, Esq., of Hartford, Ct.

of his life, resided half a mile from him, never saw him laugh, and he very seldom smiled.

COHOON, Capt. NATHAN, d. May 7, 1818, a. 44. ABIGAIL ROBERTSON, wid. of Nathan, d. Nov. 26, 1841, a. 70 (*Sc.*).

ELLSWORTH, JONATHAN (probably[11] s. of Jonathan,[3] see p. 602), had David (b. Aug. 8, 1709; see first line, p. 605), who m. Jemima Leavitt of Suffield, Ct., and had David,[1] b. March 27, 1742; Oliver; Jemima, who m. —— Grant, and lived and d. in South W; Martin.

DAVID,[1] m. Phebe Lyman of Goshen, Ct., Feb. 22, 1779; had David.[2]

DAVID,[2] m. 1, Alma Gillespie of Westfield, Mass., Aug. 18, 1818; m. 2, Huldah Pinney of W. (see p. 605, fourth line). *Children* — Mary Ann, b. June 20, 1819; m. Nathaniel Hayden, Oct. 3, 1808. Phebe Lyman, b. Sept. 19, 1820; m. Daniel B. Phelps, March 21, 1845. David Gillespie, b. Oct. 1, 1830; d. Sept. 11, 1831. Emily Louise, b. March 4, 1834; Eliza Jane, b. Jan. 4, 1837; David Josiah, b. Jan. 27, 1840.

DEBORAH (wife of Sergt. Benjamin[13]), d. Dec. 22, 1747, a. 51(*E. W. O.*).

ELMER, SAMUEL, b. Nov. 18, 1755; m. 1, Sarah ——, who was b. Oct. 1755, and d. Jan. 6, 1805, a. 50; he m. 2, Dolly ——, who d. Dec. 18, 1823, a. 61. *Children*—Alanson, b. Aug. 4, 1782; d. Jan. 15, 1828, a. 45. Susanna, b. Oct. 20, 1784; d. Oct. 26, 1787. Samuel, b. July 18, 1787; d. June 8, 1834, a. 79. Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1789; Elijah, b. Nov. 14, 1792; d. Oct. 11, 1819, a. 27. Harvey, b. Dec. 26, 1799; m. Clarissa ——.

ENO, ROGER,[6] and Jerusha, had four children; Roger, Pascal,[1] Paoli, Jerusha, and Sybil, all born in Windsor, Connecticut. They emigrated with all their children to Hartford, Vermont.

PASCAL,[1] the second son, was educated at Dartmouth College, and studied and practiced law for many years in Vermont. He m. Salome Paddock of Woodstock, Vt., in the fall of 1815, and emigrated to the valley of the Mississippi in the same year. He spent several months in Cincinnati, Ohio, reaching St. Charles, Missouri, in the fall of 1816. The year 1817, he spent partly in St. Louis, and partly in St. Charles, and moved to Madison County in Illinois in the spring of 1818. Here he engaged in farming, and so continued until he was appointed by President Monroe, first "Receiver of Public Monies" at Springfield, Sangamo County, Ill. He went to Springfield in the fall of 1823. He was one of four proprietors who laid out the city of Springfield in fall of 1823. He d. at Springfield, Ill., April 29, 1832, a. 62, leaving a wife and five children, born in order as follows: Pascal Paoli,[2] in St. Charles, Mo.; Zimri Allen,[3] in St. Louis, Mo.; and Martha Maria, Susan Paddock, and Julia Risby in Springfield, Ill. The eldest daughter died here in 1837, a. 13. The widow and other daughters still survive and are unmarried.

PASCAL PAOLI,[2] m. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Johnson of Kentucky, May 19, 1853; he survives his wife who d. without issue, April 15, 1859.

ZIMRI ALLEN,[3] m. Agnes D. Trotter of New York City. *Children*—Four sons, and a daughter.

FILLEY, ELIZABETH (dau. of William and Margaret), m. David Winchell, 1669.

EUNICE (dau. of Gurdon [2S]), m. Lucius Newberry, now of Chicago, Ill., and has Edwin O., b. Dec. 30, 1835, and Fannie M., b. Dec. 14, 1842.

GAYLORD, SARAH, wid. of Mr. Joseph, d. June 13, 1761.

GRANIS, ICHABOD Cromwell, m. Rachel Ellis, Jan. 14, 1747.

GRANT, SAMUEL, d. April 7, 1751, in 60th yr (*E. W. O.*).

AARON and LUCY had PITKIN, who d. Dec. 4, 1788, in 3d yr (*E. W. O*).

GRISWOLD. Interesting biographies of ELIHU and GAYLORD, natives of W., will be found in *Benton's Hist. of Herkimer Co., N. Y.*

GEORGE, Jr.,[61] m. ——. AZUBAH, 2d wife of George, jr.,[61] d. Feb. 16, 1826, a. 82. GEORGE, the husband, d. Jan. 2, 1823, a. 85.

HIGLEY, FREDERICK (s. of Nathan and Hannah), d. Feb. 25, 1797, a. 6.

HOLCOMB, JOSHUA[1] (s. of Thomas the settler, see p. 665), moved to Simsbury, which he represented at general assembly in 1698; he had a son, JOSHUA, who was b. about 1700; m. Mary Griffen, and had a son, HEZEKIAH, who was b. in 1726, and m. Susanna Alderman. Their son, HEZEKIAH, b. in Sept., 1750, m. Chloe Pinney, who d. June, 1788; and he d. Nov., 1820. Their son, THOMAS, lives at Granby, Ct., to whom we are indebted for this record. We have also received a letter from Dr. WILLIAM F. HOLCOMB, b. at Stirling, Mass., grad. of Albany Medical College in 1850, since practiced in New York city, and now residing for a time in Paris, France, who is descendant of THOMAS of W. This gentleman believes that the family name should be spelled with an *e*.

HOSFORD, NATHANIEL,[3] had a dau. Anne, b. Aug. 3, 1712.

KING, ZEBULON, d. Oct. 21, 1793, in 76th year (*E. W. O.*).

HARRIET (dau. of Alexander), d. Nov. 21, 1793, in 6th year (*E. W. O.*).

LADD (*K. M.*), HARRIET L. (wife of William J.), d. Nov. 3, 1822, a. 22. Their son ALBERT E., d. April 27, 1853, a. 6 mos. WILLIAM M., d. Sept. 26, 1851, a. 2 mos.

LATHROP, THATCHER, d. Dec. 30, 1806, in 62d year; his wife SUBMIT, d. Aug. 22, 1794, in 59th year. Their dau. LYDIA, d. March 10, 1772. Their dau. VALLALEY, m. Elizur Atkins, and Oct. 27, 1794, a. 22; had a s. FREEMAN (Atkins), who d. Nov. 5, 1798, a. 5.

LATIMER, SAMUEL, m. Sybil Goodrich; he d. in Wethersfield, Ct.; she d. in Bloomfield (then Wintonbury), about 1785, a. 97. *Children, all b. in Wethersfield*—Samuel,[1] Solomon, d. single; Barzilla,[2] Hezekiah,[3] Abigail.

SAMUEL,[1] d. in Wethersfield, where he had the following *children*—Samuel, Solomon, Elizabeth, Sarah, Eunice.

BARZILLA,[2] had Barzilla, George, Ahaliab, Ebenezer, Jacob, William, Elizabeth, Christian, Sarah, Polly, Abigail, m. ——.

HEZEKIAH,[3] had Hezekiah,[4] Levi,[5] Elihu, Tryphena, d. in Sharon; Wealthy, m. Oliver Thrall; Ruth, m. and went to Vermont; Roxy, m. —— Terry of Simsbury.

HEZEKIAH,[4] m. Rebecca Thrall; had Rebecca, Clarissa, Hezekiah, Elihu, Laura, Chauncey, Hector, John, Mahalah, Mary Ann.

LEVI,[5] m. Rebecca Filley; had Nancy, Maria, Eliza, Susan, Lester.

LOOMIS (*E. W. O.*), Capt. JOEL (see line 14, page 684), d. June 19, 1788, in 67th yr. His wife, NAMEE, d. Nov. 23, 1770, in 47th yr.

MOSES,[38] d. Feb. 16, 1761, in 65th yr. His wife, ELIZABETH, d. Feb. 20, 1761, in 55th yr. Of his children, GILES, d. Aug. 31, 1751; JOEL, d. Jan. 8, 1761; GEORGE, d. Aug. 13, 1766, a. 16 days.

REBECCA (dau. of Timothy and wife of Moses,[38]), d. June 10, 1726, a. 26.

Sgt. GERSHOM,[36] d. Dec. 27, 1738, in 37th yr. His wife, MARY (dau. of Matthew Grant), d. Jan. 24, 1780, in 78th yr

THOMAS,[18] d. April 19, 1746, in 92d yr. His wife, HANNAH, d. Jan., 1738-9, a. 76.

Capt. JOSHUA,[35] d. Dec. 26, 1761, in 75th yr. His wife, DEBORAH, d. Jan. 26, 1773, in 82d yr. EBENEZER, d. Oct. 2, 1709, a. 35. ANNA, (dau. of Thomas Skinner and wife of Jonah) Loomis,[37] d. Nov. 23, 1748, in 37th yr. Their dau., AZUBAH, d. Sept. 24, 1750, a. 1 yr., 10 mos. MARY (wife of Hezekiah), d. Aug. 12, 1752, in 80th yr. NATHANIEL (Lt.), d. Sept. 29, 1733, in 77th yr. JAMES (of Bolton), d. Dec. 29, 1750, a. 82. Capt. JOSEPH, d. May 30, 1748, in 64th yr. BENJAMIN (of Benj. and Nancy), d. April 4, 1807, a. 6 mo. JOSEPH (s. of John[44] and Roxalena), d. March 25, 1771, a. 10 mos. JOHN "ye 3d," d. Dec. 5, 1786, in 28th yr. JOHN, d. Sept. 18, 1807, a. 74. ROGER,[46] d. Feb. 24, 1820, a. 76. His wife, CHLOE, b. Dec. 13, 1748; d. April 28, 1825.

(*Sc.*)—BENJAMIN, d. Jan. 11, 1851, a. 83. His wife, NANCY, d. Feb. 19, 1835, a. 55. ALMIRA, d. Dec. 15, 1829, a. 58. ASAHEL, b. July 2, 1785; d. March 26, 1828. TRUMAN (s. of Asahel and Thankful), d. June 8, 1814, a. 1 yr., 8 mos.

LORD WILLIAM (*Sc.*), (s. of William and Jemima), d. March 15, 1806, in 7th yr. WEALTHY (dau. of same), d. Feb. 1, 1803, in 6th yr. WILLIAM, Sr., d. Nov. 25, 1835, a. 66; his wife, JEMIMA, d. Dec. 18, 1831 a. 61. GEORGE and JULIA, had Lorain P., who d. July 31, 1825, a. 2 yrs., 4 mos., and Julia J., who d. Aug. 25, 1825, a. 15 mos. SOPHIA, d. May 10, 1825, a. 22.

(*K. M.*)—ORRIN, d. Nov. 1, 1847, a. 59; his dau., ELIZABETH (by wife Editha), d. Sept. 4, 1846, a. 15 yr. ELIZABETH (wife of Constant S.), d. Aug. 12, 1851, a. 44.

MARSHEL, RUTH of Noah, d. Nov. 13, 1749.

MATHER (*Poq. O.*), TIMOTHY, d. April 27, 1792, in 25th yr. His wife LUCINDA, d. Nov. 8, 1853, a. 85.

OSBORN, ISRAEL, son of Israel O. (his reputed father by act of court) and Hannah Stiles.

PORTER, JOSEPH, had Lucina, b. Feb. 6, 1765. George, b. Feb. 1, 1767. Naomi, b. March 5, 1769. Joseph, b. April 9, 1771. Abigail, b. Nov. 27, 1773.

JOSEPH,[6] d. Sept. 29, 1741, in 66th yr.

JAMES, Daniel, had Daniel, b. Sept. 25, 1789.

STOUGHTON, HERVEY (son of Israel), d. Jan. 27, 1846, a. 59.

VERSTILLE, PETER (son of William, son of Peter), was b. in London; when a young man came to Boston, where he became clerk in the store of one Mr. Hughes; afterwards removed to Wethersfield, where he was a merchant, and then to Windsor. He m. Mrs. Naomi (Ridgely) Gedney, who after his death m. a 3d time to the Rev. Joseph Perry of E. W. His son WILLIAM, saw the "tea party" scrape in Boston harbor; enlisted in the American army at the age of 18; was a Lieut. under Gen. Parsons, and did good service in the war; was an artist of fine talent. He m. Elizabeth (dau. of Isaac and Lydia Riker) Sheldon of New York. He d. suddenly in Boston. *Children*—Nancy Olds and Charlotte L. Riker, both residing in the old Perry house at E. W. William Henry, who d. at sea. Tristam, now in Texas. Peter d. at sea. Sheldon.

WHITING, JERUSHA, wife of Col. John, d. Oct. 21, 1776, a. 75.

WILLS, SOLOMON, Captain of the volunteers from Tolland in 1775, was descended from Windsor ancestry, who were among the most respectable families in a town (Tolland) which peculiarly abounded in such. In the latter part of the war of 1755, he was a subaltern, and was the lieutenant commanding in the expedition to Havana in 1762. He was also a colonel of state troops, temporary levies, &c., in the Revolution. He was a justice of the peace twelve years, and on the organization of Tolland County, was appointed one of the judges of the county court. Next to Col. Chapman, he was the most influential patriot of Tolland. He was elected to the Assembly *twenty-two* times, semi-annually. The absence or expected absence of Col. Wills and Col. Chapman in the army, seems to have prevented their election several times each. It ought also to be stated that Col. Wills having acquired one or two unbecoming habits, or hard failings, in 1793, the Legislature then and thence forward omitted him in making out the annual judicial appointments. He d. in 1807, a. 76.

# APPENDIX.

No. 1. Page 20.

*Mr. Francis Stiles's Letter to Gov. Winthrop.**

(Mass. Hist. Soc'y Coll. 1st Series, Vol. VIII, p. 42.)

Good Mr WINTHROP:

Being credibly informed (as by the enclosed may appear), yt, there hath beene some abuse and Injury done me, by Mr Ludlow and others, of Dorchester who would not suffer Francis Styles & his men to Impayle grounds wheare I appoynted them at Connecticute, Although both by patent which I tooke above 4 years since & prepossession Dorchester men being then unsettled and seekening up the river above the falls for a place to plant upon but finding none better to their likeing they speedily came backe againe & discharged my workmen casting lots upon y$^{t}$ place where he was purposed to begin his worke notwithstanding he often told them what greate charge I had bene at In sending him & soe many men to prepare a house against my coming & Inclose grounds for my cattle & how the damage would fall heavy upon those that thus hindered me, whom Francis Styles conceived to have best right to make choice of any place there. Notwithstanding they resisted him slieghting me with many unbeseeming words such as he was unwilling to relate to me, but justifie upon his oath before Authority when he is called to itt. Therefore we haveing appoynted you to be our govorneur there, the rest of the Company being sensible of this affront to me would have signified their minds in a generall letter unto you I told them sitth it did concerne myself In particular, & might perhaps breed some jealousies In y$^{e}$ people & soe distaste them with our Government, whereupon they Advised me to write unto you to request you with all speed & diligence to examine this matter, & if (for the substance) you find it as to us it appeares by this Information herewith sent you y$^{t}$ then In a faire and gentle way you give notice to Dorchester men of this great wronge they have done me. Being the first y$^{t}$ to further this designe sent my pinnace thither at my own great charge of Aimost 1000£ which now is cast awaye by their detaining soe longe before she coulde unlade & for which In Justice I may require Satisfaction, as alsoe for my provision which cost above five hundred pounds & are now (I heare) almost al spent by this means & not any payling as yet set up at that place where I appoynted them, which had I but Imagined they would have thus greedily snached up all the best grounds upon y$^{t}$ river, my pinnace should rather have sought a pylate at new Plymouth then to have staid ten days as she did in the Bay & to have given them such warning thus to prevent me. And let them spaire (as I am told) they may very well forth of y$^{t}$ great quan-

*As to the issue between Gov. Rich. Saltonstall, and the Dorchester people above referred to, his letter gives an *ex parte* view of the case, and taking Sir Richard's character into consideration, it is probably as fair an one as an interested party could have made. He was an excellent man, and deserved better luck than he found at Dorchester.

tity they have Ingroced to themselves soe much as my proportion comes to & if they have built any houses thereupon I will pay them their reasonable charges for the same. But I pray you either go yourself with some skilful men with you or send Sergeant Gardiner & some with him to set out my grounds where it may be most convenient betweene Plymouth Trucking house & y^e falls according to my direction given both to the Mr. of my pinnace & to Francis Styles, which I think they will not now deny me understanding what charge I am at (with others of the Company) to secure this River's mouth for the defence of them all wherein we hope you will neglect no meanes according to our great trust reposed in you, thus beseeching the lord to prosper the worke begun, I commend you with all our affayers under your charge to the gracious direction and protection of our good god In whom I am

Your most assured friend
Ric. Saltonstall.

For my worthyly Respected Friend
Mr. John Winthrop Govorneur of the Plantations upon Connecta-cut Ryver in Newe England

(Labelled) Sir Richard Saltonstall—1636.

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No. 2. Page 46.

*Matthew Grant's Old Church Record.*

MATH[EW] G[RA]NT.

Church things in general [as they have occurred since our] first setting down here in Windsor, at least [since Mr.] Huits' first coming up here unto us August [1639] and because the elders of the church have [a record] of church proceedings in some things as they had, therefore in such things as [there] be to speak to I shall set down here in the [ord]er I can: Concerning the admission of pe[sons to] full communion I could give account of [all, but] judge there is no need of such as are dead and gone from us to other places.

And for children that have been baptized that are with us I shall name in their order and And others that have not made out for full com[munion] only to attain baptism for their children.

I here note down concerning brother Lieut. Wil[ton] did remove from Windsor church to go to North[hampton] to help to further a church there the beginning March 25, and now Feb'y the 6, 1667, he was b[uried] here in Windsor, he died the day before.

[A List of those members of the church that] were so in Dorchester, and came up here with Mr. [Warham] and still are of us.

[Mr Wolc]ott
[Mr P]helps
[Mr Witc]hfield
[Mr G]aylard
[Dea. M]oore
[John] Fford
—e
Filar
[Matthe]w Grant
Deble Senr
[Geo] Philups
Gillet, sen
[Gi]llet
[Philip R]andall
[Eg]elstone
[Phe]lps

*of Women.*

Mrs. Phelps
Dea. Moore's wife
Rich. Vore's wife
Jonath. Gillett's wife
Lieut Filer's wife
Tho Deble's wife
Geo Phelps' wife

[A List of those t[hat] have been taken [into] [fu]ll communion since we [cam]e here. I set them down [ac-c]ording to the year and [da]y of the month they were [adm]itted and now remain.

[Wi]lliam Phelps, Nov 17, 39
[Joh]n Bissell, sen. May 3, 1640
[Joseph] Loomys, Oct 11, 1640
[Bene]dicts Allvard, Oct 17, 1641
[Robert] Hayward, July 10, 1642
[C]lark, June 18, 1643
[F]ylar, March 31, 44

Women admitted here.

Mrs. Pinney Feb'y 9, 1639
Old Widow Drake Feb'y 23, 39
Mrs. Wolcott Apl 26, 40
Sam. Gaylars wife Apl 27, 45
Abr. Randall's wife Aug 17, 45
Benedictus Alvards wife, Jan'y 13, 47
The widow Hoskins Apl 9, 48
Old Mrs. Allyn Aug 5, 1649
Nicholas Senchon's wife, Jan'y 22, 49
Will Filly's wife, July 17, 1651
Nath. Cook's wife, Aug 29, 52
Wm. Phelps wife, Nov 11, 54
Mrs. Newberry Apl 1, 1655
the wife of John Loomys 55
" " " " Drake 3, 55
" " " Mr. D. Clarke, 11, 58
" " " Thos. Fford, 30, 60
" " " Joseph Loomys
" " "

[Several names at the bottom of this page gone.]

Of Men.

Robert [Watson], Jan'y 22, 49
Walter Gaylar, May 5, 51
John Moore ordayned
Deacon Jan'y 11, 1651
John Rockwell, July 31, 53
Capt. Newberry, Apl 11, 1658
Jacob Drake, Apl 11, 1658
Samuel Rockwell
& Jona Gillet, both Apl 6, 1662
Peter Brown and Nathaniel
Cooke both June 22, 1662
Samuel Loomys, Nov. 26, 1661
Samuel Marshall, } May 3, 1663
Nathaniel Loomis, }
Cornelius Gillett &
Timothy Buckland, June 16, 1665
John Gaylord & Thomas
Loomys taken in Aug 3, 66
John Madesly Oct 7, 66
Isaac Phelps, Jan'y 27, 1666

the wife of Samuel Loomys
the wife of John Porter, May
the wife of Henry Denslo Apl
Thos Allyns Wife &
Return Strong's wife &
Timothy Buckland's wife, Apl
Henry Wolcot's wife
John Moore's wife &
Thos Loomis Wife Apl
Jacob Drake's wife, June 3
Stephen Taylors wife Aug
John Strong's wife and
she was baptized Aug
Josias Eleswort wife &
Samuel Gibbs wife, Sept
Samuel Baker's wife, Oct 2
Samuel Filleys wife Dec
Mary Saxston & baptized
the widow Jose Jun
Nathaniel Winchel's wife Aug
Cornelius Gillett wife.
The wife of Nathaniel
Loomys Sept 28.

Elizabeth Chapman wido taken into church communion Apl 28, 167

Mr. Nathaniel Chauncey made public declaration of his faith in christian principles and the manner of God's working on his soul, Jan'y 12, 1667.

Samuel Filley taken into full communion Dec 18, 1670
Samuel Fforward, Oct 8, 71.
Samuel Baker Apl 7, 72
Timothy Hall Apl 28, 72
Nathaniel Bissell

Mr Chauncey reading what he took from private September 8 73

William Filly taken into church communion Mar 8 1673

Samuel Gaylar taken into communion Jan 28, 1674.

June 21, 1668. It was by vote of the church assented to that adult persons be it husband or wife that desired to have their children Baptized by Mr. Chancy, should, if they presented themselves to the Elders in private and declared to their satisfaction their knowledge in the principles and owned the Father's covenant, there should nothing be required of them in public until they presented themselves for full communion.

Before this time it had been the practice to call such persons in public, to stand forth and answer to questions of catechism, propounded to them and to own the church covenant. And the time which Mr. Warham first began this practice was Jan. 31, 1657 and went on in the practice of it until March 19, 1664 which day he declared to the church that he had met with such arguments against the practice concerning the baptizing of members [chi]ldren, that he could not get through at present, and could not go on as he had done without scruples of conscience, therefore must forbear until he had weighed arguments and advised with those that were able to give, not that he intended to cast off the practice wholly but only to delay it for a time till he could be better able to answer his present scruples, for if he should act and not of faith Romans 14th would be sin in him.

So the delay of it from the 19 of March 64 was three years and so much as from the 19 of March to the 21 of June that Mr. Chancy set it on again.

Feb'y 16, 78. Joseph Skinner having never been baptized desired that he might be baptized and the church granted it, so he would be tried concerning his knowledge and blameless life, and own the church covenant, and come under discipline, to be owned as a member, and so any others might come in, in like manner, man or woman kind. On the 2 of March there was none that lay any blame on him in point of his conversation, so he owned the church covenant and was baptized.

Here I note down the persons in order as they tendered themselves publicly to attain baptism for their children from the time Mr. Warham first began until he layed it down, and remain so still, and have not put on for full communion, nor have not joined themselves with the other company.*

Thomas Bissell, Mary Marshall, wife of Nath'l Loomys, these Jan. 31, '57. Feb. 28, '57, Samuel Gaylar, wife of John Gaylar, wife of Thos. Bissell.

May 22, '59, Samuel Grant; July 17, 59, Peter Brown's wife; Nov. 27, '59, John Bissell and Samuel Bissell.

Nov. 8, '63, Timothy Phelps; Dec. 27, '63, wife of Tahan Grant; Dec. 11, '64, Ebenezer Dibble. March 12, '64, Return Strong and Samuel Gibbs.

Since Mr. Chancy began as I can judge by his baptizing their children.

Wife of Timothy Hall, July 5, 68. David Winchell & Isrel Deble, Sep. 18, 70. Joseph Gaylar, July 16, 71. Samuel Barber, Oct. 12th, 71. Zurrobabl Ffilar, Mar. 6th, 69. Samuel Deble, Oct. 12th, 70. John Grant, Oct. 22d, 71. Jonathan Winchell, Feby., 67. John Porter, Jun., Feby. 7th, 70. Nicholas Buckland, March 6th, 72. Isrell Deble, Wife, Oct.

Here I set down the names and ages of persons [men and] women kind that have been born and baptized in Windsor Church, and are yet unmarried, and not of those that have turned to the other society but live still under the church's cognizance.

*Men Kind.*—Stephen Taylor, Mar. 16, 44. Thos. Egglestone, Nov. 22, 46. Jos. Phelps, July 11, 47. Thos. Deble, Sept. 3, 47. Samuel Wolcott, April 15, 56. Jeremy Gillett, Feb. 20, 47. John Gaylar, Feb. 4, 48. Josias Alvard, July 8th, 49. John Birg, Jan. 20th, 49. Josias Gillet, July 14, 50. Thomas Buckland, Feby. 9, 50. John Loomis of Joseph, Oct. 5, 50. Joseph Birg, Nov. 2d, 51. John Taylor, Nov. 28, 52. John Drake, born Sept. 14th, 49; baptized Apl. 15, 55. Job Drake, born Jan. 15, 51; baptized Apl. 15, 55. Benjamin Gaylar, Apl. 15, 55. Ephraim Hayward, Jan. 11, 56. Daniel Loomys of John, June 21, 56. Thomas Loomys of Thomas Loomas, born Mar. 17, 55; baptized Feb. 7, 57. Samuel Marshall, born May 27, 53; bap-

* The congregation under the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge's ministry.

tized Feb. 7, 57. Nathaniel Loomys of Nath'l, baptized Feb. 7, 57. Thos. Bissell, born Oct. 2, 56; baptized Feb. 7, 57. Josia Ellsworth, baptized March 7 57. Josia Wolcot July 25, 58. Samuel Grant May 22, 59. Simon Drak of John Oct 30, 59. John Bissell of Samuel born Apl 5, 59, baptized Nov. 27, 59. John Bissell of Thomas June 27, 60. Josia Loomys of Nath'l, Feb. 24, 60.

Robert Watson was taken into church fellowship in 49 and May 11, 51 he was cast out and so stood till Jan 18, 56 betwixt his casting out and taking in he had Mary John and Samuel which 3 children were baptized Jan. 25, 56 his Darter Hanna Aug. 15, 58.

Ebenezer Watson Apr 28, 61. Nathaniel Watson Jan. 30, 63. Jededia Watson Oct 7, 66. John Bissell of John May 12, 61.

The wife of Owen Tudor taken into church fellowship Apl. 28, 61 and then she had five children baptized, Samuel, Owen, Sara, Jane, Mary May 12, 61.

Enoch Drak Dec 10. 55. Thomas Allyn Mar. 15, 62. Eleezor Gaylar Nov. 15, 62. Joseph of Thomas Bissell Apl 19, 63. Timothy of Timothy Phelps baptized Nov. 8, 63. Thomas Taylar Oct 12, 55. Mathew of Joseph Lomys Nov 6, 64. Nathaniel Cook May 16, 58. John Cooke Aug 10, 62. Josia Cooke Dec 25, 64.

Wakefield son of Ebenezer Deble Sept 15, 67, baptized May 14, 58. Ebenezer of Ebenezer Deble baptized Aug 17, 71. William of Will Filly Nov. 12, 64. Jonathan of Jonathan Gillet Jun. baptized Feb. 19, 70. Jeremy Alvard of Bect. baptized Jan. 31, 55.

Josias Barber Feb. 15, 53. Thomas of Tim Buckland Jan. 21, 65. Josias Clark Jan 28, 48. Daniel Clark Apl. 10, 54. John Clark Apl. 15, 56. Samuel Clark July 7, 61. Sara Clark Aug. 19 63. Nathaniel Clark, Sept. 9, 66. Thomas Ellsworth baptized Sept 9, 66. Jonathan Ellsworth July 4, 69. John Ellsworth Oct. 15, 71. Thomas Fylar Mar. 6, 69. John Fille born Dec. 15, 45, baptized Aug. 3, 51. Samuel of Samuel Filly Apl 3, 70. Hesecia of William Gaylar, Feb. 14, 52. Samuel of Samuel Gaylar, July 57. Ephraim Hayward Jan. 11, 56. Jeremy of Thomas Lomys July 10, 70. Jonathan of N. Lomys Apl 3, 64. David of N. Lomys Jan 12, 67. Hesekia of N. Lomys Feb 28, 68. Moses of N. Lomys Mar 21, 71. Joseph of John Lomys Nov 7, 51. Thomas of John Lomys Dec. 3, 53. Timothy of John Lomys July 28th, 61. Nathaniel of J Lomys 12, 63. David of John Lomys Jan 4th, 65. Isack of John Lomis Sept 6, 68. Samuel Lomis August, 19, 66.

27. 77, Elizabeth Chapman had 7 children baptized, her son Henry was born July 4, 1663; her darter Mary was born Oct. 27, 1665; her darter Elizabeth born Jan. 15, 1667; her son Simon born Apl. 30, 1669; her darter Hanna born May 3, 1671; her dauter Margaret born Mar. 7, 1672; her dauter Sara born May 24, 1675; Elizabeth of John Grant July 15, 1677. Samuel of Samuel Deble baptized May 13, 1679. Sara Darter of John Porter jr baptized Jan. 3, 77. Benjamin Ellsworth baptized Aug 19, 77 born Jan. 19, 76. Stephen of Nat. Winchell Aug 26 77. Thomas of Thos. Deble baptized Sept 9, 77. Azana of Isack Phelps baptized. Samuel of Timoty Palmer baptized Dec 2, 77. Thomas son of Joseph Skinner baptized Dec 23, 77. Nathaniel son of Tim Phelps baptized Jan 13, 77. Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Bissell baptized Jan 6, 77. Thomas son of Thomas Newbery and Joseph son of Isrell Dewey baptized Jan. 27, 77. John son of Samuel Filly baptized Feb. 17, 1677.

*Women kind*—Meriam Deble Dec 7, 45. Sara Pinne Dec. 3, 48. Sara Buckland Apl. 1, 49. Elizabeth Alvard Sept 21 51. Mary Wolcott Dec. 7 51. Sara Gaylr Jan. 18 51. Hanna Fille July 3 53. Abigail of Samuel Gaylar baptized Oct. 1, 53. Ruth Rockwell May 11, 54. Sara Rockwell born May 12, 5. Hannah of John Drak born Aug 8, 53, baptized Apl. 15, 55. Rebecca Newbery May 6, 55. Ledia Marshall born Feb. 3, baptized Feb 7, 57. Hannah Loomys of T. baptized Feb. 14. Elizabet Ellsworth May 7, 5. Abigayl Taylar Nov. 28, 5. Mary Clark Sep. 26, 5. Martha Gaylar, June 24, 6. Mary Strong Apl 25. 58. Hanna Strong Sept 2, 60. Mary Brown July 24, 59. Hanna Brown Sept. 30, 60. Abigayl Brown Aug. 10,

62 Hepsiba Brown Nov. 20 6. Mary Bissel of John Dec 4. Ruth of John Drak Dec. Lidia of John Drak Feb 2, 61.

The wife of John Porter admitted to church fellowship May 3, 63, and had 6 children baptized. John 12 years of age, Mary 10 years, Sara 8 years, James 6 years, Nathaniel 3, Hanna 5 months May 10th 63. Samuel Porter Mar. 12. 64. Rebeca Porter Mar 10 66. Hester Porter May 9, 69. Ruth Porter Apl. 20 71. Mr. Chancy. Mary Taylar June 23. 61. Mindwell Taylar Nov. 8 63. Mary of Saml Rockwell Jan 26. 61. Anna of Sam. Fille Sept 25, 64. Hanna of Joseph Loomys Feb 8, 61. Sara of Nathaniel Cook born Jan 28, 1650, baptized Oct 17 52. Lidia Cooke baptized Jan 17, 52. Hanna Cooke Oct 28 55. Abigayl Cooke March 7 59. Mary of Ebenezer Deble born Dec. 24, 64, baptized Dec. 25, 64. Abigayl of Will Filly Aug. 22. 1658. Debro of Will. Filly Nov. 24, 61. Hepsiba of Samuel Gibbs baptized March 12, 64. Patience Darter of Sam. Gibbs baptized Dec. 9, 66. Elizabeth Gibbs Jan 31, 68. Joanna Gibbs Apl 2, 71. Mary of Nathan Gillet jr. baptized Oct 27, 67. Abigal Buckland Nov. 11, 67. Mary Buckland Nov. 17 70. Sara of Walter Gaylar Apl 2, 55.

The wife of Henry Denslo taken into church fellowship and had children baptized June 4, 65.

Saml. 6 years old Ruth 12 years Abigayl 10 years Debora 8 years Hanna 4 years Elizabeth born Feb. 18, 65. Hanna Buckland Sept 18, 54. Ruth Drak of John Dec 6, 57. Mary Drak of John Feb. 3, 66. Elizabet Drak July 24, 6. Mary Ellsworth May 9, 60. Martha Dec 13, 62. William Filly's wife admitted July 17, 51 and children baptized Samuel, John Mary and Elizabet August 3. Abigayl Filly Aug 28, 58. Mary and Samuel Filly Apl. Abigal of Samuel Filly. Mary of John Gaylar Jan. John of John Gaylar June 25. Elizabeth Gaylar Feb. 26. Lidia Hayward June 16, 55. Mary of Thos Loomys Jan. 27, 5. Elizabet of Thos Loomys Jan 23, 6. Ruth of Thos Loomys Apl. 8, 66. Sara of Thos Loomys Feb. 2, 67. Abigail of Nat. Loomys Apl. 1, 5. Elizabeth of John Loomys May 14. Mary of John Loomys Aug. 10, 7. Mary of John Grant May 3, 74. Joseph of John Drak Jan 28, 7. Dameres darter of R. Strong July 5. Joseph, son of Joseph Gaylar Aug. John son of John Grant baptized 62. Samuel son of Samuel Gibbs baptized Apl. 22, 77.

[Here follows the records of births, marriages and deaths, republished in the New England Genealogical Register, vol. v. Also the items relating to the Great Flood of 1639; the number of births, deaths, etc.: and the arrival of Mr. Huit at Windsor. These portions of this old record having been incorporated in other parts of this volume, are here omitted.]

April 3d 1639, the wife of Joseph Clark died. May 16th 39, two children died John Phelps and Thomas Senchons. June 7, 39, P[al]mers child. July 8, Thomas child born 9th day died. August 25th, John Huldand died. Sept 10th 39, young Matthew Grant died. Oct 20 Pressella Marshfield died. Dec. 3d, Goode Buell died. June 10, 1640, Samuel Rossiter died. June 23, John Dewey drowned in the re[vule]t. Aug. 22, Elizabeth Gunn died. Aug 25, Josias Terey died. Sep. 5, Mr Clarks sister died. Sept 18, Joanna Hosford died. Sept 23, Abigail Carter died. Oct 7th, Ann Mason died. Dec 17th, Stephen Tery died. Dec 19, Mary Pumery died. Feb 11, Robard Wilton died. May 29, 1640, the mother [of] Mathew Grant died (we may be mistaken in this name). May 31, Samuel Deble buried.

May 23, 76. Account of persons that have died—to begin:

The 40 year 2 persons
William Rockwell
Henry Fookes
41 year 4 persons died
Joseph Clark
Giles Gibbs
John Bissell's wife
William Horsford's wife
42 year —— persons died
Thomas ——rd's wife
John Griswold
Sara Hueit
Nathaniel Hueit
43 year 5 persons died
Thomas Ford's wife
John Birg

Abigail Fylar
Anna Rockwell
Richard Birg a child
44 year 8 persons died
Mr. Hueit
Old Goode Hayt
John Thompson's child
Rafe Newman
Mary Tery
One Hager
The widow Webster
Anna Taylar

45 year 4 persons
Roger Williams' wife
Thomas Moore
Georg Pa-rum
Susanna Hueit
46 year 6 persons
Nicholas Palmer's wife
Michell Tery's wife
Nicolas Oumpsted's child
Nathan Gillett's child
John Egelstone
Samuel Filar

On this 7 years above the persons died are 32.

The 47 year 27 persons died
Stephen Fay's wife
Hepsibah Warham
Josia Carter
John Porter sen.'s wife
Caleb Carter
Richard Biddell
George Phelp's child
Samuel Warham
Hoyte's child
Thomas Bascom's child
Samuel Pond's 2 children died
Sara Hayward
Sara Senchon
George Phelps another child
Mary Hayward
Thomas Thornton
George Allixanders child
John Orton
Goodman Bidwell
Susanna Hanum
Anthony Howkens child
Priscilla Thornton
Ann Thornton
Henry Carters child
Timothy Roseter
John Pomeroy
48 year 25 persons
John Porter sen died
Thomas Dewy
Samuel Allyen
George Phelps his wife
John Haskens
Danell Clarks child
Samuell Allen's child
Benedict Alvards 3 children
Henry Wolcotts child
Richard Samwais child
Rose Porter
Ephraim Bartlet
James Enno's 2 children
Phillury Randall died
Abigayle Phelps
Abigayle Gillet
—— Chakwell
Thomas Newell died
Thomas Orton 2 children
Abigayl Roseter
Thomas Holcom's child
50 year 4 persons
Richard Samways died
Mary Hayward
Hanna Taylar
Johanna Fylar
51 year 5 persons
Peter Roseter
Richard Burge
Henry Stiles by a gun
Elizabeth Roseter
Joanna Dible.
52 [year] Sarah Stowton died
Joseph Loomys sen, his wife
John Williams Daughter
52 year these three persons.
53 year 3 persons dyed.
The wife of William Gaylar Jr,
Elias and Elisha Carter.
54 year 4 persons died.
Sara daughter of Joseph Loomys
Thomas son of Thomas Loomys
Sara Holcom
Samuel Pond died.
55 year 17 persons died.
Henry Wolcot sen,
Thomas Gunn's daughter Elizabeth
Nicholas Hoyts wife died
Elwed Pumerys wife
Nicholas Hoyt died
The wife of Henry Wolcott elder
Jefery Baker died
The wife of Robard Winchell
The wife of Richard W—er
Martha Winchell died
The wife of Anthony Hawkins
Nathan Gillet a son and daughter
Daniel Hoyt died
John Hiller sen died
Peter Tiltons daughter
The wife of William Hayden.
56 4 persons died
Benjamin Winchell
Jonathan Holcom

The son of John Gaylar
William Gaylar died.
57 year 9 persons died
Mary Pumery
The wife of Simon Mills
The wife of William Gaylar sen
The wife of Walter Gaylar
Thomas Holcom died
Ester Hayward
Mary Egelston
Mary Buckland
The wife of James Enno
58 year only Joseph Loomys sen
59 year 9 persons died
Mr. Witchfields wife died
Joseph Clark died
Isack Hakes drowned
The wife of John Rockwell
The wife of Simon Milles
The wife of William Wadsworth
John Drake sen.
Abigall Parsons
Thomas Allyns son John.
The 60 year 2 persons
Retron Gibbs (Catharine)
Richard Oldage
61 year 6 persons
Thomas Stoton sen died
Mrs Huit died
Samuel Milles
Sara Loomys
Rafe Smith
Thomas Parsons
47 to the end of 61, the number of persons died are 121.
62 year 16 persons
The wife of Thomas Loomys
Richard Saxston
Philura Randall
Frances Saxston
John Rockwell sen
Wilmot his wife
Wife of George Phillups
Pheby Winchell
Mr. Branker
Thomas Buckland
John Stilles
John Bancraff
Christopher Wolcot
The wife of Thomas Barber
Thomas Barber
Old widow Hoskins
63 year 3 persons
The wife of John Strong
Hanna Newbery
The son of John Rockwell
64 year 4 persons
Job Drakes son Joseph
Timothy son of Tim Buckland
Mathew of Tahan Grant
Jacob of Jacob Gibbs
65 year 9 persons
The wife of John Bissell sen
Son of John Owen
Daughter of Samuel Rockwell
Simon Rockwell
David son of John Loomys
Mary of Edward Chapman
esay [Isaiah] Bartlet
John Williams Jun
Old Widow Randal 87 old
66 year 4 persons
Mary Janes & wife of Mr. Grant
Nicolas
Nicolas Denslow 90 old
67 year 4 persons
Henry Wolcott's son & Jos Gaylor
Son & Nat Wine
68 year only one person
Jeremy Burg Samuel Phelpes
Mrs. Witchfield
James Risings wife
Old Widow Denslow 84 old
John Shaw
Isack Pond
John Loomys son James
These 6 persons died in 69 year
70 year 7 persons
Mr. Warham died
John Bartlet
Ebenezer Debles
Daughter John Tery sen
Son of John Owen
Mr Mathew Allyn.
The wife of Nathan Gillet
71 year 2 Persons
Henry Wolcots daughter
Thomas Maskell
Mr. William Phelps
Nathanell Bissells son
Thomas Loomys son
Joseph Griswold
Nicholas Bucklands son.
These 5 persons died in 72
73 year 13 persons
Widow Fox
Deacon Gaylar 88 old
Returne Strongs son
The wife of John Fitch
John Rockwell died
3 Children buried one day
Son of John Osborn and Son of
Zurubabel Filer
Daughter of Anthony Hoskins
Daughter of John Tery
74 year 6 persons
James Risings wife
Widow Saxstone
Thomas Parsons wife
Begat Egelstone
John Stiles wife
Nicholas Bucklands daughter

75 year 12 persons
John Besum drowned
John Loomys daughter
Daniel Hayden son
Old Mrs. Allyn
William Phelps wife
The Widow Hoskins
Nicholas Bucklands son
Samuel Marshall in war
Edward Chapman in war
Ebenezer Deble in war
Nathaniel Pond in war
Richard Saxston in war
62 to the end of 75 are 91 persons and 153 in all 244 persons
76 Lida Howard
John Fitch
Son of John Lewis
Son of Abram Deble
Samuel Barbers wife
Thomas Aulys child
Lidia Cook
Mesnges Daughter
Thomas Buckland
George Sanders child
Elias Shadok
Samuel Gibbs daughter
Thomas Bissells son
William Trals wife
Timothy Trals son
Nathaniel Pinne
Joshua Wels wife
John Brooks wife
Hanna Bucklands child All are 19
77 William son of John Layton died May 7
The wife of Abram Randal July 8
Aug 23, 77 Jonathan Gillet sen died
Ezekia Gaylar died Sept 12, 1677
Deacon Moore died Sept 18, 1677
John Bissell sen died Oct 3, 77
John Terys son Solomon died Oct 27 77
Ester daughter of Thomas Bissel died May 9, 78
Thomas son of Jonathan Gillet died June 11, 78 a 11 days old
Georg Philups died July 9 78
Isrell Dewey died Oct 23, 1678
Sara wife of Return Strong died Dec 26, 1678
Mr Witchfield died March 16, 78 on Sabbath morning buried 18th day
William Tral died Aug 3d Sabbath day 1678, 73 old
Dec. 2, 79 James Egelstone died the evening before and buried that day
Samuel Gaylars wife died May 2, 1680
The wife of John Williams died April 18, 81
Mary the wife of Joseph Lomys died Apl. 22, 81
The wife of Thomas Deble sen, died May 14, 1681
The old widow Buckland died July 26, 1681

[Here follows the account of the subscription in Windsor, in aid of the sufferers by King Philip's war, which is given on p. 205 of this history[.

August 17th 1677.

I herewith set down what children have been born in Windsor from our beginning hitherto so far as I am able to find out.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Thomas Allyn | 8 | Thomas Buckland Jr. | 1 |
| Benedictus Alvard | 5 | Richard Birg | 5 |
| Allixander Alvard | 7 | Daniel Birg | 3 |
| Georg Allixander | 5 | Jeffery Baker | 5 |
| Edward Adams | 1 | William Buell | 7 |
| | | Samuel Buell | 1 |
| B. | | Thomas Bascom | 3 |
| John Bissell sen | 1 | John Bartlet | 5 |
| John Bissell jr. | 8 | Benjamin Bartlet | 6 |
| Thomas Bissell | 9 | Esay Bartlet | 1 |
| Samuel Bissell | 6 | John Brooks | 8 |
| Nathaniel Bissell | 7 | John Bancroff | 5 |
| Thomas Barber sen. | 6 | Peter Brown | 10 |
| Thomas Barber Jr. | 4 | | |
| James Barber | 2 | C. | |
| John Barber | 2 | Mr Daniel Clark | 9 |
| Thomas Buckland sen. | 8 | Aron Cook | 7 |
| Timothy Buckland | 6 | Nathaniel Cook | 7 |
| Nicholas Buckland | 3 | Mr Clancy | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Chapman | 8 |
| John Casse | 6 |
| Henry Curtic | 2 |
| Joseph Clark | 2 |
| Joshua Carter | 3 |
| Sebouu Coffen | 1 |
| D. | |
| Thomas Dewey | 5 |
| Thomas Deble | 6 |
| Isrell Deble | 4 |
| Ebenezer Deble | 5 |
| Samuel Deble | 5 |
| Job Drak | 7 |
| John Drak | 11 |
| Job of John Drak | 2 |
| Henry Denslo | 8 |
| John Denslo | 9 |
| Josias Elesworth | 9 |
| Begat Egelston | 7 |
| James Egelston | 8 |
| James Enno | 3 |
| F. | |
| Walter Ffylar | 6 |
| Suroball Ffylar | 5 |
| William Filley | 7 |
| Samuel Fylley | 7 |
| Ambros Fowler | 7 |
| Samuel Forward | 2 |
| Samuel Grant | 8 |
| Mathew Grant | 3 |
| Tahan Grant | 6 |
| John Grant | 3 |
| Jonathan Gillet sen | 7 |
| Jonathan Gillet Jr. | 3 |
| Cornelius Gillet | 8 |
| John Gillet | 2 |
| Joseph Gillet | 7 |
| Nathan Gillet | 8 |
| Thomas Gunn | 4 |
| Edward Griswold | 6 |
| Georg Griswold | 9 |
| Joseph Griswold | 3 |
| William Gaylar Jr. | 7 |
| Walter Gaylar | 7 |
| Samuel Gaylar | 6 |
| John Gaylar | 4 |
| Joseph Gaylar | 2 |
| John Grifen | 10 |
| Jacob Gibbs | 7 |
| Samuel Gibbs | 7 |
| H. | |
| Thomas Holcom | 8 |
| Joshua Holcom | 3 |
| Nathanell Holcom | 2 |
| Benaja Holcom | 2 |
| William Hayden | 3 |
| Daniel Hayden | 4 |
| John Hosford | 8 |
| Nicolas Hayt | 4 |
| Robard Hayward | 5 |
| John Hake | 11 |
| Josias Hull | 10 |
| Mical Homfrey | 7 |
| Luke Hill | 7 |
| Anthony Hawkins | 3 |
| John Hodgs | 5 |
| Anthony Hoskins | 9 |
| Thomas Hoskins | 1 |
| John Hiller | 9 |
| Timothy Hall | 6 |
| Christopher Huntington | 1 |
| Thomas Henbury | 1 |
| J. | |
| George Jeffery | 3 |
| William Jess | 1 |
| K. | |
| Mark Kelcy | 1 |
| L. | |
| John Loomys | 13 |
| Joseph Loomys | 2 |
| Thomas Loomys | 10 |
| Samuel Loomys | 5 |
| Nathaniel Loomys | 10 |
| John Lewes | 1 |
| John Lundon | 2 |
| Decker Moor | 3 |
| John Moore | 5 |
| Samuel Marshall | 9 |
| John Mawdsly | 5 |
| John Mosses | 9 |
| Edward Messenger | 3 |
| Andrew Moore | 2 |
| Thomas Maskell | 6 |
| Simon Miller | 6 |
| N. | |
| Captain Newbery | 9 |
| Thomas Orton | 4 |
| John Owen | 11 |
| Josias Owen | 1 |
| John Osborn sen. | 10 |
| Robard Ould | 2 |
| P. | |
| Old Mr Phelps | 2 |
| Samuel Phelps | 9 |
| Nathaniel Pinne | 2 |
| Nathaniel Phelps | 4 |
| Timothy Phelps | 6 |
| Georg Phelps | 6 |
| Isack Phelps | 3 |
| Abraham Phelps | 2 |
| Joseph Phelps | 2 |
| John Phelps | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph of W. Phelps | 2 |
| John Porter Sen. | 2 |
| John Porter sen now | 12 |
| John Porter Jr. | 4 |
| Mr Pinne | 6 |
| Samuel Pinne | 2 |
| Eltwed Pumery | 5 |
| Caleb Pumery | 1 |
| Nicolas Palmer | 4 |
| Timothy Palmer | 6 |
| Samuel Pond | 4 |
| Thomas Parsons sen | 8 |
| Thomas Parsons Jr. | 3 |
| John Pettebon | 3 |
| Humfery Prior | 2 |
| Isack Pond | 1 |
| William Parsons | 1 |
| John Pettebon | 3 |

R.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Rockwell | 7 |
| Samuel Rockwell | 6 |
| Thomas Ruly | 2 |
| Thomas Remington | 1 |
| Ebenezer Parsons | 1 |

S.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Strong sen. | 6 |
| John Strong Jr. | 4 |
| Return Strong | 7 |
| Richard Saxston | 6 |
| Henery Stilles | 5 |
| John Stilles | 2 |
| Thomas Stoughton | 7 |
| John Shaw | 1 |
| Mr. Christopher Sanders | 1 |

T.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stephen Terey | 4 |
| John Terey | 8 |
| Peter Tilton | 3 |
| Stephen Taylar | 8 |
| Owen Tudor | 5 |
| Nicolas Wilton | 2 |
| Thomas Thornton | 5 |
| John Taylar | 3 |
| John Tomson | 2 |
| William Trall | 2 |
| Timothy Trall | 10 |

V.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Vore | 1 |

W.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Henry Wolcot | 7 |
| Henry Wolcot Jr | 6 |
| Simon Wolcot | 7 |
| Mr. John Warham | 4 |
| Robard Winchell | 6 |
| Richard Weller | 6 |
| Nathanell Winchell | 4 |
| Jonathan Winchell | 1 |
| David Winchell | 3 |
| Robard Watson | 7 |
| Arter Williams | 1 |
| Benjamin Woodbridge | 2 |
| John Williams | 7 |
| John Williams Jr | 3 |
| Samuel Wilson | 2 |

Some omitted in former accounts being gone yet had children born here, as,

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Mason | 4 |
| Mr Roseter | 6 |
| William Rockwell | 1 |
| Samuel Allyen | 6 |
| Simon Hayt | 2 |
| William Hulbard | 2 |
| Mr Ludlo | 1 |
| Elias Partman | 2 |
| Nicolas Palmer | 4 |
| Thomas Horten | 1 |
| Mathias Senchon | 3 |
| Frances Stills | 4 |
| Mr William Hill | 1 |
| Mr Huett | 1 |
| Walter Hayt | 3 |
| William Hanum | 4 |
| Richard Samways | 3 |
| Richard Bidwell | 1 |
| John Banks | 1 |
| | 50 |

The whole sum

| | |
|---|---|
| | 195 |
| | 227 |
| | 235 |
| | 177 |
| | 141 |
| | 50 |
| | 1025 |

of these died 128

The account of persons taken into church communion and years when, that are now living Dec. 21, 1677.

Only yet living that came from Dorchester in full communion.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Wolcot sen | Mr Pinne |
| Mr Witchfield | Walter Fylar |

Mathew Grant
Georg Philups
Thomas Debles sen
Richard Vore
Abram Randall

Women from Dorchester

Mrs Phelps
Deacon Moors wife
The widow Gillet
Richard Vore's wife
Sister Fylar
Sister Deble

Men taken in here

William Phelps Nov. 1639
John Loomys Oct 1640
Benedictus Alvard Oct 1641
Robard Haward July 1642
Mr Daniel Clark June 1643
Stephen Taylar Mar. 1644
Robard Watson Jan. 1649
Walter Gaylar May 1651
Capt Newbery Apl. 1658
Jacob Drak Apl 1658
Samuel Rockwell Apl 1662
Jonathan Gillet Apl 1662
Peter Brow[n] &
Nathanell Cook June 22 1662
Nathanell Loomys May 1663
Cornelius Gillett &
Timothy Buckland both Jan 1665
John Gaylar &
Thomas Loomas both Apl 1666
John Mawdsly Oct 1666
Mr Nathaniel Chancy Jan 1667
Samuel Filly Dec 1670
Samuel Fforward Oct 1671
Samuel Backer Apl 1672
Timothy Hall Apl. 1672
Nathaniel Bissell Sep. 1673
William Filly Mar. 1673
Samuel Gaylar June 1674

Women taken in here

Mrs Pinne Feb. 1639
Widow Drak Feb 1639
Mrs Wolcot Apl. 1640
S. Gaylar's wife Apl. 1645
Buclands wife Mar. 1647
N. Senchon's wife Jan 1649
W. Fillys wife July 1651
N. Cooks wife Aug 1652
Mrs Nubery Apl. 1655
J Loomys wife Apl. 1655
Jo. Drakes wife Apl. 1655
Capt Clarks wife Apl. 1658
Jos Loomys wife Dec. 1660
Sara Gaylar &
O. Tuders wife Apl. 1661
J. Porters wife May 1663
H. Denslo's wife Apl. 1665
T. Allyns wife Jan. 1665
Return Strongs wife Jan. 1665
Timothy Buckland's wife Jan. 1665
H. Wolcots wife,
John Moores wife,
Thomas Lomas his wife Apl. 1666
Jacob Drak's wife June 1666
Stephen Tailers wife Aug. 1666
J. Strongs wife Aug. 1666
Ellsworths wife and
S. Gibbs wife both Sept 1666
Samuel Bakers wife Oct 1670
Samuel Fillys wife Dec. 1670
Mary Saxston Apl. 1671
Nat. Winchells wife Aug 1671
Cor Gillets wife Feb 1671
Nat Loomys wife Sep 1673
Elizabeth Chapman Apl. 167

Here I set down the times of sacraments administered Feb. 16th, 69 a sacrament which the church had not had 2 years and 12 weeks.

Mar. 6, 69, a sacrament 7 weeks since.
June 5, 70, a sacrament 13 weeks since.
Aug. 14, 70, a sacrament 10 weeks since.
Oct. 16, 70, a sacrament 9 weeks since.
Dec. 25, 70, a sacrament 10 weeks since.
Feb. 26, 70, a sacrament 9 weeks since.
Apl. 23, 71, a sacrament 8 weeks since.
July 25, 71, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
Sep. 3, 71, a sacr. 10 weeks since.
Nov. 5, 71, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
Jan. 7, 71, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
Mar. 10, 71, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
May 5, 72, a sacr. 8 weeks since.
Nov. 17, 72, a sacr. 28 weeks since.
Feb. 23, 72, a sacr. 14 weeks since.
Apl. 27, 73, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
June 29, 73, a sacr. 9 weeks since.

Aug. 24, 73, a sacr. 8 weeks since.
Oct. 9, 73, a sacr. 11 weeks since.
Jan. 11, 73, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
Mar. 5, 73, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
July 5, 74, a sacr. 16 weeks since.
Sept. 6, 74, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
Nov. 8, 74, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
July 25, 75, a sacr. 28 weeks since.
Oct. 3, 75, a sacr. 10 weeks since.
Feb. 13, 75, a sacr. 10 weeks since.
Mar. 7, 76, a sacr. 12 weeks since.
Sept. 3, 76, a sacr. 17 weeks since.
Feb. 18, 76, a sacr. 24 weeks since.
May 6, 77, a sacr. 11 weeks since.
Aug. 12, 77, a sacr. 14 weeks since.

This was the last before Deacon Moore died. For Deacon Moore's accounts the church debtor to him for bread from 15th June, 1666, to 11th Feb., 1673.

| | |
|---|---|
| For 27 sacraments, - - - - - - - - - | £2 14 0 |
| More bread for 14 sacraments, - - - - - - | 1 8 0 |
| | £4 2 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. for wine. | | | | | |
| Aug. 14, 70, | £0 | 18 | 0 | Nov. 17, 72, | 0 14 0 |
| Oct. 16, 70, | 0 | 13 | 4 | Feb. 14, 72, | 0 11 0 |
| Dec. 25, 70, | 0 | 13 | 10 | Apr. 27, 73, | 0 12 0 |
| Feb. 26, 70, | 0 | 12 | 6 | June 29, 73, | 0 10 6 |
| Apl. 23, 71, | 0 | 14 | 6 | Aug. 24, 73, | 0 13 1 |
| June 25, 71, | 0 | 13 | 0 | Nov. 29, 73, | 0 12 6 |
| Sept. 3, 71, | 0 | 15 | 9 | Jan. 11, 73, | 0 11 6 |
| For a cask of wine, | | | | | 11 11 6 |
| To Sam Loomes, | 2 | 6 | 0 | | |

More after this.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A 11 gal. and ½ at 4s per gal., | 2 | 6 | 0 | In 77 wine, | 0 7 0 |
| More wine, | 0 | 12 | 6 | Aug. 77, | 0 9 0 |
| In 76 wine, | 0 | 12 | 4 | A cask, | 0 3 6 |
| In 76 wine, | 0 | 13 | 0 | | 5 11 4 |
| In 76 wine, | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |

Moore's account granted Feb. 10th 73.

at 2 arson and by what he received of that levy and of former levies unpaid 6 4 0

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| of John Loomys for bott | 7 0 | Mr. Forward | 2 0 |
| his own | 4 0 | William Ffilley | 2 0 |
| Richard Vore | 4 0 | Mr. Chancy | 2 0 |
| Captain Clark | 4 0 | Nathaniel Loomys | 4 0 |
| John Strong | 2 0 | Hanna Drak | 2 0 |
| George Phillups | 2 0 | Stephen Taylar | 4 0 |
| Timothy Buckland | 7 0 | Jonathan Gillet Jr. | 2 0 |
| Nicholas Senshon | 2 0 | Samuel Ffilley | 4 0 |
| Samuel Marshall | 3 6 | John Mawdsly | 2 0 |
| Benedictus Alvord | 4 0 | Abraham Randall | 4 0 |
| Robard Watson | 6 0 | Cornelius Gillet | 2 0 |
| Mr. Pinne | 4 0 | Mr. Wolcott | 4 0 |
| Thomas Deble | 3 6 | Samuel Rockwell | 2 0 |
| Thomas Loomis | 4 0 | Samuel Gaylar | 3 6 |
| Peter Brown | 2 0 | Lieut Fylar | 4 0 |
| Samuel Baker | 1 0 | Widow Buckland | 3 0 |
| Mathew Grant | 2 0 | Hanna Moore | 2 0 |
| Walter Gaylar | 4 0 | Samuel Gibbs | 3 0 |
| Captain Newbery | 4 0 | | |
| Timothy Hall | 2 0 | | £6 6 6 |
| Thomas Loomys | 3 0 | | |

Received of granted in 75 £2 3s

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abraham Randall | 4 0 | Nathan Gillet | 6 0 |
| John Strong | 2 0 | Stephen Taylar | 4 0 |
| John Loomys | 4 0 | Peter Brown | 2 0 |
| himself | 4 0 | Lieut Fylar | 4 0 |
| Mr. Chancy | 2 0 | Hanna Moore | 2 0 |
| Samuel Rockwell | 2 0 | Hanna Drake | 2 0 |
| Samuel Gaylar | 1 6 | Mr Wolcot | 4 0 |
| Nathanell Loomys | 4 0 | Jonathan Gillet Jr. | 2 0 |
| Thomas Loomys | 4 0 | Capt. Clark | 4 0 |
| Mr Pinne | 4 0 | Samuel Filley | 4 0 |
| Walter Gaylar | 4 0 | Samuel Gibbs | 1 0 |
| Mathew Grant | 2 0 | Samuel Baker | 5 0 |
| Sergt. Alvord | 4 0 | Mrs Allyn | 5 9 |
| William Filley | 4 0 | Mr Cornish, | 4 0 |
| John Mawdsly | 4 0 | | |
| Jonathan Gillet sen | 4 0 | | 5 13 3 |
| Richard Vore | 4 0 | Cornelius Gillet | 2 |
| William Phelps | 4 0 | with former | 2 19 9 |
| Mrs Phelps | 2 0 | | |

The year 1717 I set down all that have died in Elenton [Ellington] to the year 1740.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut Ellsworth was killed by the falling of a tree | Nathaniel Grant two children |
| Isibe Penye died | Nathaniel Grant Jr. three children |
| John Burg died | Benjamin Grant two children |
| Ensg John Burah lost a child died | Capt. Ellsworth five children |
| Samuel Gibbs lost a daughter died | Lieut Hubbard two children |
| Samuel —— lost a daughter died | Carter one child |
| Nathaniel Grant a child died | Simon Person one child |
| Goode Graymes died | David Chapen three children |
| Ephraim Napes wife died | Strickland two children |
| Nathaniell Taylor died | Tim Scott one child |
| Daniel Eton died | Samuel Porson one child |
| Capt Ellsworth a child died | Zidon Skiner one child |
| Lieut Hubbard a child died | two Dommans two children |
| Daniel Epeen a child died | Craa one child |
| William Carter two children died | three Pineys seven children |
| Stephen Poaine a child died | Davies one child |
| Symon Chapman died | Mr. Mckinster two children |
| Ensg John Burah six children | Booth four children |
| Samuel Gibbs 3 children born | two Drak four children |
| Nathaniel Taylor 3 children | Pars |
| Samuel Gibbs Jr. 2 children | Thompsons 3 children |
| Daniel Eton 3 children | John Burah one child |

*The Windsor Church under its Second Pastor, Rev. Samuel Mather.*

Transcribed by the Rev. Mr. Rowland, from the Original Record in the handwriting of Mr. Mather:

| | |
|---|---|
| The following were admitted to the Church the 1st year, 1685. | Abigail Bissell |
| John Filer | Sarah Porter |
| Experience Filer | Elisabeth Loomis |
| Jonah Barber | Mary Loomis |
| Sam[l] Tudor | Hannah Loomis |
| Joseph Skinner & Mary his Wf | Johanna Porter |
| Hannah Loomis | Job Drake |
| | Nath[l] Loomis |

* This is evidently written by another person.

Hester Eglestone
Sam[l] Grant
Martha Wolcott
Dan[l] Loomis
Mary Brown
Joseph Baker and Hannah his Wf
John Porter Jr
Joseph Loomis
Mary Grant Wf of Sam[l]
Dorkas Mills
Michael Taintor
Mary Rockwell

The Lord make the next year a good year.

1686

Mary Rowley
Elisabeth Drake Wf of Job
Mary Loomis Wf of John
Abigail Dewey
Johanna Porter
Simon Wolcott
John Loomis
Elisabeth Denslowe
Sam[l] Willson & Mary his Wf
Wm Worman
James Porter
Ann Newberry
Lydia Loomis
Hannah Gillett
Hannah Harmon
Benajah Holcomb
Sam[l] Barber
Elisabeth Buckland
Ruth Barber
Johanna Taylor
George Griswold
Esther Bissell
Mary Loomis
John Mansfield
Israel Bissell
Thos Bissell
Robt Watson
Joseph Loomis
[Three names illegible.]

1687

Johanna Wolcott
Mary Brown

Mary Gaylord
Mary Phelps
Abigail Bissell
Abigail Barber
Ruth Loomis
Mary Griswold Wf of George
Hannah Strong

1688

Not so much as one added to the church this year—but as many died out of it as were added the year before.

The good Lord awaken and humble us.

1689

Elisabeth Loomis
Mary Buckland
Martha Elsworth
Abigail Hannam
Sarah Loomis

1690

Sam[l] Loomis
Elezer Gaylord

1691

Henry Wolcott
Hannah Palmer
Mary Rowel

1692

Conelius Brown
Eliphalet Rowley or Rowel
Experience Gibs
Nathan Harmon
Martha Gaylord

1693

Jacob Gibs
Elisabeth Wf of [Jacob Gibbs]
Hephzibah Brown
Is Wolcott
Mr Stoughton

1694

Elisabeth Wf of Jas King
Elisabeth Wf of —— Allain
Abigail Kent
Sarah Phelps
Joseph Griswold

1695

[Names not legible, about 13 in No.]

1696

Edm Marshall
Mercy Westling
Margaret Strong
Dorcas Mills
Hester Phelps Wf of Josiah
Ruth Loomis Wf of Nath[l]
Ju Stoughton
Sarah Pinney

Sam[l] Mather of Windsor.

No. 3. Page 74.

(Reprinted from the *Puritan Recorder*.)

Although the following articles were intended merely for newspaper circulation, and the subject has been more fully treated in this volume, yet we have thought best to reprint them, as affording a clear, consecutive and satisfactory argument in favor of the Windsor Church.

### *The Oldest Orthodox Congregational Church.*

Messrs. Editors—Under this head you present in your last issue the claims of the Church in Lynn to the honorable distinction of being the oldest Orthodox Congregational Church in America. Permit me to offer the claims of the Church in Windsor, Conn., to this distinction.

The present Congregational Church in Windsor was organized in Plymouth, England, in 1630. The original members had assembled at that port, and while awaiting the preparation of their ship, the Church was organized, and the Rev. John Warham and Rev. John Maverick were chosen and installed Pastor and Teacher. The Rev. Mr. White of Dorchester, assisted in the exercises of the occasion and preached the sermon. The embarkation, which took place soon after, occurred on the 20th of March, 1630; and on the 30th of May they were landed at Nantaskett Point, several weeks before the arrival of Governor Winthrop at Boston (see Clapp's Memoirs and Annals of Dorchester). Two of the assistants of Massachusetts, Mr. Roger Ludlow and Mr. Edward Rosseter, were among the original members of this Church. The location selected was named Dorchester, from which place, after five years, the removal "of the Dorchester people" to Connecticut commenced. The new location was also named Dorchester, which name was afterwards changed by the Court to Windsor. The Church organization was not left behind in Massachusetts. Winthrop's Journal says a Council was called to organize a Church at Dorchester, April 11, 1636, "a large part of the old one being gone to Conn.;" but the Council not being satisfied respecting the soundness of the views of those who proposed to form a new one, "except Mr. Mather and one more;" the matter was deferred. On the 23d of August a Church was organized, and a covenant, subscribed to by seven individuals, was adopted. (See Annals of Dorchester.) That this was nothing less than a new Church organization is farther proved by a letter from John Kingsley, (one of the seven). The letter was sent to Connecticut in 1676, asking aid, after the destruction of the town of Rehoboth. (See appendix to Public Records of Colony of Connecticut, published 1852). He says: "Now being unknowne to you beloe on the river, I say I am the 1 man and onely left of those that gathered the Church that is now in Dorchester, yet of lat have lived at Rehoboth." We have a negative proof that the original Church of the Dorchester people, which was gathered in England, was not disbanded, in the absence of any reference to a new gathering of a Church by Mr. Warham and his people, after their arrival in Connecticut; and the following extracts from the old Record of the Windsor Church, taken in connection with the foregoing, leaves no room for doubt on this point. The Record to which I refer is now in possession of the Connecticut Historical Society. It is a copy or rather a compilation from the original Records, and was made about 1670 by Mathew Grant, one of the original members of the Church. After this, from time to time, the doings of the Church are added until the death of Mr. Grant, about 1680. The first pages of this Record Book are somewhat mutilated by the crumbling of the leaves; but enough remains to show why the compiler of this Record did not give us a connected history of the Church from its organization, but only designed to give a record of "Church things in general [as they have occurred since our] first settling down here in Windsor, * * * and because the Elders of the Church have [a Record ?] of Church proceedings in some things, * * * therefore in such things as [there] be to

speak to, I shall set down here in the [or]der I can. Concerning the admission of per[sons to] full communion, I could give account of [all, but] judge there is no need of such as are dead and gone from us to other places."

At the head of the list of members a part of two lines are still legible, "were so in Dorchester, and came up here with Mr. [Warham] and still are of us," then follows a list of 17 male and 7 female members, and on the next page over the column of the names of the male members we read, "[Men tha]t have been taken [into fu]ll communion since we [cam]e here. I set them down [acc]ording to the year and [da]y of the month they were [adm]itted and now remain;" over the other column, "Women admitted here." Near the close of the record is another list of members, headed "The account of persons taken into Church communion, and years when, that are now living, December 21, 1677."

"Only yet living that came from Dorchester in full communion;" then follows a list of nine males.—"Women from Dorchester," a list of six.—"Men taken in here,"—"Women taken in here."

It now remains to show that this Church has not since lost its identity. It has been claimed that the First Church in Hartford is the oldest Church in Connecticut in which the ordinances have been regularly administered. This claim probably originated from the Record Book, from which I have quoted. It says: "Here I set down the times of sacraments administered. January 1669–70, a sacrament; which the Church has not had 2 years and 12 weeks." This was but two and a half months before Mr. Warham's death. It is evident from the Record, which is continued seven years and a half after the above date, that it was not the practice of the Church at that time to have stated communion seasons. The intervals range from "7 weeks" to "28 weeks." Our explanation of the withholding the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for more than two years, is as follows: In the fall of 1667 the Church, in consequence of "Mr. Warham becoming ancient," sent to the Pastors of Boston, Dorchester and Cambridge, soliciting their assistance in procuring a suitable person for a colleague, and they recommended the Rev. Nathaniel Chancey.

There was a want of unanimity among the people on the question of giving Mr. Chancey a call: and the Legislature then in session came forward in its wisdom to settle the difficulty, ordering a meeting of the Freemen and householders of Windsor, on the Monday following, to vote for or against giving Mr. Chancey a call, and forbid "all discourse and agitation" at said meeting, of such "matters as may provoke or disturb the spirits of each other." The result of that ballot was 86 votes for, and 52 against, calling Mr. Chancey. The minority now appeal to the Legislature and obtain an order authorizing them to procure another minister for themselves; and liberty was granted to the Church to settle Mr. Chancey.

The next May, 1668, Mr. Warham inquires whether the Legislature intended to authorize any of members of the Church to withdraw, which was answered affirmatively. At the next session, in the fall of 1668, a Council of four ministers was designated to meet the April following, and "settle an accommodation between the Church and the dissenting brethren in Windsor, if they can attain to it;" and in the mean time any might "without offence," attend the seperate meetings held by the minority (who had obtained the services of Rev. Mr. Woodbridge). The Council was unsuccessful, and in the fall of 1669 the dissenting brethren were authorized by the Legislature to gather themselves in a separate Church. This permission was doubtless acted upon before the 16th of the January following, which comprised the whole interval of "2 years and 12 weeks," during all which time we have shown, the shield of the civil authority was held over the refractory members, and they were now by the same authority removed from the membership of Mr. Warham's Church.

During this interval the Church sustained Mr. Warham and a colleague; had regular services on the Sabbath and Lecture days, received members under the Half Way Covenant, and baptized children. Mr. Warham, his

two deacons and 22 others of the original members, and about 70 admitted here, were at the close of this period in good and regular standing; and if the omission of the sacrament, under these circumstances, constitutes an irregularity, it by no means disbanded the Church, but tends, when taken in connection with subsequent events, to prove rigid adherence to the principles of the Congregational Order, and the practice of uncompromising discipline.

That the old Church was not swallowed up in the new, we have abundant proof. In January, 1678, a Mutual Council was called by the two churches. That Council advised "that the two congregations reunite, and walk together in the same way and order, and this way of order whereunto they shall meet in their future walk, shall be the known and settled walk of the First Church, which we understand to be the Congregational way of Church Order." That "those who were originally members of the First Church be admitted; and those who after the division joined the new Church, be examined, if there was any objection to them, by the Rev. Mr. Rowlandson and Rev. Mr. Hooker," neighboring ministers. The next August the Second Church send a communication to the First Church, stating their understanding of the Council to be, that they be received in a body, "without any trial of their fitness by the Church." The Church voted that "they understood the Council's act otherwise, and should wait the Council's session for the clearing up of the matter," July 1, 1680. The Court of Assistants "prohibit all distinct meetings on the Sabbath and public days." It appears from that Order that the Second Church had complied in part with the advice of Council. And it afterwards appears that part of those who separated from the First Church, had returned to her communion. October 1680, the Legislature ordered that the Society shall unite with the First on the terms proposed by the Council of 1668; both of the former ministers [Mr. Chancey and Mr. Woodbridge], to be released, and a new one sought." Then the Second Church complain to the Legislature, that the First Church will not abide by the advice of said Council. "Our communicants are not entertained, or objected against [if they had been objected against they could have applied to Messrs. Rowlandson and Hooker for certificates of their Orthodoxy], neither we or our minister could enjoy communion in sacraments, nay the sacrament was put by, that we might not."

Finally, at the May session of 1682, the Legislature, "upon application of the Church of Windsor, respecting the difficulties they met with in the settlement of Mr. Mather [to whom they had given a call], all former orders and endeavors not being effectual to remove the impediment that lies still in the way, that the matter of union may be plainly stated, which is now mainly impedimenting to them, this Court see cause to declare their ready owning the said Church, in the quiet practice of their professed principles in point of order, and that the forementioned union be carried on in manner following, viz: That Mr. Mather being in due time called and settled in office by the Church of Windsor, thereupon such of the Second Society as desire fellowship with them in all ordinances (excepting those that were formerly in communion with that Church, that are returned, or to return to the same standing in it), address themselves to Mr. Mather; and having satisfied him about their experimental knowledge, and the grounds of that satisfaction by him declared to the Church to their acceptance, with encouraging testimony given in reference to their conversation, they be thereupon admitted."

Thus ended a sad division which had continued through fifteen years, mainly stimulated, I think, by the mistaken sympathy of the civil authority. From that time there needs no citing of authorities, to show the continued existence of this church, and that "the ordinances have been regularly administered." Its present Confession of Faith bears internal evidence of its antiquity, and its orthodoxy. If I am not in error, the present Congregational Church in Windsor is the oldest Evangelical Church in America; and, except the Southwark Church, London, the oldest Orthodox Congregational Church in the world.

J. H. HAYDEN.

Windsor Locks, Ct., January 16, 1855.

## ARTICLE II.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Since the appearance of Mr. Carlton's article in the Puritan Recorder of April 5th, any farther presentation of the claim of the present Church in Windsor to precedence, may appear of secondary importance. But whatever present or future research may prove respecting other churches of earlier organization, I wish, if you can give me farther space in your columns, to establish one point in the history of the Church in Windsor, which has been called in question, viz: its removal, with its original organization, from Dorchester, Mass., to Connecticut.

The following extract is from the Life of Richard Mather, published with the sanction of his son, Rev. Increase Mather, in 1670, the very year of Mr. Warham's death, and but thirty-five years after the date of the event in question, when there was no lack of living witnesses. There were still living twenty-four members of the church in Windsor, who "were so in Dorchester, and came up here with Mr. [Warham] and still are of us." Captain Roger Clap, and probably others who came from England with Mr. Warham and his people, and remained in Dorchester, were also living.

"Being thus by a mighty hand and an outstretched arm brought into New England, motions from sundry towns were soon presented to him, desiring that he would employ the talent which the Lord had enriched him with for the work of the ministry amongst them; at the same time he was desired at Plymouth, Dorchester and Roxbury. Being in a great strait in his own mind, which of these *invitations* to accept of; considering that in difficult cases counsel is an ordinance of God, whereby he is wont to discover his will, he therefore referred himself to the advice of some judicious friends, amongst whom Mr. Cotton and Mr. Hooker were chief, who met to consult this weighty affair; and their advice was, that he should accept of the motion from Dorchester, which, being accordingly accepted of by him, he did (by the help of Christ) set upon that great work of *gathering a Church;* the Church which was first planted in that place being removed with the Rev. Mr. *Warham* to *Connecticut*. There was an *essay* towards gathering a Church, April 1, 1636; but by reason that the messengers of neighboring churches were not satisfied concerning some that were intended members of that foundation, the work was deferred until *August* 23, when a Church was constituted in *Dorchester* according to the order of the Gospel by Confession and Profession of Faith; and Mr. *Mather* was chosen *Teacher* of that Church."

Blake's Annals of Dorchester, dated 1750 (the year of the author's death), 115 years after the removal of Mr. Warham and his people to Connecticut, states that "Mr. Warham and about half ye Church removed to Windsor, in Connecticut Colony, and Mr. Mather and his people came and joined with Mr. Maverick, and that half of ye Church that were left, and from these people so united are ye greatest part of ye present inhabitants descended. When these two companies of people were thus united, they made one Church, having ye sd Rev. Mr. John Maverick, and ye sd Rev. Mr. Richard Mather for their Pastors."

This statement taken in connection with the fact, that Mr. Warham and Mr. Maverick were installed Pastor and Teacher over the old Church before they left England, has seemed to militate against the evidence presented to sustain the claim that the old Church did remove to Connecticut in its organized capacity. But the author of the Annals was certainly in error respecting Mr. Maverick's connection with the new Church; for Winthrop shows that he had been dead more than six months when the new Church was formed, and I think the author little nearer the truth in the statement, that half the old Church remained in Dorchester.

I am, perhaps, presuming too much to ask space to extend this communication farther, and certainly am stepping beyond my original design to attempt a criticism on the evidence adduced to prove the identity of the present Church in West Barnstable, and that gathered by Henry Jacob in 1616.

It appears from Mr. Carleton's article, that unless his claim is valid, the far famed Congregational Church of Southwark, London, became extinct long

before the question of precedence possessed any interest. Whatever partiality rival claimants may feel for the precedence of the churches whose claims they present, few will, without regret, accept the latter alternative.

Mr. Carleton, with so much ingenious plausibility disposes of the extract from Winthrop, which disproved the former claim that Mr. Lothrop was still pastor of that church at the time of his arrival in New England, that I feel some reluctance in saying, that to my mind, his supposition relative to the pastor, applies with equal force to the Church. If the Church was imprisoned with its pastor, and it was a condition of his release, or a matter of expediency, that his pastoral relation should be severed from the Church of his affections, his prayers and his labors, would not the same reasons require the disbanding of the Church, to facilitate the release of its individual members?

Again, Mr. Carleton after quoting from Mr. Lothrop: "Upon the 23d of November, 1634, our brethren of Scituate that were members at Plymouth were dismissed from their membership, in case they joined in a body at Scituate;" and goes on to say: "But was there a Church in Scituate on the 5th of October, one week after Mr. Lothrop arrived there, although those who were connected with the Plymouth Church had not at that time received their letters of dismission? According to Winthrop, there was a church there even then; for he says 'He (Lothrop) went to Scituate, being desired to be their pastor.' Mr. Lothrop had then, on the 5th of October, 1634, been invited to be the pastor of a church in Scituate, before the persons residing there, but belonging to the Plymouth Church, had obtained letters of dismission from their churches." To show that the quotation from Winthrop does not of itself prove a church organization at Scituate, I need but refer to the foregoing extract from the life of Richard Mather, from which it appears that "he was desired" "for the work of the ministry" in "sundry towns," and "being in a great strait in his own minde which of these *invitations* to accept of," the advice of his friends was "that he should accept of the motion from Dorchester, which being accordingly accepted of by him, he did, by the help of Christ, set upon that great work, of *gathering a Church*." Mr. Mather's *call* was certainly as definite as Mr. Lothrop's. Neither does the fact, that "none from the Plymouth Church," "Mr. Heatherly, who was the father of Scituate, and Mr. Cudworth, at whose house the first Church Fast was held, appear among those who, "Upon January 8, 1634, joined in covenant together," but united with the Church afterwards, give us any positive proof that the said covenanting together of "so many of us as had been in covenant before," was not the organization of a new church; for, at the organization of the New Church in Dorchester by Mr. Mather (which occurred a few months later), but seven individuals united to form the church, even the name of Roger Clap, who had been "on the ground" five years, a member of Mr. Warham's Church, does not appear among the original members. And, besides, the inference Mr. Carleton draws from the time the Plymouth brethren united with the church, suggests the inquiry, Why did they hold their letters of dismission so long if there was a church in Scituate previous to November 23d?

In the extracts from Mr. Lothrop's Record of Church days of Humiliation, which Mr. Carleton has given (January 8th, and that after the removal to Barnstable), there appears more difference in the wording than the same author is likely to make in recording "similar ceremonies."

Once more, Mr. Carleton says, "Mr. Lothrop has recorded two Church Fasts previous to the 8th of January, which he numbers 1, 2." "By numbering these days, and putting them in the list of Church Fasts, which amounted in Scituate to twelve, and in Barnstable to twenty or more, he clearly indicates that the church existed and acted as such before January 8, 1634, O. S., or before the day when they renewed covenant." I have nothing positive with which to break the force of this apparently positive testimony, and must still reply by referring to analagous cases, where we know a contrary construction is the true one. A few years since several members of the church in Wind-

sor, residing in this village, and three members of other churches, met to make preliminary arrangements for the organization of a new church, which organization was consummated a few weeks after. Are the proceedings of that meeting out of place on our Church Records, and under the head of "Proceedings of the Church?" The well known faith and zeal of Mr. Lothrop and his people would have led us to expect, that, after setting down in the wilderness at Scituate, they would have observed "days of Humiliation," before January 8th, even though the people, as well as pastor, were "not then in order;" and if any record remained we should expect to find it with the record of like days after the formal organization of their church.

It will be said my objections to the proofs offered to sustain the claims of the church in West Barnstable to precedence are all negative; but are some of the vital points of the proofs free from a like objection?

In the present state of the question I see no necessity for abandoning the claim that the Church in Windsor is the oldest Orthodox Congregational Church in America. I regret that in this discussion the Church in Windsor had not an able champion. I am not even a member of the Church in Windsor; but a motive for my volunteer efforts may be formed in the fact, that I am proud to trace my descent from the first Pastor of that Church, the Deacon, and several of the members "who came up from Dorchester in full communion." Six generations of my ancestors have lived and died in that communion, and "my friends and kindred" still "inherit the land, and dwell therein." There I made a public profession of my faith in "the God of my Fathers;" and from thence I consented (though with deep regret) to ask, with others, a letter of dismission, and commendation "to the Council to be convened at Windsor Locks, for the purpose of organizing said members into a Church." J. H. Hayden.

Windsor Locks, Ct., June, 1855.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the editor of the *Recorder* summed up as follows:

### *The Oldest Church.*

Before we made our recent statement, as to the Church in Lynn being the oldest Church, we were aware that the First Church in Hartford—several years younger than that in Lynn—claimed to be, and we supposed was conceded to be, the oldest Church in Connecticut. We have not the means of settling the question between Hartford and Windsor. That in Hartford confidently rests in the conclusion that she is the oldest. If her claim is well founded, the priority of Lynn is established. But if gentlemen in Hartford and Windsor, living nearer the sources of original information, cannot settle the question, it would hardly be modest in us to assume to do it.

Then as to the other point, whether the Windsor Church, removing from Dorchester, removed in an organized capacity—that it voted in Church meeting to remove as a Church—and carried with them their Church Records, formally dismissing those left behind, and continuing to keep their Records, as the same Church—more light is required. It is true that, both here and at Cambridge, after the removal of some of the first settlers to Connecticut with their ministers, another organization of the Church was had. For new immigrants had come in, and purchased the houses and lands of those migrating to Connecticut; and so great was the change of people, that there would be occasion for a re-construction of the Church, whether the people who left went in an organized body, or were organized anew in their new field.

We were led to conclude, from what Cotton Mather says, that they did organize anew in Connecticut. Speaking of those Connecticut transplants, he says, of this and that one, that it "*removed and became a Church*" in Connecticut. Of the emigrants to Windsor he says, "They removed *and became a Church.*" It was on this authority that we based our former position. But since we have had occasion to examine the matter more critically, we have came to the conclusion that Mather uses a looseness of expression here; not

intending to inform us whether the Church organization was transferred. Otherwise he would contradict himself; for in one passage he tells us, that the Dorchester people moved and became a Church in Windsor, and in another, that the Church *planted* in Dorchester was *transplanted* to Windsor. In one place he tells us that Stone and Hooker went as Colleagues to Hartford; and, in another, that Stone was ordained Teacher of the Church at Hartford. Mather uses such vagueness of speech about the whole matter, that his testimony is of little or no value either way.

As to the evidence produced by Mr. Hayden, in his very acceptable article, it proves clearly, that another Church was organized at Dorchester. Of this we were well aware; but the expression, "a *large part* of the old one being gone to Conn.," would seem to indicate that the Church itself did not go. The difficulty about all the documents relating to this subject is, that the writers seem to have treated the question, as to the preservation of the original organization, as a matter of little consequence; while they state the fact of the removal, and so use expressions which may be construed either way. This defect appears in Mr. Hayden's extracts from the mutilated Compilation of Records. The writer might have said the things there cited in either case. Still we are not certain that there may not be proofs extant somewhere, which will definitely settle this question; and if any of our readers know of such proofs, we should be grateful for the communication of them. * *

Meanwhile, considering nothing upon these points to be definitely settled, we will, in order to be sure that we tread on no one's toes, for the present modify our position; and say that the Church in Lynn *is the oldest Orthodox Congregational Church in Massachusetts, and the oldest remaining in its position, or place of its planting, of any in the country.*

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No. 4. Page 75.

*The Presbyterianism of the Earlier Churches of New England.*

The *Presbyterian Quarterly*, for January, 1859, in a review of a recent issue of the German press entitled: "The New England Theocracy — a History of Congregationalism in New England to the Revivals of 1740. By H. F. Uhden, with a preface by the late Dr. Neander," makes the following remarks:

As to the constitution of the individual Church in the early history of New England, it was Presbyterian rather than Congregational. This was the case with the mother Church of Leyden, of which Robinson was Pastor, and Brewster a Ruling Elder. They seem to have borrowed their ideas of the proper and Scriptural organization of an individual church, with scarce a modification, from the writings of Calvin. In the French Reformed Church, as is well known, the principles of the Genevese Reformer were more perfectly and constantly carried out than in Geneva itself, and it is to the French Reformed Churches that the Leyden Church refers as the pattern from which they had drawn. In response to certain honorable members of His Majesty's Privy Council, Robinson and Brewster reply under their own signatures to the effect that "touching the ecclesiastical ministry, namely of pastors for teaching, elders for ruling, and deacons for distributing the Church contribution, as also for the two sacraments, &c., we do wholly and in all points agree with the French Reformed churches, according to their public confession of faith." They add that some small differences were to be found in their practice, but such only as were "in some accidental circumstances," and "not

at all in the substance of the things." Yet in specifying these differences, they say, "We choose none for governing elders but such as are 'apt to teach.'" "Their elders are annual, &c., ours perpetual." "Our elders administer their office publicly, theirs more privately." These are the only matters of difference between themselves and the French Reformed Churches, to which they refer in connection with the form of government or the constitution of the individual church.

That this distinction between the pastor and ruling elder was one not merely of name, is obvious from a variety of evidence. After the branch of the Leyden Church, which had removed to Plymouth, had remained some years without a pastor, waiting the arrival of Mr. Robinson, Brewster, the ruling elder, and a man eminently "apt to teach," wished to know of Mr. Robinson whether it were permissible for him to administer the Sacraments. The reply of Robinson: is "Now touching the question propounded by you, I judge it not lawful for you, being a ruling elder (as Rom. xii, 7, 8, and 1 Tim., v, 17), opposed to the elders that teach and exhort and labor in word and doctrine, to which the sacraments are annexed, to administer them, nor convenient if it were lawful." Again, in his reply to Bernard, he says, "The contrary to that which you affirm is to be seen of all men in our Confession of Faith, Art. 34, wherein it is held, that 'no sacraments are to be administered until pastors or teachers be ordained to their office.'" Still again he says: "We believe and confess that the elders which Christ hath left in His Church are to govern the same in all things, provided always the nature of ecclesiastical government be not exceeded, according to the laws by Him prescribed, and that the brethren are most straitly bound to obey them." And once more to the same purport, he holds that "the flock, both severally and jointly, is to obey them that have the oversite over them."

In accordance with such views the Leyden Church was constituted. They were of course reflected in the Constitution of the Plymouth Church in this country. As to the church in Salem, Hubbard says there is no small evidence that they took their model from the Plymouth Church. To its constitution and covenant reference was often made. Mr. Cotton's charge at Hampton was that they should take advice of them at Plymouth, and Gov. Winslow wrote of others, "they will do nothing without our advice." Baillie says, the settlers did "agree to model themselves after Mr. Robinson's pattern," and Cotton speaks of "the Plymouth Church helping the first comers in their theory, by hearing and discovering their practice at Plymouth." The only point which we find specified in regard to which the other churches diverged from those of Plymouth, is that "they of Massachusetts choose *mere* ruling elders — that is, as not necessarily 'apt to teach,'— and gave them authoritative power." It would seem therefore that in the Leyden Church we are to find the recognized model of the early New England churches.

The Cambridge Platform (1648) thus recognizes the Presbyterian Constitution of the Church. It says: "Of elders, some attend chiefly to the ministry of the Word, as the pastors and teachers; others attend especially unto rule, who are therefore called *ruling elders*." Again: "The ruling elder's office is distinct from the office of pastor and teacher." His "work is, to join with the pastor in those acts of spiritual rule which are distinct from the ministry of the Word and Sacraments." Among the specified duties, are admission of members; convening the church; "preparing matters in private" for "more speedy dispatch," &c.

The government of the Church, moreover, is according to the Platform, vested in "its Presbytery" of elders. "The Holy Ghost frequently — yea always — where it mentioned Church rule and Church government, ascribeth it to elders." This government of the Church is "a mixed Government," but "in respect of the Presbytery and the power committed unto them, it is an aristocracy."

In accordance with these principles the greater part of the early New England churches were established. In Plymouth Colony the choice was not, as

in Massachusetts, of *mere* ruling elders, but of those that were "apt to teach." In New Haven several of the principal men — called in Scripture phraseology "the seven pillars" — constituted an eldership which was the base or nucleus of the Church. "It was the opinion of the principal divines who first settled New England and Connecticut," so Trumbull remarks, "that in every church completely organized, there was a pastor, teacher, ruling elder, and deacons. These distinct offices they imagined were clearly taught in these passages: Rom., xii, 7; 1 Cor., xii, 28; 1 Tim., v, 17; and Eph., iv, 11. From this they argued the duty of all churches, which were able, to be thus furnished. In this manner were the churches of Hartford, Windsor, New Haven, and other towns organized. The churches which were not able to support a pastor and teachers, had their ruling elders and deacons. * * The business of the ruling elder was to assist the pastor in the government of the church. He was particularly set apart to watch over all its members, to prepare and bring forward all cases of discipline," &c. "It was the general opinion that elders ought to lay on hands in ordination, if there were a Presbytery in the church, but if there were not, the church might appoint some other elders or brethren to that service." As late as 1670, upon the organization of the second church in Hartford, one of the main principles of Congregational Church order is stated to be "that the power of guidance, or leading, belongs only to the eldership, and the power of judgment, consent, or privilege, belongs to the fraternity of brethren in full communion." Of the importance of the eldership, Hooker speaks in very emphatic language: "The elders must have a Church within a Church, if they would preserve the peace of the Church." Nor would he allow questions to be discussed before the whole body, till the proper course had been resolved upon in the Presbytery, or session of the elders.

In these later days, the Congregational churches seem to be tending toward a return to the custom of the earlier church in this respect. Certain churches in the West have elected ruling elders, and the subject is now commanding much attention in the Congregational denomination (*Ed*).

Page 209.

## *The Patent of the Town of Windsor.*

(State Archives MSS., Towns and Lands. Vol. I, p. 222.)

Whereas the Generall Court of Conecticot have formerly granted the proprietors Inhabitants of ye towne of Windsore all those lands both upland & meadow, within those abuttments uppon Hartford bounds by ye great River, where ye fence of their meadow stood & to run as ye sd fence runns till it meets wth a red oake tree marked for ye bounds standing within ye neck [of] fence in Thos Butler's land, and from ye tree it runs a westerly line till it meets wth ye brick hill Swamp & then it runs due North half a mile till it comes neere to ye head of ye brick hill Swampe, & from thence westerly till it meets wth farmington bounds & abutts west on farmington and Symsbury bonnds & North in ye Commons & it extendeth from Hartford bounds on ye South, North to a tree marked neere ye great River two miles above a brooke known by ye name of Kettle brooke. On ye east side of Conecticot River it abutts on a great elme on ye south side of Podunk River & runs Easterly three miles & then south half a mile & from ye half miles' end it runs East five miles & abutts on ye Commons on ye East from sayd Hartford bounds, ye whole breadth till it extendeth two miles above ye forenamed Kettell brooke, both on ye East & west side of Conecticot River, ye sd Lands having been by purchase or otherwise lawfully obtained of ye Indian native proprietors. And whereas the proprietors ye fore sde Inhabitants of Windsor, in the

Colony of Conecticot, have made application to y^e^ Governor & Company of y^e^ sayd Colony of Conecticot assembled in Court, May 25, 1685, that they may have a pattent for y^e^ confirmation of y^e^ afore s^d^ Land soe purchased & granted to them as afore s^d^ & wch they have stood siezed & quietly possessed of for many yeares late past w^th^ out interuption; Now for a more full confirmation of y^e^ aforesaid tract of land as it is butted & bounded afores^de^ unto y^e^ p^r^ gent proprietors of y^e^ s^de^ towneship of Windsor, in their possession & enjoyment of y^e^ p^r^mises Know y^e^ y^t^ y^e^ s^de^ Governor and company assembled in Generall Court according unto y^e^ Commission granted to them by his Majestie in his Charter have given, granted & by these preser ts do give, grant, ratifie & confirme unto Capt^n^ Benj: Newberry, Capt Daniell Clarke, L^ut^ Thomas Allyn, M^r^ Henry Wolcot, Mr. Thomas Bissell, Sen^r^ Mr. George Griswold & Mr. John Moore & y^e^ rest of y^e^ s^de^ p^r^sent proprietors of y^e^ townshiip of Windsor, their heirs, successors & assigns for ever, y^e^ fore s^de^ p^r^cll of land as it is butted & bounded, together w^th^ all y^e^ woods, meadows, pastures, ponds, waters, riverets, lands, fishing, huntings, fowlings mines, mineralls, quarries & pretiose stone uppon or within y^e^ s^de^ tract of Land & all other proffits & commodities thereon belonging or in anywise appertayning, & doe alsoe grant unto y^e^ afore s^de^ [names of the patentees, above, repeated] & y^e^ rest of y^e^ proprietors inhabitants of Windsor, their heirs, successors and assigns forever y^t^ y^e^ afore s^d^ tract of land shall be for ever hereafter deemed, reputed & be an in intire township of it selfe. To have & to hold y^e^ s^de^ tract of land & p^r^mises w^th^ all & singular their appurtenances, together w^th^ y^e^ privilege & inmomities & franchises herein given & granted into y^e^ s^de^ [names repeated as above] & others y^e^ p^r^sent proprietors, Inhabitants of Windsor, their heirs successors and assigns, forever & to y^e^ only proper use and behoofe of y^e^ s^d^ [names repeated as above] & other proprietors, Inhabitants of Windsor, their heirs successors and assigns, acording to y^e^ tenor of East Greenwitch in Kent in free & common soccage & not in capitte nor by knight's service, they to make improvements of y^e^ same as they are capeable according to y^e^ custome of y^e^ country, yielding, rendering & paying therefor to our Sovereign Lord y^e^ King his heirs, successors & assigns, his dues according to Charter.

In witness whereof we have caused y^e^ seale of y^e^ Colony to be hereunto affixed this 26 day of o^r^ Sovereign Lord JAMES y^e^ Second of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King defender of the faith, &c.

ROBERT TREAT, Governor.

p^r^ order of y^e^ Generall Court, signed by John Allyn, Secretary p^r^ order of y^e^ Governo^r^ & company of y^e^ Colony of Conecticot.

Signed by JOHN ALLYN, Secretary.

Entered in y^e^ publiq Records, Lib. II, fo^l^: 141 : 142.
December 1, 1685.

Mr. JOHN ALLYN, Secretary.

This above written is a true copy taken out of y^e^ originall & compared, March 7: 1697–8, by me,

HENRY WOLCOT, Register.

No. 5. Page 226.

*The Petition of Inhabitants on the east side of the Great River*, 1680.

(Copied from the State Archives).

To The Honored The Gen$^{l}$ Assembly of y$^{e}$ Colony of Connecticott now sitting in Hartford:

The Humble Petition of Sundry proprietors and Inhabitants of Lands on the East side of Connecticott River in the Townshipp of Windsor, Shows, et cetera.

That whereas by the good providence of God who hath appointed all men y$^{e}$ bounds of their Habitations, and his blessing upon us, your Petitioners. have their lands and many of us having dwellings on the East side of the Great River, and are increased to very considerable number of Persons. And there being a continual accession of families to that side of the River, likely yet more to increase the number of Dwellings etc; And it having pleased this Hon$^{l}$ Assembly at a late Session to Grant an addition of five miles to our town, or former bounds, for y$^{e}$ Incouragement and accomodating of a Plantation there; and also to take notice by a committee (formerly) of the capacity of that place for such end, and were by their return well (assured) satisfied that with be aforesaid addition it would be well furnished both as to meadow and upland for a Particular township. Your petitioners by long experience having proved the difficulty of attending the Public Worship of God, at so great a distance from having the Great River always to pass, and that in every Great peril both by Storms in Summer and Ice in winter and finding it also impossible to have the *weaker* persons in their families along with them to the ordinances of God as is their duty and desire. And considering also how ready this Hon$^{d}$ Court hath been to forward the wealth of the People in those and such like respects, we are upon these Premises both necessitated and Incouraged Humbly to Petition the Hon$^{d}$ Assembly to Grant that all those lands on the said East side Connecticott River, at present in the township of Windsor, may hence forward be a distinct and particular township; and that the Inhabitants & Proprietors of those lands and that place may be by your authority invested with the Power and Privileges of a Particular township, or Plantation, for the Settling the Ordinances of God in his Public Worship there and the attendance of such other public occasions, &c. and duties as shall attending to your regulations be put upon us — which as we hope will be much to the Glory of God, Our Edification with our family and beyond what we now enjoy so also an Increase of our outward prosperity and an Inabling us to be more serviceable to the Public weal of this Colony, which that we may obtain we shall for this Hon$^{d}$ Court ever pray, etc.

May 13, 1680.

Joseph Skinner
Thomas Newell
Samuel Baker
Samuel Grant
John Stoughton
Samuel Rockwell
Joseph Baker
Job Drake, Jr
George Griswold
John Denslow, Jr
Timothy Buckland
Samuel Gibbs
John Strong
James Gaylord,
Joseph Birdge
John Pinney

Thomas Burnham
Joseph Phelps
Nathaniel Bissell
Thomas Bissell, Jr
John Hoskins, Sr
Humphrey Pinney
Samuel Ffarnsworth
William Morton
Jas Loomis, Jr
Job Drake
James Cooper
Samuel Gaylord, Sr
Henry Styles
Nathaniel Gaylord
Thomas Powell
John Gaylord, Jr

John Gaylord, Sr.
Thos Bissell, Jr
Abraham Phelps
Abraham Randall
John Denslow
Nathaniel Winchell
Samuel Dibble
Thomas Eggleston
Joshua Willes
Thomas Parsons
Humphrey Prior
Samuel Phelps
John Owen
John Hosford
Micael Tainter
Samuel Cross
Walter Gaylord
Timothy Thrall
Tahan Grant
Enoch Drake
Josiah Elmore
Nathaniel Bancroft
John Drake, Sr
Timothy Phelps
Thomas Loomis
Josiah Barker
Owen Tuder, Jr
Samuel Tuder
Owen Tuder, Sr.
John Loomis
James Porter
Edward King
John Elmore
Simon Holbrook
Israel Loomis
Nathaniel Loomis
William Phelps
Nathan Gillet
James Eno
John Moses
Matthew Kelsey
William Howell
Timothy Palmer
Robert Howard
Samuel Filley
Anthony Hoskins
Benedict Alford,
Thomas Newbery
Josias Ellsworth
John Porter, Jr.
Obadiah Wood
Edward Elmore
Roger Stedman
Jeremiah Diggins
Samuel Olmsted
John Colt
John Porter, M. D.
Joseph Fitch.

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No. 6. Page 249.

## *Early Records of the East Windsor Church.*

(Collected from the private papers of its first pastor, Rev. TIMOTHY EDWARDS.)

The Covenant that those have owned that are under Church watch in *ye* Second Church of Christ in Windsor.

You do now sollemly in the presence of ye most Great and dreadfull God, the Holy Angells, and this Assembly, avouch the Eternall Jehovah, one God in three persons, ye Father, ye Son, and ye Holy Ghost, to be your God; viz, you Own him to be the Living and the true God, and desire to Choose him to be, & promise that by his grace you will Serve him as your God, by Seeking of, and waiting upon him for his grace in his Ordinances, and in the Constant and diligent Improvement of all his appointed means, and by faithfully and conscientiously endeavouring to avoid all Sin, and yield Obedience to all his Commandments. And you also acknowledge yt you are by nature Children of Wrath, being born into the World in a State of Sin and misery; and that there is no way to obtain Mercy, and Salvation, but Only by faith in the Righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ, Who is the Eternall Son of God, and the alone Saviour of Sinners, in whom you desire to trust for eternal Life & Salvation and promise that by his grace you will above all earthly things Labour to make Sure of an Interest in his Righteousness and that he may be your Lord, and Saviour, that so you may be found in him, at the great day, and not in your Sins or your own Righteousness, And you also now Sollemnly promise and bind yourselves to Submit to his Government, In this Church, and by God's help to walk with his People therein in all things according to the Rules of the Gospell.

The Persons ffollowing owned the Covenant &c

| 1700 | | 1700 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 25. | Nath[ll] Grant | Augt. 25. | Bathiah Grant, Nath[ll] wife |
| Sep[r] | Hez Porter | Oct. 27. | Eliz. Taylor, Jn[o] wife [wife |
| " | Joseph Porter | " " | Hannah Grant, Matthew's |
| Oct. 27 | David Bissell | " " | Mary Skinner, Jos[ph] wife |
| Nov 10 | Sam[ll] Bancroft | " " | Abigail Rockwell |
| " " | Joseph Elmer | " " | Ann Fitch |
| " " | Ephraim Bissell | " " | Sarah Taylor |
| " " | Joseph Phelps | " " | Joanna Taylor |
| " " | Josiah Rockwell | Nov. 10. | Mary Elsworth, Job's wife |
| " " | John Bissell | " " | Abigail Strong, Jacob's ,, |
| | | " " | Abigail Bissell, Thos. Dau g |
| | | " " | Hannah Phelps. |
| | | " " | Mindwell Phelps |
| | | " " | Elisabeth Diggens |
| | | " " | Abigail Bissell, Goody |
| | | " " | Tudor's Daughter |

These ffollowing persons having owned The Covenant in other Churches & thereby put themselves under Church watch, have entered into ye same state in this Church, viz; ye Second Church of Windsor.

| 1700 | 1700 |
|---|---|
| Sam[ll] Grant, Jun[r] | Sam[ll] Rockwells wife viz: Eliza: of y[e] first church in Windsor, Oct. 27. |
| Joseph Rockwell | |
| Joseph Skinner, Jun[r] | |
| Job Ellsworth. | |
| belonging all of them to y[e] first Church of Windsor, owned y[e] Covenant in this Church, sometime in Sept[r] or Oct[r] | Ann Drake, Jos[phs] wife [and] Bridget Fitch both of y[e] first church in Hartford, Oct. 27. |

Eben[r] Lomis of y[e] first Church in Windsor, Oct[r] 27.
Jno Taylor of y[e] first Church in Windsor, Oct[r] 13.

An Acc[tt] of y[e] Members in full Communion belonging to y[e] 2d church of Christ in Windsor, besides myself.

| 1st of y[e] Men: | and | 2. of y[e] Women: |
|---|---|---|
| * Deacon Sam[ll] Bakar | | * Mary Grant, Sam[ll] Sen[r] wife |
| Deacon Job Drake | | * Mary Rockwell, S. Sen[r] wife |
| * Sam[ll] Rockwell, Sen[r] | | * Sarah Bakar, Sam[ll] wife |
| Sam[ll] Grant, Sen[r] | | Elizabeth Drake, Job's wife. |
| * Nath[ll] Bissell. | | * Liddia Loomis, Jos: wife |
| Broth[r] Stoughton. | | * Abigail Tudor, Sam[ll] wife |
| Joseph Loomis | | Sarah Porter, James wife |
| * John Stoughton | | Eliza Loomis, Nath[ll] wife |
| Sam[ll] Tudor | | Esther Bissell, Thos. wife |
| Nath[ll] Loomis | | Mary Loomis, Josiah's wife |
| James Porter | | Ruth Colt, Jos[phs] wife |
| Thos. Bissell | | * Hannah Elmer, Ed[d] wife |
| Henry Wollcot, Jun[r] son of Simon. | | Joanna Loomis, Moses wife |
| | | Mary Strong, Jn[os] wife |
| Edward Elmer | | Esther Phelps, widow |
| William Wollcot | | * Elisa: Wells, Josh[a] Jun[r] wife |
| Matthew Grant | | Abigail Burge |
| John Rockwell | | * Ruth Stiles, Jn[os] wife |
| John Strong | | * Abia Sanders. |

Grace Grant, Samll Grants wife
* Jane Wollcot, Henry's wife
Mindwell Loomis, James his wife
Sarah Wollcot, Simon's wife
* Egglestone Bens wife
Esther Bissell, Thos Daughter

An Account of the Children of those belonging to this Society baptized by me:

Samll Grant, Juniors Child named Ephraim, Augt 98
Joseph Rockwell's Child namd Elizabeth, dead.
Edward Elmer's Child namd Edwd dead.
John Strong's Child, namd Esther about March 99
Robert Stedman's Child
Joseph Skinner's Child, March 99 namd
Joseph Fitch's Child namd Joseph, Ap'l 99
Joseph Drake Child Benjn Aprill, 99
My own Child named Ann, Aprill 28, 99
Cousn Moor's Child Abigail May 99
Joseph Loomis's Child Damaris July or Augt 99
James Loomis's Child James Aprill 99
" " " Mindwell, May 99
Broth'r Stoughton's Child Danll Augt 99
Moses Loomis's Child Joanna
Jabez Colts' Child, Ann, Autumn, 99
Samll Burnham's Child
Cousn John Stoughton's Child Ann
Thos Burnham's Child of Hartford 1st Church
John Elsworth's Child
Simon Wollcot's Child James
John Stiles' Child Ebenezer 1700
Samll Tudor's Child Elizabeth
* Joseph Porter's Child Josph Septr 1700 dead
Josiah Loomis's Child Nathl Octr 27, 1700
Josph Rockwell's Child, Benj: Octr 27, 1700
Nath: Grant's Child, Bathiah, Augt 25, 1700
John Taylor's Child Mary Spring 1700
Jacob Strong's Child Abigail Febry:
Samll Bancraft's Child namd Eunice in ye wintr 1700
Mathw Grant's Child Wm Janry 26 1700
Jos. Drake's Child Ann, febry 2, 1700
My Daughter Mary febry 11, 1700 on Tuesday about 10 of ye clock in ye morning, baptized feb 16, 1700
Job Elsworth Child Hannah, ffebr 23, 1700
Cousin Moor's Child Pelatiah, March 1701–2
Samll Piney's Child namd Samll March 23, 1700
Thos Long's Child Sarah March 1700–1
Joseph Elmer's Child, March or Aprill 1701. Joseph
Brother Stoughton's Child, Benj: Aprill or May 1701
Joshua Willes' Junr May or June, Joshua 1701
John Strong's Child Abigail, May or June 1701
Jacob " Child Mindwell, July 1701
Hez: Porter's Child, Hezekiah, July 1701
Jno Spark's Child John, his wife of Hartford 1st Church viz: under C[hurch] Watch, July, 1701
Benj: Colt's Child Jno July 1701
Samll Grant's Child, Grace, Augt 1701
John Elsworth's Child Esther in ye former part of ye winter 1701
Jos: Skinner's Ann in Autumn 1701
John Rockwell's Child John in ye winter 1701

Mathw Grant's Child Mary about March or Aprill 1702
Cousn John Stoughton's Child Nathll June 1702
James Loomis' Henry Anno 1702 or 1701
James Younghiss, Hannah in ye Summer 1702
Edwd Elmor's Child, Edwd 1702 about Septr
Jno Stiles's Child 1702 in ye winter as we take it. Noah
Jno Taylor's Child Zebulon, 1701 or 1701–2
Cousin John Moore's Child Eliza May 1703
Nathll Grant's Child Ruth Febry or March 1702
Samll Rockwell's Child Samll Janry 1702
Jos. Bakar's Child Josph, Aprill 1703
Jos. Drake's Child Jno May 1703
Jno Strong's Child Charles May 1703
Brothr Stoughton's Child Timo June 1703
Hezh Porter's Child Deborah, 1702 Winter toward Spring
Josp Porter's Child Joseph (Winter) 1701
Henry Wollcot's Thos April 1701
Josph Fitch's Child Jno March 1701
Ebenr Loomis's Child Jemima (Winter) 1702
Jerh Diggens Senrs Child 1702 Autumn
Jabezh Colt's Child Esther 1701
Jabesh " " Jabesh
Samll Bancraft's child July 25, 1703.

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No. 7. Page 273.

*Deacons and Early Members of the Congregational Church in Ellington, Connecticut.*

In the annexed list of Deacons, the first two were were regularly ordained to their office at the original constitution of the church. It may be considered a circumstance somewhat singular, that Deacon Fitch was elected to the office which he filled, at the early age of twenty, and continued to perform its duties for fifty years. Those with this mark (¶) prefixed, removed from town.

The four first deacons had no descendants in Ellington in 1820, bearing their name.

| Deacons. | Elected. | Deceased. | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isaac Davis, | | | |
| ¶ Job Drake, | | Unknown. | |
| ¶ —— Hubbard, | | do | |
| Medina Fitch, | | Nov. 14, 1792, | |
| Jonathan Porter, | | July 5, 1783, | 71 |
| Ithamar Bingham, | | April 26 1791, | 63 |
| John Hall, | | May 26, 1766, | 52 |
| Joseph Kingsbury, | | Aug. 29, 1822, | 66 |
| Gurdon Ellsworth, | | June 26, 1803, | 65 |
| Rufus Collins, | | July 20, 1808, | 57 |
| ¶ John H. Goodrich, | May 4, 1809, | | |
| John Newell, | Oct. 17, 1812, | Feb. 11, 1836, | 78 |
| Benjamin Pinney,[1] | Oct. 17, 1812, | | |
| Charles Sexton, | Nov. 3, 1826, | | |
| Noah Pease, | Oct. 2, 1835, | | |
| Dan Russell, | Oct. 2, 1835, | Died 1840, | |

1 Dismissed by vote of the church, December, 1833.

The following persons were members of this church when Rev. Mr. Brockway was ordained to the work of the ministry and installed as pastor of this particular Church. The precise time of their admission to the Church is not known.

*Members of the Church in* 1799.

*Explanation of Marks.*—(*) Deceased. (†) Admitted by Letter. (‡) Dismissed by Letter. (§) Watch withdrawn. (x) Excommunicated.

* Mrs. Laura Bartlett.
* Mrs. Eunice Burroughs.
* § Ruggles Carpenter.
* Hosea Chapman.
* § John Charter.
* x Wicome Clark.
* Rufus Collins.
* Mrs. Elihu Day.
* Wm. Dodge.
* Mrs. Wm. Dodge.
* Fear Chubbuck.
* § Ruth Clark.
* Mrs. Amos Dorman.
* Gurdon Ellsworth.
* Mrs. Lydia Ellsworth.
* ‡ Mrs. Rachel Ellsworth.
* Mrs. Thomas Field.
* Mrs. Jerusha Fitch.
* Ziba Gifford.
* Mrs. Edith Gifford.
* Keturah Grant.
* Mrs. Mary Grant.
* Phebe Grant.
* Edmund Grover.
* ‡ Mrs. Eunice Hall.
* ‡ Eliakim Hitchcock.
* ‡ Mrs. Eliakim Hitchcock.
* Mrs. Thomas Kennedy.
* Joseph Kingsbury.
* ‡ Samuel King.
* ‡ Mrs. Samuel King.
* ‡ Mrs. James Lovett.
* Jerusha Lovett.
* Mrs. Mary McKinney.
* Andrew McKinney.
* Mrs. Rosina McKinstry.
* § Ebenezer Nash.
* Mrs. E. Nash.
* Nathaniel Newell, Jr.
* Mrs. Samuel Parsons.
* Mrs. Pearce.
* Deborah Porter.
* Lydia Porter.
* Mrs. Mercy Porter.
* Reuben Porter.
* Mrs. R. Porter.
* Mrs. Sarah Reed.
* x Hezekiah Russell.
* Mrs. H. Russell.
* ‡ Thomas Sabin.
* ‡ Mrs. T. Sabin.
* Mrs Moses Smith.
* Mrs. David Spear.
* William Spear.
* Mrs. W. Spear.
* Mrs. Moses Thrall.
* ‡ Elijah Torrey.
* ‡ Mrs. E. Torrey.
* Ichabod Wadsworth.
* Mrs. Jenny Wallace.
* Mrs. Daniel Warner.
* ‡ Philip Warner.
* ‡ Mrs. P. Warner.
* Levi Wells.
* ‡ Mrs. Rachel Wells.
* Mrs. Eunice Wells.

The present pastor of this church is the Rev. Jas. K. Fessenden.

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No. 8. Page 371.

*The Original Members of the Wintonbury (now Bloomfield) Church.*

(From MSS. Records of Rev. Hezekiah Bissell.)

Isaac Butler and wife
Daniel Foot and wife
Thomas Adams and wife
Robert Barnett and Wife
Cornelius Gillet and Wife
Peletiah Mills and Wife
Joshua Case and Wife
Samuel Case and Wife
Solomon Clark and Wife
William Webster and Wife
Jonathan Filley and Wife
John Burr, Jr. and Wife
Alexander Hoskins and Wife
Jacob Drake, Jr and Wife

Nath. Case and Wife
Enoch Drake Jr and Wife
Stephen Burr and Wife
Jonah Gillet and Wife
Jonathan Brown
Isaac Skinner
James Eggleston
Timothy Moses
David Grant
Nathan Burr
Job Drake
Hezekiah Drake
Jonathan Hubbard's wife
Peter Mills' wife
Anthony Hoskins wife
Nathaniel Cook's wife
John Loomis' wife
Stephen Goodwin's wife
Enoch Drake's wife
John Burr's wife
Hezekiah Parsons' wife
Ephraim Brown's wife
Noadiah Burr's wife
Daniel Eggleston's wife
Abel Gillet's wife
Joseph Hoskins wife
Daniel Brown & wife
Moses Cadwell and wife
Daniel Rowel and wife
Jonathan Gillet and wife

*Deacons.*

Since the organization of the Church there have been twelve Deacons appointed, as follows :

In 1738 Isaac Butler and Samuel Case.
1759 William Manley.
1769 Reuben Case.
1792 Col. Hez. Bissell and Dr. Caleb Hitchcock.
1801 Thomas Taylor.
1811 Elijah Loomis.
1815 Enoch Frisbie.
1816 Luther Fitch.
1829 Caleb Hitchcock.
1845 Amos Gillett.

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No. 9. Page 433.

*Records of the "7th," or "4th," or North Society of Windsor.*

(Extracts from Rev. Mr. Hinsdale's Record.)

On the 3d of September, 1761, the following persons were, by act of the Consociation of the North District in the County of Hartford, embodied into a church state.

Jonathan Stiles
Daniel Bissell
Samuel Hayden
Abr$^{m}$ Dibble
Josiah Bissell
Jabez Bissell
Benoni Denslow.

The next day "the persons hereafter named were received by said church into full communion."

Nathaniel Gaylord
Peletiah Allyn
Isaac Hayden
Joseph Gaylord
1762
Nath'l Hayden
1765
Elijah Parker
Elizabeth Gaylord
Lydia Hoskins
Lydia Hoskins, jr.
Abigail Hayden
Naomi Hayden
Joseph Bissell
Joseph Wadsworth
Ralph Bissell
Ab Stoughton
Azubah Strong
Hannah Dibble

1762

Mercy Shelden
Abigail Pinney
Lucy Mather
Hannah Denslow
Eunice Hayden
Jemima Ellsworth
—— Parsons.

*Deacons.*—Nathaniel Hayden, Josiah Bissell, Esq., chosen Dec. 26, 1768.

## *The Half-Way Covenant.*

"April 28th, 1776. It having been a usage formerly to admit persons to own the Baptismal Covenant and have baptism for the children, when neither the Covenanters, nor the Church looked on them presently meet for and bound to attendance on the Lord's supper, whereas at present we have but one Covenant or Profession for all, the same are admitted who object against themselves and for scruples of their own are tolerated in a non-attendance on the holy supper, though acknowledged as members in complete standing—a question arose whether the covenanters, especially the former sort, should be required to renew their Covenant in order to their coming to the Lord's supper, and to exercise their right to act in matters of discipline, &c.

This matter having been proposed and before disposed—was this day agreed and passed unanimously in a meeting of the Church as follows:

That all persons in explicit Covenant with the Church, whether they came in formerly or more latterly, are at liberty if they please to come to all parts of communion with us without renewing the Covenant or Confession.

However

That it would be more agreeable if such especially as owned their Covenant according to the former usage, were to renew their profession before they came to all parts of Communion."

No. 10.

## *Windsor Physicians.*

### Doctor Bray* Rosseter,

Was the first physician of Windsor. His father, Mr. Edward Rosseter, who is described as "a godly man of good estate,"† belonging to an excellent family in the west of England, was one of the Assistants of the Massachusetts Colony, and a chief promoter and member of the Dorchester Company, which came in the Mary and John. But the life of honor and usefulness which seemed opening to him in this trans-atlantic sphere, was cut short by death, which came to him at Dorchester, October 23d, 1630.

Doctor Bray Rosseter, his son, was one of the principal men among those who commenced the settlement of Windsor in 1636. He was a well educated gentleman, and had probably been trained in the best schools in England. Shortly after his arrival he was admitted to practice by the General Court of Connecticut, "being first tried and approved by (Rev.) Mr. Hooker, (Rev.) Mr. Stone, and old Mr. Smith of Wethersfield, in the face of the said Court."‡ He also served as magistrate, and as town clerk, which office he held until 1652. About this time he received a very pressing invitation from Mr. Leete and other principal inhabitants of Guilford, to settle there as a physician. He according removed thither and purchased the property of Mr. Samuel Desbourough, who was about returning to England. "At a General Court, October 10, 1651," say the *Guilford Records*, "Mr. Rosseter (was) admitted and appraised a planter here upon the purchase of Mr. Desbourough's accommodations;" and in June following "Mr. Rosseter for his own person was freed from watching, living here as a physician in practice." We find him, the next year, engaged as town surveyor, an office which he had also filled to a considerable extent, while at Windsor. "At a General Court, held the 3d day of the 1st month (April) 1653; Mr. Rosseter hath agreed, and undertaken forthwith, to survey and stake out the whole of every man's particular proportion sufficiently, for the sum of £5, all men's land to be laid out in two parts." During the difficulties in the church at Guilford, which followed Rev. Mr. Higginson's departure, Dr. Rosseter removed to Killingworth; but when peace was restored by the settlement of the Rev. Joseph Elliot in 1664, he returned to Guilford, and resided there until his decease, in Sept. 30, 1672. His wife Elizabeth and his daughter Sarah, died three years previous, in the month of August, 1669. He had 8 children, viz., I, John, who m. Mary (dau. of Jonathan) Gilbert of Hartford, and d. Sept. 1670. II, Josiah, who was recorder, magistrate and a member of the upper house of the Legislature from 1701—1711. He m. Sarah (dau. of Hon. Samuel) Sherman of Woodbury, and d. Jan. 31, 1716. (For descendants see *N. E. Gen. Reg.* vol. IX, p. 337.) III, Johannah, m. Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth, Mass., in 1666. IV, Susannah, m. Rev. Zachariah Walker of Woodbury, Conn. Also, 4 children who d. young.

The first *post-mortem* examination made in the colony of Connecticut, was made by Doctor Rosseter, at that time a resident of Guilford. March 11th, 1662-3, the "Court allows unto Mr. Rosseter, twenty pounds, in reference to opening Kellie's child, and his pains to visit the Dep. Governor, and his pains in visiting and administering to Mr. Talcot. Of this twenty pounds, he hath already received 11*l* 1*s* 4*d*. He is to make no further demands of any particular persons."

For sometime after Dr. Rosseter's removal to Guilford, there seems not to

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* Or Bryan. There seems to be equal authority for both names.

† Dudley's letter to Countess of Lincoln.

‡ Extract from his own letter to the Governor, dated Guilford, June 28, 1660. It was customary in those early days, for the medical examining committee to be composed wholly, or in part, of clergymen, who were always more or less skilled in medical lore.

have been any physician at Windsor. They, as well as their sister towns upon the river, had to depend upon Dr. Lord, who resided at Hartford, and whose fees were regulated by a session of the General Court in Hartford, the 30th of June, 1652, as follows: "Thomas Lord, having engaged to this Court to continue this abode in Hartford, for the next ensuing year, and to improve his best skill amongst the inhabitants of the town upon the river within this jurisdiction, both for setting of bones and otherwise, as at all times, occasions and necessities may or shall require; this Court doth grant that he shall be paid by the country the sum of fifteen pounds for the said ensuing year, and they do declare that for every visit or journey that he shall take or make, being sent for to any house in Hartford, twelve pence is reasonable; to any house in Windsor, five shillings; to any house in Weathersfield, three shillings; to any house in Farmington, six shillings; to any house in Mattabeseek [Middletown], eight shillings, (he having promised that he will require no more); and that he shall be freed for the time aforesaid from watching, warding and training; but not from finding arms, according to law."*

In October, 1654, one Daniel Porter was "allowed and paid out of the public treasury," the salary of *six pounds* per year, with "six shillings to each town upon the river, to exercise his art of surgery."† This encouragement was continued to him the following year. Also as late as 1661-2. In 1674, one Robert Howard of Windsor, is mentioned as a physician. The period of his practice extended from about the year 1660 to the time of his death in 1684. He was not educated as a physician, but was early a millwright. In his inventory are to be found Medical Books, Surgical Instruments, &c. Howe's Chirurgery was of the number. As will be seen by the records, different cases of surgery were often sent off (at town expense) up to Hadley, Hatfield and other towns in Massachusetts, to be placed under the care of famous physicians who resided there. Among the Wolcott Papers in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society, we find the following letter addressed:

"For His much Respected Friend,
Mr. Henry Wolcott,
at His House
In Windsor.

Respected Sr

My service being presented to you and to ye Rest of my Masters; these may acquaint you that I have, through God's blessing, performed a cure upon Goodman Denslow's lad, though with a good deal of difficulty, care and trouble; it Remains therefore on your part to perform what you have Ingaged; his Diet and dressing at 4 shilling per week, amounts to ten pounds, six shillings. What I have expended in medicines and otherwise, of which I shall give you a true account, amounts to twenty-seven pounds. I desire you to take some effectual course that I may be paid; for I can truly affirm that I am at least Indamaged ten pounds by ye lad, though I should not (as I hope I shall not), meet with difficulty in getting what is my due; I purpose to see you ye next week, and if it may be, I desire that my pay may be ready against I come down. I have not at present to add but that I am

Sr

Your Friend & Servant,

Hatfield, Decemr ye 11th, 1685. Thomas Hastings.

June 5, 1702. £12 were paid to Doctor Jacob Reed [of Simsbury] and Obediah Hosford for the care of Mary Gaylord.—*Town Records.*

Doctor Samuel Mather,

The son of the Rev. Samuel Mather, was born at Branford in 1677, graduated

* Col. Rec. I, 234.

† Col. Rec. I, 279.

at Harvard College in 1698, at the age of 21, and was licensed to practice medicine by the General Assembly in 1702. This license is as follows:

[L. s.] Connt. ss.

At a General Assembly Holden at Hartford, May 14, 1702, upon the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Mather, Doctor Thomas Hooker and Mr. John Fisk, this Assembly doth license Mr. Samuel Mather, Jr., of the town of Windsor, to be a Practitioner of Physick and Chyrurgy, in this Colonie."

In testimony that the above written is a true copy, I have caused the seal of his Majestie's Colonie to be hereunto assigned and subscribed."

ELEAZER KIMBERLY, Sec'y."

After a life of professional usefulness, during which he held various civil and military offices of trust and honor, he died Feb. 6, 1745, in the 68th year of his age. He was the father of Mr. Nathaniel Mather of Windsor (who lived upon "the Island") who was the father of Elijah Mather, and also of Col. Oliver Mather, late of Windsor.

### DOCTOR ALEXANDER WOLCOTT,

The son of Gov. Roger, and great-grandson of Mr. Henry Wolcott, the Pilgrim, was b. in East (now South) Windsor, January 7, 1712. He graduated at Yale College in 1731, and shortly after became a student of medicine in the office of Dr. Norman Morrison, then a distinguished practitioner in Hartford. Here the same talent and energy which had rendered him, at college, distinguished for his classical attainments—enabled him to grasp the great principles, and explore the mysteries of the healing art, with more than usual rapidity and success. Having finished his course of medical study, Dr. Wolcott (about 1740) commenced practice in his native town, and soon attained a distinguished rank in his profession. He served with ability as surgeon at the capture of Louisburg, in 1745, and in 1776 he was, by appointment of the Assembly, placed at the head of the Examining Committee for Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates in the Continental Army. The records of Windsor, during the Revolutionary struggle, show that Dr. Alexander Wolcott was a firm friend to the cause of America, and always active, both in private and in public, to promote its success. In 1795 he died, full of years and honors. He was twice married, and had 13 children, two of whom were physicians. Dr. CHRISTOPHER, Jr., succeeded his father at Windsor; and Dr. SIMON WOLCOTT removed to New London, and, in 1792, was one of the founders of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Dr. Wolcott's residence is now occupied by the widow of the late Sidney Bowers.

"His library," says the late Dr. Sumner,* "was large and well selected, and its array of folios, mostly in Latin, which would make a student, of this day, shudder with apprehension. Yet in such form were the works of Bonetus, Senertus and Morgagni, while in less ponderous shape, but in the same language, were found the first edition of the great work of Sydenham; and Dr. Wolcott was in the practice of reading these ponderous tomes of Latin and Greek, though one of the sons, to whom they devolved, looked upon them as excellent waste paper, and as such employed them."

Fortunately, however, a remnant of this splendid library was saved, and falling into the hands of Dr. Sumner, whom we have just quoted, was by him presented to Trinity College, at Hartford. There this unique collection of some 200 volumes, many of them bearing the (Latin) annotations of Doctor Wolcott, is carefully preserved; and is easily accessible to the curious, and more *knowing*, but less *learned* medical men of this generation.

### DOCTOR ELIHU TUDOR,†

son of the Rev. Samuel, and great-grandson of Owen Tudor, a first settler

* In an Address before the State Medical Society.

† In his commission as Surgeon's mate, in the 43d Regiment of Foot, dated in September, 1763, his name was by some mistake, written *Edward Tudor*. As he had always disliked his name of Elihu, he always afterward wrote and drew his pension under the name of *Edward*.

of Windsor, was born in that town, February 3d, 1732. He graduated from Yale College, where he was esteemed an excellent Greek scholar, in 1750, and studied medicine under the then famous Dr. Benjamin Gale of Killingworth. He entered the army service during the French war, probably in August, 1759, as Surgeon's mate, with the rank of a 2d lieutenant.* In this capacity he served with Gen. Wolfe in Canada, and at the capture of Havana. From 1762—1764 he seems to have lived in London, engaged in the hospitals and the active pursuit of his professional studies. Returning then to his native land, with a mind richly stored by research and observation, he established himself in practice at (East) Windsor. His first introduction to surgical practice, as we have been told, was on the occasion of the accidental blowing up of the Hartford School-house, on the 8th of June, 1766, on the day of rejoicing for the Repeal of the Stamp Act. The skill displayed by him in treating the sufferers by this deplorable accident, gave him an excellent start. In the following year we find in the *Connecticut Courant*, under date of June 15, 1767, the following advertisement:

"*Doctor* TUDOR, *Lately from* LONDON, Begs Leave to acquaint the Publick, that he sets out the 22d Instant, to visit the Mineral Springs at Stafford, in Connecticut, where he will be ready to give his Advice to those that choose to consult him in drinking the Waters."

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Doctor Tudor, who was a pensioner of the British government, and favorable to that cause,† fell under the suspicion of his neighbors at (East) Windsor. Indeed, a party once attempted to "ride him on a rail," but the cool determination of the doctor completely overawed them, and he met with no further annoyance. His popularity, however, visibly declined, and his practice, which was chiefly surgical, was, in his later days, not very extensive.

His reputation as a surgeon was, at one time, equal, if not superior, to any in New England. In person, he was of medium height and upright form, near-sighted, always very neat in his dress, wearing ruffles, fine silver buckles, and a nosegay in his button-hole. He died in 1826, at the advanced age of 93."‡

Previous to his death, in 1790, he received from Dartmouth College the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which in that day, was a compliment and honor, which can scarcely be appreciated in these days of indiscriminate diploma-giving. He was one of the founders and second Vice-President of the Connecticut Medical Society.

### DOCTOR PRIMUS

was originally a slave, belonging to Doctor Alexander Wolcott, to whom he acted as escort and body-guard, in his visits to his numerous patients—and as an assistant in the preparation of medicines for the sick. "In this Primus and his master lived on for years, till it occurred to the latter that the old negro should be released from bondage. Primus was free, but he did not waste months in doubts respecting his future course. He immediately removed to the opposite bank of the river and was at once recognized as a doctor, and as such frequently employed. On one occasion he was requested to visit a sick child at Poquonnoc (in West Windsor). Primus obeyed the summons. On his way home he rapped at the door of his old master, who came out to inquire what was wanted. "Nothing particular, master; I called to say that I was sent for to see a child of our old neighbour; found it to be a very simple case, and said to the mother it was not necessary to

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* Barber's Hist. Col. Conn. p. 54.

† It is related that he used to have *two tea-pots*, one of which was filled with *sage-tea*—the other with real tea—which could be used according to the company he had at his table.

‡ It is said that the British Government, thinking the Doctor was stretching out his life to an unconscionable long length, actually sent an agent over to see "whether the old cuss was *really* alive!" It is a remarkable fact that very many of the pensioners of England, lived to such an advanced age as to induce suspicions on the part of the Home Government, that there was some trickery in the matter.

send so far for a doctor, for you would have done just as well as any one else."—*Dr. Sumner's Address.*

Dr. Primus lived in a small cabin on the west side of the street, at the top of the hill north of Stoughton's brook, in the present town of South Windsor. He was a large, good-looking man, quite gentlemanly, and had considerable practice.

Doctor Timothy Mather

Died April 5, 1788, aged 34 years; of whom it is well said that "his life was a relief to the distressed."

Doctor Charles Mather,

The son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Allyn) Mather, graduated at Yale College 1763. He lived in East (now South) Windsor, in the house which Dr. Elijah F. Reed afterwards occupied. About 1795, Dr. M. moved to Hartford. He was esteemed an excellent physician, especially in female complaints. He was noted for his long visits, never in a hurry, staid a long time after he got up to go. He died in 1822. His oldest son, Charles, who grad. at Yale 1784, was also a physician in the City of New York.

Doctor Christopher Wolcott,

Familiarly called "Dr. Kit," was the son of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, (already noticed) was an intelligent, though somewhat eccentric man, whose long and well-spent life in Windsor contributed his full share to confer lustre upon a name which has been distinguished in more than one profession.

In Windsor also, the Doctors Chaffee, father and son, practiced with good reputation. And here the father, Dr. Hezekiah Chaffee, died in 1819, aged 88 years.

Here likewise, Dr. Abel Simmons, a native of Ashford, in this State, and a physician of much promise, found an early grave in 1818.

Here also, the Doctors Sill, the father, Dr. Elisha N., and the son, Dr. Theodore Sill, were both located. In the premature death of the son, the profession and the community each suffered heavily.

Of the individual names that follow, most are now actively engaged in the practice of their profession. The three last on the list in the ancient town of Windsor:

Dr. Charles Woodward, now of Middletown.
Dr. Graham Lee, now of California.
Dr. William S. Pierson.
Dr. Albert Morrison.
Dr. Samuel Wilson.

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